

095059

JPRS-CPS-84-014

10 February 1984

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

19980227 163

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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.

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10 February 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

WESTERN EUROPE DEVIATES FROM U.S.

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 8, 16 Apr 83 pp 10-12

[Article by Qi Wenhuan [2058 2429 3562]: "The Trend of Western Europe to Become Independent of the United States"]

[Text] Since last year, there has been a visible trend in the relations between the United States and its Western European allies, i.e., Western Europe has strengthened the tendency to become independent of the United States. The conflict between Europe and the United States, whether in scope or depth, is greater than ever before. This change in relations between Europe and the United States is the result of changes that have occurred in their contrasting strengths since the war. It is also inseparable from the changes in the fundamental situation after the war and especially in present world politics and in the world economy. Generally speaking, this trend toward the independence of Western Europe is manifested in the following aspects:

1. Anti-American sentiments are high, and the Allies have used "declarations" to determine an "equal-partner relationship" between Europe and the United States. Last year, large anti-American and antinuclear mass movements emerged throughout Western Europe. America's "prestige" in the eyes of the people of Western Europe has dropped to the "lowest point" since the war. Because of the intensification of the differences in economic policy, trade policy and policy toward the Soviet Union, open criticism of the United States by Western European leaders has reached "a degree rarely seen in the past." French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said: "The Soviet Union relies on its military might to force its will on people; the United States uses its economic might to force its Western European allies to do what it wants." THE NEW YORK TIMES of the United States reported the comments of a "prominent person" in Western Germany, who said: "Now, Washington is more dangerous than Moscow. West Germany can no longer listen to the leadership of the United States as it has done in the past." Even Britain's Mrs Thatcher also publicly criticized Reagan for "rude interference" in Western Europe on the natural-gas issue. She said: "We rely on our own strength to survive in the world, and we must realize our own promises." French President Mitterrand's advisers advocate Western Europe action to establish a Western European "defense zone" and "to join France, Germany, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg so that it will have

greater independence from the Soviet Union and the United States." At the beginning of last year, Mitterrand proposed: "The NATO system that was established 33 years ago is already outdated," "the European-American alliance must be thoroughly reformed" and "France does not agree to any guiding role in the alliance." Leaders of other Western European nations also agree with this idea to varying degrees. After a series of negotiations and struggles between Europe and the United States, it was finally stipulated clearly in the "Bonn Declaration" issued by the seven-nation conference of heads of states held last June that the United States and Europe will have "a kind of completely equal partnership relationship," nobody "will be in a commanding position," matters "must be negotiated freely" and the United States "must listen more to the opinions of its allies." To realize this point, Reagan and Shultz personally visited the various Western European nations last year. This year, Bush was sent to visit Europe again. The secretary general of NATO, Luns, believes that this is "a new starting point in the U.S.--European alliance."

II. Using a new impetus to push forward political and military cooperation in the community, Western Europe has decided to rely to a greater degree on its own strength to defend its interests and safety.

Last year was a year in which Western Europe "spoke with one voice" on international matters more frequently. Not only did major Western European nations take a basically consistent position on the Polish crisis, the Afghanistan crisis, disarmament, East-West relations and human rights issues in anti-Soviet policies, they also showed more unity and consistency in the issue of U.S.-European conflicts in the interest rate war, the steel war, the natural-gas war, economic sanctions against Poland, Middle East policy and Latin American policy. Even the Conservative government of Britain, which used to be more consistent with the United States in the past, also clearly stood on the side of Western Europe in the natural-gas war and boycotted Reagan's high-pressure policy. Western European leaders have now understood more clearly that the interests and security of Europe "must be protected by relying to an even greater degree on our own strength." West Germany Chancellor Helmut Kohl emphasized "opening up a new road toward a European alliance." Last year, a new impetus emerged in the push by Western Europe for political and military cooperation within the European Community. President of the EEC Commission Gaston Thorn proposed efforts to strengthen the unification of Western Europe in "ideology," "politics" and "structure." At the beginning of this year, 12 Western European nations established the "system of periodic meetings of national defense ministers." The European Parliament also passed the resolution that stipulates that besides studying the political, economic and social problems of the European Community in the future, "the question of European security should also be discussed and decisions should be made." Mitterrand and Kohl have agreed on a "plan for defense cooperation between France and Germany," established a "joint military commission" and established a two-nation "national defense ministers joint conference system" to study "common strategies." THE TIMES pointed out that the purpose of Western Europe in strengthening defense cooperation is "to allow the establishment of the foundation of the alliance on two real pillars, not just on one useless pillar of the United States."

III. The deviation between European and U.S. anti-Soviet strategies has sharpened and has become open. Western Europe believes today the United States has already lost its "nuclear superiority," it cannot defeat the Soviet Union and it is not willing to risk a nuclear war for Western Europe. Western Europe itself, on the other hand, does not have the capability to singlehandedly face the Soviet Union. Therefore, relying only on the military means of NATO is useless. To avoid a nuclear war in Europe, non-military means such as "detente," "disarmament" and "economic cooperation" must be used to "make up" the "deficiency" in Western military means. When discussing American and European anti-Soviet policies at the 7-nation meeting of chiefs of states held last June, Western Europe leaders emphasized that they "seek to realize an 'equitable balance' between the military power of the East and West in Europe 'through negotiation'" and insisted on continuing "the policy of detente" against the Soviet Union and firmly opposed America's efforts to force Western Europe to increase military expenditures and to engage in an arms race with the Soviet Union and the "hard line policy" of "economic sanctions" against the Soviet Union. During the first half of last year in the Polish crisis, Western Europe firmly disagreed with Reagan's proposal to use sanctions and continued to maintain economic relations with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. During the second half of last year, on the issue of the natural-gas deal the governments of France, Germany, Britain and Italy did not succumb to Reagan's pressure, openly intervened and allowed companies to supply pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union according to contract. Since the war, such sharper and more open conflicts between Europe and the United States over anti-Soviet strategy have been rarely seen in the past.

IV. In the Third World, Western Europe and the United States have split even further, and each has sent up its own flag. Some Western European leaders believe that because of Western Europe's "fatal weaknesses" in being unable to defend itself and being severely dependent economically on the outside world, only by "relying" on the huge manpower and materials of the Third World can it become a "strong force" to counter the United States and the Soviet Union. Therefore, Western Europe is paying more attention to the Third World, which is "a battlefield which the United States and the Soviet Union are fighting to control." Last year, Western Europe used various economic, political and even military means in the broad regions of the Third World to launch a fierce battle against the United States and the Soviet Union. In the Middle East, they sent "peacekeeping troops" and intervened in negotiating a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In Africa, they greatly strengthened the liaison between the Community and the African nations and held a French-African conference of chiefs of states. In Asia, they not only offered Western Europe's "solution" for Afghanistan and Kampuchea and held a "foreign ministers conference" of the European Community and the five nations of ASEAN, they also greatly strengthened aid to the "key nations" of India and Pakistan. In Latin America, Britain took the risk to launch the "Falklands war," and the nations of the European Community also participated in sanctions against Argentina. France supported the guerrillas of El Salvador and supplied military aid to Nicaragua. They indicated "support" for the Nonaligned Movement's basic position of opposing the two superpowers. In the North-South dialogue, Western Europe suggested

"taking the initiative" to give "a new push" to the North-South dialogue. Western Europe criticized the United States for reducing aid to the Third World on the one hand and increased the European Community's aid to the Third World in 1983 to \$290 million on the other. Mitterrand also proposed the establishment of a new 45-point proposal for "a model of Western development." Western Europe also took the initiative in promoting contacts with nations of the Third World that are in deeper conflict with the United States, such as Cuba, Vietnam, Iran and Libya. These series of activities all show that Western Europe is carrying out a set of new and independent strategies that deviate from those of the United States.

Remote Causes and Recent Causes

There are many reasons pushing Western Europe toward strengthening its independence. Fundamentally they are the following: (1) The contrast of strength between the United States and Europe has undergone a fundamental change. Beginning in 1979, Western Europe has caught up with and surpassed the United States in gross national product, total foreign trade, steel and small automobile output and many important economic indices. The superior position established by the United States since after the war is collapsing. (2) In the contrast of military might between the United States and the Soviet Union, changes increasingly unfavorable to the United States have occurred. Whether in strategic nuclear weapons, tactical nuclear weapons or regular weapons, the United States has lost its original superiority, causing America's protective umbrella over Western Europe to become more and more ineffective, and Western European nations can no longer disregard the question of relying on themselves to shoulder the responsibility of defending their own security independently. (3) The world situation has developed from "two poles" to "many poles." China's increasingly important role in world politics, the formation of the Arab pact in the Middle East, the development of the Nonaligned Movement and the emergence of regional organizations in Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia have ended the days when the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union were masters of the world.

In the present situation, the strengthening of the trend of Western European independence is also being pushed forward by some new factors:

1. The West is in a severe economic crisis. The economies of the United States and the Western European nations have been stagnant and do not have the strength to recover. To bring themselves out from the crisis, the United States is exerting efforts to utilize its crumbling position as a superpower and various economic, political and military means to divest its crisis onto its Western European allies, and this has brought serious harm to the Western European nations. For example, last year the United States implemented its policy of high interest rates, causing an increase in the foreign exchange rate of the U.S., a devaluation of Western European currencies and an outflow of capital; inflation became even harder to control; and the economy worsened. Western European nations that always relied on exports had to join together for their own survival and interests to oppose America's policy of dumping its troubles onto others. In the

relations between the United States and Europe last year, a "steel war," "yellow-oil war," "currency war" and "natural-gas war" broke out. The conflicts between the United States and Europe over the issue of natural gas involved strategic deviations as well as economic factors. It involved orders of \$5 billion for Western European nations and the employment of several hundred thousand, and it involved the question of whether Western Europe can continue to maintain superiority in the Soviet and Eastern European markets and to increase its exports to reduce the influence of the crisis. This is also the "primary question" that the government leaders of Western European nations are concerned about. Some Western European leaders believe the economic threat to Western Europe posed by the United States is even "more direct and realistic" than the military threat of the Soviet Union.

II. At present, Western Europe faces "the most dangerous situation since the war" caused by the intensified conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States and the Soviet Union have continued to increase their manpower deployment and arms equipment in Europe. The number of SS-20 guided missiles deployed by the Soviet Union and directed toward Western Europe has already increased to 340, and the number of nuclear warheads has increased to 4,000, surpassing the number of NATO missiles twofold. The United States has carried out policies unfavorable to Western Europe. It wants to intensify its struggle against the Soviet Union, strengthen its control over Western Europe and force Western Europe to increase its arms and has attempted to use its strength as a backup and to restore the "balance" of military strength between East and West, but it is afraid to shoulder more responsibility for defending Western Europe, which might bring about the risk of a nuclear attack on the U.S. mainland. Therefore, it tries hard to separate its nuclear strength in the battle zone of Western Europe from the strategic nuclear strength of itself and the Soviet Union so that it can limit the possibility of a nuclear war to Europe. This has caused Western European nations to become more worried about their own security, and to lose confidence in the United States. According to public opinion polls, about 50 percent of the people in Western European nations indicate they "no longer trust the United States," "the highest record in history." Last year, the United States and Europe launched a fierce debate around the negotiations over deploying new American guided missiles and medium-range guided missiles in Europe. The peace movement and the anti-American sentiment among the broad masses heightened and thus further pushed forward the development of Western Europe's trend toward independence from the United States.

The Trend of Development

At present, the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union are both facing domestic and external difficulties that are difficult to solve. Their strengths are weakening in relation to each other. Their ability to control their allies is falling short of their desires. U.S. influence in Western Europe is weakening. Western Europe's mistrust of the United States is increasing. It worries about a U.S.-Soviet compromise that

would sacrifice Western European interests, and it is also afraid the United States and the Soviet Union will intensify their conflicts in Western Europe, thus creating a tense situation and the possibility of Western Europe becoming the battlefield of a nuclear war. Also, Western Europe believes that Sino-U.S. relations "have already become distant" and Sino-Soviet relations "are advancing towards normalization." After the new Soviet leadership came into power, the Soviet Union has ceaselessly conducted new peace offensives directed at Western Europe, and it "may possibly bring about the opportunity for improving East-West relations." These "new international factors" will bring "more opportunities and leeway for maneuvers" for Western Europe to implement further its independent foreign policies. Therefore, it can be expected that the Western European trend to become independent of the United States will continue to develop.

This year is the "year of guided missiles in Europe." Fierce struggles around this issue are being launched between the United States and the Soviet Union, between the United States and Europe and within the ruling groups of the Western European nations. The disagreement between the United States and Europe on the issue of guided missiles is more and more visibly exposed. The ministerial meeting of the 10 nations of the European Community has already "unanimously requested" the United States to "take new initiatives" at Geneva, to "reach a compromise" with the Soviet Union and "to thaw the impasse concerning the issue of guided missiles in Europe." It is expected that as the date for the deployment of new American guided missiles approaches, the fears of Western Europe will intensify, and anti-American sentiments in Western Europe and the antinuclear movement will heighten. On the other hand, this year Western European nations are still suffering from economic stagnation and inflation, unemployment is increasing drastically and the political situation is shaky. The government of each nation is urgently seeking foreign markets and expanding exports to stabilize the situation. This means that the trade battle between the United States and Europe will not cease. Because the traditional markets are being saturated, everyone hopes to seize the broad markets in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and the Third World. It seems more difficult for Europe and the United States to realize a coordinated and consistent position in East-West relations and in policies toward the Third World. Generally speaking, in a relatively long period in the future, Western Europe will continue to strengthen the trend toward independence from the United States not only in the economic and political realm but also in the military field and in the defense of Western Europe's own interests and security. Of course, Western Europe and the United States have consistent political, economic and military interests. Their conflict with Soviet hegemony cannot be eased, and the relations between Europe and the United States will necessarily be confined by these and other factors. The conflict between Europe and the United States will rise sometimes and fall sometimes and be tense sometimes and relaxed at other times. It can only exert a definite influence on the hegemonic situation between the United States and the Soviet Union, but it will not undergo basic change.

GENERAL

BEIJING RADIO ON EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

OW220817 Beijing in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Zhao Zhenghuang commentary]

[Text] At a meeting last summer in Madrid, the foreign ministers decided to devote the current meeting to confidence-building security measures and European security. The next meeting, scheduled for 1986 in Vienna, will concentrate on European disarmament. The present conference has attracted world attention however, because it comes after the suspension of three conferences on arms control between the United States and the Soviet Union. The European Security and Disarmament Conference has now become the only channel through which East and West can talk. The world is watching closely to see whether the two superpowers will use this platform to start a new round of rivalry.

The Soviet Union, at first, seemed enthusiastic about the conference. At a preliminary meeting last fall, Moscow suggested the conference discuss the establishment of nuclear free zones in Europe. This was one way the Soviets could block the American deployment of new missiles in Europe. But the United States objected and continued to deploy its new missiles in line with NATO's two-track strategy. As a result, the Soviet Union became indifferent toward the security conference and it waited until New Year's Eve before announcing that Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko would attend.

A Soviet political commentator recently stressed the importance of setting up nuclear free zones in Europe. He also said the fact that the Stockholm conference would be held after NATO's deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe won't help the two sides reach an agreement. Instead, it will probably be futile. Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov also reiterated recently that NATO must return to its position before the deployment of new missiles. It is clear that the Soviets haven't changed their stand.

The United States, meanwhile, has persisted in deploying new missiles in Western Europe, while at the same time making repeated calls for talks with the Soviets. The aim is to try to convince the world that the tension between East and West is decreasing. U.S. President Ronald Reagan told chairman of the U.S. delegation that the West attaches great importance to the disarmament conference and to a constructive dialogue between East and West. However, the six-point program presented by Secretary of State George Shultz in

Stockholm mentions only normal weapons and says nothing about the Soviet suggestions of nuclear free zones.

It is clear that both the Soviet Union and the United States are sticking to their positions. This was confirmed after the meeting between Shultz and Gromyko in Stockholm on Wednesday. No breakthroughs were reported. It isn't surprising however that both leaders, since have their own worries at home. President Reagan is facing a general election, and the Soviet leader Andropov is suffering from poor health and has not been seen in public recently. These factors could have prevented the two sides from making (?major) promises. As Foreign Minister of Federal Germany said, the dialogue between East and West is continuing, but not much progress is expected.

CSO: 4000/181

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN PLEDGES TO RECLAIM NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW181128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1051 GMT 18 Jan84

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--Director-general of the Japanese prime minister's office Ichiro Nakanishi said that the demand for the return of the northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union was a "desire the Japanese nation pledges to realize," and that all the people of Japan must be mobilized to support this move.

Ichiro Nakanishi made these remarks in an interview with Japanese reporters after he inspected the northern territory under Soviet occupation in Nemuro this morning.

He said that the 3.4 million signatures collected so far on a petition calling for the return of the northern islands would be submitted to the United Nations in an appeal to the whole world.

He added that he felt keenly the necessity to resolve the issue when he saw for himself Soviet ships cruising in Japanese waters. "It is unreasonable for our own people to go through customs and visa formalities," said Nakanishi referring to those Japanese who want to go to the islands to pay their respects to deceased family members.

Nakanishi, who made a special trip from Tokyo to Nemuro yesterday, conversed with residents on the island and listened to their opinions. He said that "the move for the return of the occupied territories must be carried out as the determination of the nation as a whole. What the Soviets have done is impermissible from the viewpoint both of history and international laws."

CSO: 4000/183

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC TO SEND SPORTS TEAM TO SOUTH KOREA

OW201225 Hong Kong AFP in English 0938 GMT 20 Jan 84

[By Cheng Ching-fong]

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 Jan (AFP)--China will send a team of world-class divers to South Korea in May, its first athletes to visit Seoul which has no diplomatic relations with Beijing, the chief Chinese diving coach said here today.

The move follows Beijing's ground-breaking decision to allow a team of South Korean women basketball players to defend their Asian title in Shanghai in October. Seoul also hopes to send a Davis Cup tennis team to Beijing in March.

China's head diving coach Liang Boxi said here that the Chinese Swimming Association had decided to enter its top divers in the Asian championships in Seoul in preparation for the Los Angeles Olympics in July and August.

Mr Liang made his remarks to journalists in Hong Kong, where he arrived yesterday at the head of a Chinese diving team on its way to meets in Australia and New Zealand.

He said that he wanted his divers, who have dominated all the three Asian games since 1974, to gain more international experience before the Los Angeles games, where China will make its summer Olympic debut.

Mr Liang's announcement marked the latest round of sports diplomacy which Seoul hopes will lead to closer relations with Beijing, its adversary along with communist North Korea in the Korean conflict of the early 1950's.

South Korea made the first move in Hong Kong last November by offering to send its Davis Cup tennis team to Beijing for its second-round Eastern zone match with China in March.

Seoul is still waiting for the green light from the Chinese, who used their own "ping pong diplomacy" in 1971 to pave the way for the normalization of relations with the United States.

China and South Korea have been competing in the past three Asiad and other international sports tournaments, but neither country has sent a sports team to the other.

Only a week after the South Korean overture, Chinese Basketball Association President Mou Tsoyun told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that South Korea would be invited to defend its title in the 11th Asian women's basketball championships in Shanghai.

China is anxious to settle its sporting links with South Korea since Seoul will host the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 summer Olympics. While North Korea has said that it will boycott both games, China has made no announcement.

The Chinese reportedly reached an understanding with North Korea on sports ties with South Korea after Beijing applied to host the 1990 Asian games.

Beijing's problem is that the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) is scheduled to hold its next executive committee meeting in Seoul in April, when a decision is expected on who will host the 1990 Asiad.

China's failure to appear at the Seoul meeting could kill its chances of bringing the Asiad to Beijing where a massive sport complex is already in the planning stages.

China has promised to invite all OCA members to Beijing in 1990 if it hosts the Asian games, including South Korea. But Beijing is facing a stiff challenge from Hiroshima, Japan, which wants to celebrate its 100 anniversary by hosting the games.

South Korea's hopes for improved relations with China were raised after Beijing sent its top aviation official on an unprecedented visit to Seoul to sort out the aftermath of the hijacking of a Chinese airliner there last May.

The two countries have also had indirect commercial contacts and Beijing granted visas to several South Koreans to travel to China for meetings sponsored by the United Nations.

CSO: 4000/183

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

ZHAO ADDRESSES JOINT CANADIAN PARLIAMENT SESSION

OW180132 Beijing XINHUA in English 0033 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang addressed the joint session of Canadian House of Commons and Senate here this morning for the first time by a leader of the People's Republic of China.

The Chinese leader was given a standing ovation when introduced to speak at the august gathering by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in the grand green chamber of the House of Commons.

In a speech of welcome, Prime Minister Trudeau said this occasion is unique because for the first time the premier of the People's Republic of China has come to Canada and to address the Canadian Parliament. "It is momentous because this occasion constitutes a recognition of very special ties which united our two nations, and underscores the fact that Canada's relations across the Pacific are an increasingly important factor in our foreign and economic relations", he said. Reviewing the growing relations between Canada and China since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1970, Trudeau said he was extremely pleased with the development of bilateral relations.

Turning to the question of world peace and security, Prime Minister Trudeau said, "We in Canada highly value the opinions of China on the urgent question of international security. Your weight is undeniable in any global reckoning."

Trudeau said: "Peace must be continuously constructed, nurtured and maintained throughout the efforts of honest men seeking happiness and prosperity, and, in the nuclear age, the survival of their people. Thus the quest for peace is never ending. In this sense our talks this morning and your presence in this parliament are important blocks for peace."

Amidst warm applause, Premier Zhao Ziyang took the floor and declared that he had come with "the deep friendship of the one billion Chinese people for the Canadian people."

He informed the more than 300 parliament members present that the chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress Peng Zhen

has invited the Canadian Parliament to send a delegation to visit China. "I am sure you will be warmly welcomed by the Chinese NPC, the Chinese Government and people," he noted.

After recalling the contacts between the Chinese and Canadian peoples which began over 250 years ago, Zhao said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1970, Sino-Canada friendship has developed steadily, contacts have increased, and exchanges and cooperation have expanded.

"Many members of the Canadian Parliament and friends from all walks of life have worked unremittingly for and made valuable contributions to all this," the Chinese leader stressed. "Reviewing the past and looking into the future, we are fully confident of the bright prospects for the expansion of Sino-Canadian friendly relations and cooperation."

The Chinese premier spoke of China's policy of opening to the outside world which, he said, it not an expedient measure but a long-term national policy. While adhering to self-reliance, China also pays attention to importing advanced foreign technology and equipment and making use of foreign funds. In the next ten years, China will give priority to energy, transportation, communication, import key equipment and technology for upgrading about 400,000 enterprises. "In all these areas, Canada has its strong points and experience. On our part, we also have many products which Canada needs. I am convinced, as time goes on, our areas of cooperation will become broader," he continued. "Let us make further efforts to this end."

The Chinese premier devoted a greater part of his speech to China's foreign policy featured by development of relations with all countries on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, solidarity with the other Third World countries, and opposition to hegemonism and preservation of world peace, and China's relations with the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and Third World countries.

He stressed: "It is gratifying that the five principles of peaceful coexistence have been adhered to by both China and Canada in their mutual relations" and this shows that "countries with different social systems should and can live together in amity and cooperation to mutual benefit."

Deploing the present disturbing international situation and the many "hot-spots" in the world, Zhao said the Chinese people appreciate the efforts of Prime Minister Trudeau to safeguard world peace, relax international tension and promote nuclear disarmament, including his appeal for more world leaders to take part in the cause of safeguarding world peace.

The Chinese premier said that the Chinese Government also appreciates the efforts of the Canadian Government for pushing North-South dialogue forward and improving relations between the two parts of the world. "We hope Sino-Canadian economic cooperation may set an example of cooperation between developing and developed countries," he declared.

A prolonged applause greeted the Chinese premier when he concluded the speech. Both the speaker of the House of Commons and the speaker of the Senate made brief remarks to express their thanks to the premier.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Canadian TV carried live coverage of the event across the country.

CSO: 4000/184

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC, CPPCC LEADERS MEET TIBETAN VISITORS

OW200440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)--A visiting group of patriots from the Xizang Autonomous Region was cordially received by the leaders of the NPC Standing Committee and the CPPCC National Committee in the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee building today, soon before it was due to wind up its visit to the interior and coastal regions. The leaders were NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain, and CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairmen Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhou and Fei Xiaotong.

The 39-member visiting group left Lhasa for the visit on 30 November 1983; successively visited villages, factories, PLA units, schools, harbors scenic spots and places of historical interests in Sichuan, Yunnan, Guangxi and Guangdong; and arrived in Beijing on 6 January.

During the reception, the members of the visiting group happily chatted about their travel experiences and the excellent situation of Xizang at present. They said that they would apply what they learned during the visit to building a new, civilized and wealthy Xizang.

The leading comrades encouraged them to strengthen further the unity between the Tibetan and the Han nationalities and make joint efforts to build our country into a prosperous and modern socialist country.

After the meeting, the leading comrades and the members of the visiting group had a group photo taken to mark the occasion. The CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission jointly hosted a banquet for the members of the visiting group this evening.

The visiting group will leave Beijing for Xizang on 21 January.

CSO: 4005/338

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW BOOK ON MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT PUBLISHED

OW111415 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Mao Zedong's 90th birthday falls on 26 December this year. He was a great Marxist who made great and indelible historical contributions to the victories of China's revolution and construction and to the founding of Mao Zedong Thought.

The best way to commemorate Comrade Mao Zedong on the occasion of his 90th birthday is to study and practice Mao Zedong Thought. The ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN [CHINESE YOUTH] publishing house recently published a new book: "A Talk on the Tenets of Mao Zedong Thought." The book was written by some theoreticians of the party school of the CPC Central Committee.

It is the first book in China that systematically expounds the tenets of Mao Zedong Thought in plain language. Integrating theory with practice, the book lively and specifically describes the definition of Mao Zedong Thought, the historical background of its origin, and the course of its development. The book also deals with the theories set forth in Mao Zedong Thought on China's revolution and construction, and systematically and thoroughly expounds the stand, viewpoints, and methods based on Mao Zedong Thought. It emphatically introduces some fundamental tenets of Mao Zedong's philosophical thought and describes the definition and philosophical basis of the principle of seeking truth from facts. It also briefly tells about our restoration, adherence, and development of Mao Zedong Thought since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The book contains 15 lectures with 300,000 characters.

CSO: 4005/338

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MAGAZINES DEVOTE ARTICLES TO MARK MAO'S BIRTHDAY

OW101319 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--Late Chairman Mao Zedong's son, daughter-in-law, doctor, friends and Chinese writers have contributed articles to the latest issues of national literary and art journals to mark the 90th anniversary of Mao's birth which falls on December 26.

The December issue of PEOPLE'S LITERATURE carries "Everlasting Reminiscences" by the late chairman's son, Mao Anqing, and his daughter-in-law, Shao Hua, an interview with Mao Zedong by Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and two commemorative poems.

LITERARY GAZETTE carries a theoretical article entitled "Mao Zedong Thought Is the Guiding Principle for the Development of Socialist Literature and Art" by Feng Mu, the chief editor and vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers Association. "REPORTS OF THE TIMES carries reminiscences of Mao Zedong's activities during his school days.

Mao's calligraphy of ancient writer Lu You's poem which is made public for the first time is carried by LIBERATION ARMY LITERATURE AND ART. The same issue also has Shao Hua's reminiscence of Mao's daily life, "He Is One of Us" by the late chairman's doctor, Xu Tao, and "Workers' Delegate" about Mao's activities in the workers' movement in his youth.

The bi-monthly literary journal KUNLUN carries an episode on Mao Zedong from the novel "Last Winter."

Three songs in praise of the late chairman and the music score for Mao's poem "Loushan Pass--to the tune of Yi Qine" written on the long march in 1935 are carried in SONGS OF THE LIBERATION ARMY.

CSO: 4000/185

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

VETERAN GENERAL ON DEVELOPMENT OF MAO THOUGHT

OW151401 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--New material for research on Mao Zedong's military thought is provided by a battle-tested general, Song Shilun.

The president of the Academy of Military Sciences of the Chinese People's Liberation Army said four aspects call for current attention. He cited:

Creating new military principles based on the relative strength of the enemy forces and our own and the characteristics of modern war;

Using the military principles advanced by Mao Zedong in new historical conditions;

Enriching the military principles; and

Restoring the original features of some military principles which have been misunderstood.

Mao Zedong's military thought guided the Chinese Army and people forward from victory and victory during the long years of revolutionary war, General Song said in a report at the army seminar here last month in commemoration of the 90th anniversary of Mao Zedong's birth.

The thought was a crystallization of the collective efforts and wisdom of the whole party and army. At present, he said, it was also necessary to depend on collective practice and creation in inheriting and developing the military thought of the last party and army head.

Many foreign military works had been studied in China in recent years, he said. They were useful for understanding military developments in other lands. But military viewpoints which were not scientific should be criticized from the stand, viewpoint and method of Mao Zedong's military thought. This was an important task for the Chinese people's Liberation Army in inheriting and developing Mao Zedong's military thought and in upholding the military science of Marxism, he said.

General Song Shilun joined the Chinese revolution in 1926 and took part in the long march between 1934 and 1935. Before and after the founding of the People's Republic of China, he was in charge of military training and research work. He has written many military works and articles, on Mao Zedong's military thought in particular.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUBPROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION CHANGES

OW200757 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)--The changes of administrative division at and above the county level in some provinces and autonomous regions, made in the fourth quarter of 1983 with the approval of the State Council, are as follows:

Hebei Province

1. Handan, Xingtai, Baoding, Cangzhou, Chengde, and Zhangjiakou cities were elevated to prefectural-level cities.
2. Huolu and Jingxing Counties in Shijiazhuang Prefecture were placed under the jurisdiction of Shijiazhuang city.
3. Handan County in Handan Prefecture was placed under the jurisdiction of Handan city.
4. Mancheng County in Baoding Prefecture was placed under the jurisdiction of Baoding city.
5. Cangxian County in Cangzhou Prefecture was placed under the jurisdiction of Cangzhou city.
6. Chengde County in Chengde Prefecture was placed under the jurisdiction of Chengde city.
7. Xuanhua County in Zhangjiakou Prefecture was placed under the jurisdiction of Zhangjiakou city.

Nei Monggol Autonomous Region

1. Ju Ud League was abolished. Chifeng City was elevated to a prefectural-level city. Ningcheng and Linxi Counties and Harqin, Aohan, Ongniud, Bairin right, Bairin left, Ar Horqin, and Hexigten banners were placed under the jurisdiction of Chifeng city. Chifeng County was abolished and administratively incorporated into Chifeng city.

2. Xuguit banner was abolished and Yakeshi city (county-level) was established.
3. Butha banner was abolished and Zalantun city (county-level) was established.
4. Abagnar banner was abolished and Xilin Hot city (county-level) was established.
5. Dongsheng County was abolished and Dongsheng city (county-level) was established.

Jilin Province

Dongliao County was restored, covering a portion of the administrative area of Liaoyuan city. Dongliao County, with the county People's Government in Baiquan town, was placed under the jurisdiction of Liaoyuan city.

Heilongjiang Province

1. Jiamusi and Qitaihe cities were elevated to prefectural-level cities. Boli County in Hejiang Prefecture was placed under the jurisdiction of Qitaihe city.
2. Wudalianchi city (county-level), covering a portion of the administrative area of Dedu County, was established.

Anhui Province

1. Feidong County in Chaohu Prefecture and Feixi County in Luan Prefecture were placed under the jurisdiction of Hefei city.
2. Huaiyuan, Guzhen, and Wuhe counties in Suxian Prefecture were placed under the jurisdiction of Bengbu city.
3. Fanchang, Nanling, and Qingyang Counties in Xuancheng Prefecture were placed under the jurisdiction of Wuhu city.
4. Dangtu County in Xuancheng Prefecture was placed under the jurisdiction of Maanshan city.
5. Chaoxian County was abolished and administratively incorporated into Chaohu city.
6. Taiping County was abolished and Huangshan city (county-level) was established. Huangshan city administratively covers the area of the former Taiping County, a portion of Shexian County, and a portion of Shitai County.

Jiangxi Province

1. Jiujiang Prefecture was abolished. Jiujiang, Pengze, Hukou, Duchang, Xingzi, Yongxiu, Dean, Ruichang, Wuning, and Xiushui Counties were placed under the jurisdiction of Jiujiang city.

2. Xinyu County was abolished and Xinyu city (prefectural level) was restored. Fenyi County in Yichun Prefecture was placed under the jurisdiction of Xinyu city.

3. Yingtan city was elevated to a prefectural-level city. Guixi and Yujiang Counties in Shangrao Prefecture were placed under the jurisdiction of Yingtan city.

4. Anyi County in Yichun Prefecture and Jinxian County in Fuzhou Prefecture were placed under the jurisdiction of Nanchang city.

5. Leping County in Shangrao Prefecture was placed under the jurisdiction of Jingdezhen city.

6. Guangchang County in Ganzhou Prefecture was placed under the jurisdiction of Fuzhou Prefecture.

Guangdong Province

1. Foshan Prefecture was abolished. Nanhai, Sanshui, Shunde, and Gaoming counties were placed under the jurisdiction of Foshan city. Kaiping, Taishan, Enping, Xinhui, and Heshan Counties were placed under the jurisdiction of Jiangmen city. Doumen County was placed under the jurisdiction of Zhuhai city.

Zhongshan county was abolished and Zhongshan city (county-level) was established.

2. Shantou Prefecture was abolished. Chenghai, Chaoyang, Jieyang, Jiexi, Puning, Huilai, Raoping, and Nanao counties were placed under the jurisdiction of Shantou City. Haifeng and Lufeng counties were placed under the jurisdiction of Huiyang Prefecture.

Chaoan County was abolished and administratively incorporated into Chaozhou city.

3. Shaoguan Prefecture was abolished. Nanxiong, Shixing, Renhua, Lechang, Wengyuan, Yingde, Yangshan, and Lianxian Counties, and Ruyuan Yao, Liannan Yao, and Lianshan Zhuang-Yao Autonomous Counties were placed under the jurisdiction of Shaoguan city. Qingyuan and Fogang Counties were placed under the jurisdiction of Guangzhou city.

4. Zhanjiang Prefecture was abolished. Xuwen, Haikang, Lianjiang, Suixi, and Wuchuan Counties were placed under the jurisdiction of Zhanjiang City. Gaozhou, Huazhou, Xinyi, and Dianbai Counties were placed under the jurisdiction of Maoming City. Yangjiang and Yangchun counties were placed under the jurisdiction of Jiangmen city.

5. Meixian County and Meizhou City were abolished and merged into Meixian city (county-level).

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

1. Yongning and Wuming Counties in Nanning Prefecture were placed under the jurisdiction of Nanning city.
2. Liujiang and Liucheng Counties in Liuzhou Prefecture were placed under the jurisdiction of Liuzhou city.
3. Lingui County in Guilin Prefecture was placed under the jurisdiction of Guilin city.
4. Cangwu County in Wuzhou Prefecture was placed under the jurisdiction of Wuzhou city.
5. Beihai city was elevated to a prefectural-level city.
6. Yulin County was abolished and Yulin city (county-level) was established.
7. Qinzhou County was abolished and Qinzhou city (county-level) was established.
8. Bose County was abolished and Bose city (county-level) was established.
9. Hechi County was abolished and Hechi city (county-level) was established.

Sichuan Province

1. Qianjiang County was abolished and Qianjiang Tujia-Miao Autonomous County was established.
2. Pengshui County was abolished and Pengshui Miao-Tujia Autonomous County was established.
3. Shizhu County was abolished and Shizhu Tujia Autonomous County was established.

Xizang Autonomous Region

1. Longgeer [7127 2706 1422] County was established, covering a portion of the administrative area of Zhongba County. Longgeer County, with the county people's government located in Longgeer commune, was placed under the jurisdiction of Ngari Prefecture.
2. Yangjing [7770 0064] County was established, covering a portion of the administrative area of Markam County. Yanjing County, with the county people's government located in Yanjing Commune, was placed under the jurisdiction of Qamdo Prefecture.
3. Bitu [4310 0960] County was established, covering portions of the administrative area of Zogang and Zayu counties. Bitu County, with the county people's government located in Bitu commune, was placed under the jurisdiction of Qamdo Prefecture.

4. Tuba [1185 8218] County was established, covering portions of the administrative area of Qamdo, Zhagyab, and Jomda Counties. Tuoba County, with the county people's government located in Tuoba Commune, was placed under the jurisdiction of Qamdo Prefecture.

5. Shengda [3932 6671] County was established, covering portions of the administrative area of Qamdo and Jomda Counties. Shengda County, with the county people's government located in Shengda Commune, was placed under the jurisdiction of Qamdo Prefecture.

6. Nima [1441 3854] County was established, covering portions of the administrative area of Xainza and Baingoin counties. Nima County, with the county people's government located in Nima, was placed under the jurisdiction of Nagu Prefecture.

7. Nyingchi Prefecture was restored with the prefectural commissioner's office located in Bayi town of Nyingchi County. Placed under the jurisdiction of the prefecture were Medog, Mainling, Nyingchi, and Gongbo Gyamda Counties of Lhasa City, Bomi and Zayu Counties of Qamdo Prefecture, and Nangxian County of Shannan Prefecture.

8. Gyangze Prefecture was restored with the prefectural commissioner's office located in Gyangze town of Gyangze County. Placed under the jurisdiction of the prefecture were Yadong, Kangmar, Gamba, Gyangze, Rinbung, and Bainang Counties of Xigaze Prefecture, and Nagarze County of Shannan Prefecture.

Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Wuzhong County was abolished and Wuzhong city (county-level) was established.

CSO: 4005/338

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC MINISTRY LAUNCHES SERVICE EMULATION DRIVE

OW220428 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--Color bunting, streamers, slogans and serve-the-passenger desks lent a festive atmosphere to bus stops in Beijing today as young drivers, conductors and operators in China's 67 major cities started a service emulation.

The emulation which will run through March 31 is sponsored by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the Communist Youth League and the Trade Union of Building Workers.

The drive, sponsors say,, aims to improve service around the coming spring festival in early February, the busiest season of the year.

During the 70-day activity, each city will select its best drivers, conductors and operators under the age of 30, and its best bus crews and lines.

Stress is being laid on safety, punctuality, efficiency, politeness, smooth traffic flow and good order.

Young taxi drivers and ferryboat crews are also welcomed to take part in the drive.

Many off-duty young drivers and conductors servicing the trolley-bus line No 103, Beijing's busiest, today turned out to help passengers on and off at major stops.

Managerial personnel of the bus line were present at both terminals, the railroad station and Beijing Zoo, to solicit opinions and criticism from passengers.

Bus passengers will cast their votes at major stops on March 17 and 18.

Winners in the emulation drive will receive certificates and be commended in the press.

CSO: 4000/185

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC ADVISORY COMMISSION LEADER ON UNITED FRONT

OW190724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--China's United Front, an alliance of different classes, social strata and political groupings, will remain for a long time to come since classes and class differences still exist in the country, says an article in the latest issue of the biweekly RED FLAG.

The 10,000-word article was written by Li Wei-han, 85, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China. He joined the CPC in 1923 and was director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee for many years.

The question of the United Front occupies an important place in Mao Zedong Thought, the article says. Mao's United Front theory was based on actual conditions in China and is therefore typically Chinese.

In the long years of development in China, there have been two alliances, the article says. One was the worker-peasant alliance, the basis of the United Front and included the working class, peasantry, other laboring people as well as intellectuals. The other alliance was that between the laboring people as a whole and other people. Before the completion of socialist transformation, this alliance included the national bourgeoisie and its intellectuals and other patriots.

The theory and policies on the United Front have solved a series of major problems about alliances in the Chinese revolution and have been an important factor in bringing victory to the Chinese revolution and construction, the article says.

The United Front led by the Communist Party was formed and grew in strength during China's democratic revolution. After the founding of the People's Republic, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) became the United Front organization for representatives of all nationalities, democratic parties, people's organizations and patriotic public figures.

Li Wei-han's article explains Mao's theory including its basic guiding principles, the broadness of the front, the leadership of the Communist Party,

the theory and policies toward China's national bourgeoisie, how intellectuals are an important force in the front and the alliance and struggle among different strata in the front.

At present, the article says, China's United Front is made up of all socialist laborers, patriotic people who support socialism and those who agree to the country's reunification and includes Chinese in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas.

Patriotism and socialism are the present political basis of the United Front. But, "not all Chinese in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao are required to support socialism," the article says. Common ground can be sought with those who do not favor socialism on such matters as the country's reunification, sovereignty, national prosperity and the people's happiness. "If people are patriotic, agree to the country's reunification and do not oppose socialist new China, we should unite with them," the article says.

CSO: 4000/185

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONGQI PUBLISHES ARTICLE ON BUILDING SOCIALISM

OWL70656 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--RED FLAG editorial department describes China's road for building socialism "correct" and "conforming to Chinese conditions" in the latest issue of the journal.

Building socialism with Chinese characteristics and following a Chinese road for modernization were put forward by Deng Xiaoping in 1979, the article recalls.

Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in December 1978, China has set as its general objective modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense, technology and science with high socialist democracy, socialist ethics and morality and advanced culture. To achieve this goal, the party Central Committee has since done a great deal of theoretical and practical work, the most important being reestablishment of the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. This is prerequisite for a correct recognition of Chinese conditions and for building socialism, the article says.

The new policies and principles of the past five years to do this include the following:

--It has been made clear that class struggle is not the major contradiction in the country, but it will continue to exist to a certain extent for a long time and may intensify under certain circumstances;

--The major contradiction that urgently calls for solution is the contradiction between the increasing material and cultural needs of the people and the low level of productivity, hence the switch of focus of the country's work;

--In developing the economy, China should act according to its capabilities so as to achieve modernization in several steps, proceeding from the fact that China is starting from a poor foundation and has a large population on a small amount of arable land;

--The state-owned and collective economy is the basic economic form, while individual economy is a necessary supplement to public-owned economy. The policy is to take the planned economy as the main aspect, while giving play to the supplementary role of regulation by the market;

--To adhere to the policy of opening to the rest of the world and invigorating the domestic economy on the one hand, and resolutely combating offenses in the economic, political and cultural fields on the other;

--Building up socialist democracy is the fundamental objective and task in modernization. A series of measures have been taken to strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system and to reform the work style of the party and state;

--To build up socialist ethics and morality, eliminating ideological contramnation on the ideological front, and--measures to uphold and improve party leadership and strengthen party building.

All these points show that the party has gained a better understanding of the laws for building socialism than in any period since the founding of new China, the article says.

The new policies and principles are based on the important theses and principles put forward by the late Chairman Mao Zedong in the first seventeen years after new China was founded. The policies express adherence to Mao Zedong Thought and its development by the party Central Committee since its third plenum, after summing up the experience and lessons of the late chairman.

Understanding the special laws of China's socialist construction is far more complicated and difficult than learning the laws of the Chinese revolution. The key lies in combining the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism on building socialism with the concrete conditions in the country, the article says.

Proceeding from China's concrete conditions does not mean excluding selective study of the good experience of other countries. China should also learn advanced science and technology from some capitalist countries and their methods of organizing and managing socialized production. But all the decadent and evil things of capitalism should be resolutely rejected, the article stresses.

China can neither copy what is good in foreign countries nor its own good past experience. Dealing with problems in socialist society with means used during the revolutionary war periods has brought losses to socialist construction. A bitter lesson should be drawn from this in the efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The superiority of the socialist system provides the fundamental guarantee for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, although the socialist system itself needs to be improved. Any view departing from the fundamental system of socialism is entirely wrong.

Building socialism with Chinese characteristics is China's objective as well as its starting point. It involves both the efforts to find the road and the determination to attain the goal, the article says. The theory and practice of building socialism will also be developed as China's conditions develop.

The article was written to mark the 90th birthday anniversary of the late Chairman Mao Zedong which falls on December 26.

CSO: 4000/185

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

METHODS FOR IMPROVING POPULATION PREDICTIONS DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 5, 25 Oct 82, pp 30-32

[Article by Sun Yiping [1327 0110 5493]: "Raise the Accuracy of Prediction and Improve the Means of Prediction"]

[Text] The set of applied cybernetic scientific methods used by Song Jian [1345 0256] and other comrades to predict the state of future population growth are an example of simultaneous achievements in the application of natural science to social science. We are a socialist society; our fundamental basis for working out economic planning lies in insuring the mutual compatibility of natural production and population growth. Therefore, accurate population predictions are essential to the formulation of a national economic plan. Leading departments at both central and local levels are currently attaching extreme importance to population planning. The Department of Family Planning Statistics has labored assiduously in this regard. I must say that it is not only necessary but also possible to further increase the accuracy of future population forecasting.

Recently, under the leadership of Comrade Song Jian, new research has been underway into calculation methods for using cybernetics to carry out population forecasting. We have discovered past defects arising from calculation methods, and these have caused some errors in predicted and actual statistical data (see Table 1).

Table 1. Comparison of Predicted Data and Actual Data

	Year	1975	1976	1977	1978
Population increase (in 10,000's)	Actual	1,438	1,178	1,138	1,147
	Predicted	1,440	1,180	1,137	1,146
	Population error	+2	+2	-1	-1
	Ratio of population error to actual data (in percent)	+0.139	+0.17	-0.088	-0.087
Total population (in 10,000's)	Actual	91,970	93,267	94,523	95,809
	Predicted	91,850	93,029	94,166	95,311
	Population error	-120	-238	-357	-498
	Ratio of population error to total figure (in percent)	-0.130	-0.255	-0.378	-0.520

The figures for each population increase are very similar, and the error is within a mere 0.2 percent. Likewise, a year-to-year comparison of total population reveals a disparity of less than 0.6 percent. However, if the progressive increase in error for the total population figure is compared with this, the relative error increases threefold within 4 years and the absolute error increases 3.15-fold. Moreover, in all cases the predicted figures are lower than the actual figures. Analysis of the reason behind these differences in the total population figure shows that they definitely cannot be due to mortality but are caused primarily by an underprediction of births. A look at the contrasting state of actual and predicted data for samples from Jilin Province and the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, and also for Jinxi County in Liaoning Province, confirms that this kind of analysis is completely correct: predicted birth values are approximately 7 percent lower than actual birth values (see Table 2).

Table 2. A Comparison of Predicted and Actual Birth Values for Jilin Province, for Nei Monggol and for Jinxi County, Liaoning Province

<u>Region</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of women of childbearing age</u>	<u>Actual births</u>	<u>Predicted births</u>	<u>Percent error</u>
Jilin Province Sample	1980	552,805	29,945	27,819	-7.100
Nei Monggol Sample	1981	258,078	18,639	17,347	-6.932
Jinxi County, Liaoning Province	1980	162,279	10,867	10,133	-6.754

Due to this underprediction of births, the following two problems have easily emerged: Firstly, underprediction of the population leaves no leeway in short-term population planning and therefore is inconvenient for the development of Family Planning Department work. At the moment, population planning comrades are already dissatisfied with their grasp of local population growth trends and thus require even more accurate predictions that will leave some leeway in their work. Secondly, underprediction of new births has a detrimental influence on long-term population forecasting. Once the newly born population itself enters childbearing age, today's error will be doubly compounded in the days to come.

In order to arrive at greater precision in forecasting, beyond demanding that the original data be as accurate as possible, the emphasis still must be on getting a grasp on the two aspects of the population growth process: birth and death. Therefore, it is extremely essential to insure that calculation methods for the prediction of birth and death figures are upgraded in accuracy. The focal point of this article is a discussion of the problems in improving the means of prediction and in raising forecasting accuracy for natality figures.

The model of birth prediction [3] used previously is as follows:

$$h_1(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} (r-r_0)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{r-r_0}{2}} & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r \leq r_0 \end{cases}$$

The "r" represents the age of childbearing women; "r₀" represents the youngest age at which childbearing women give birth. " T_m "--the gamma function--is calculated by means of the following formula (assuming positive integer "m"):

$$T(m+1) = m T(m) = m! = m \cdot (m-1) \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

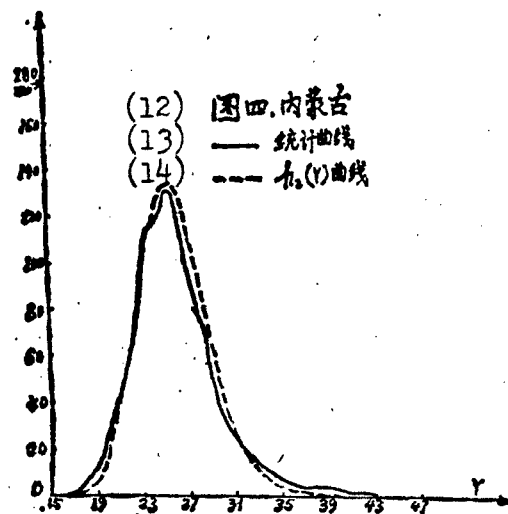
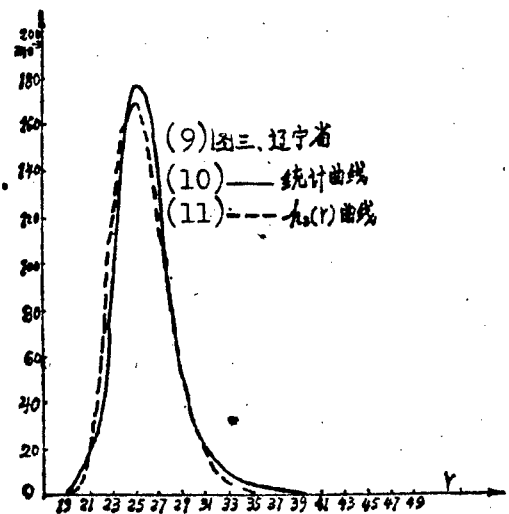
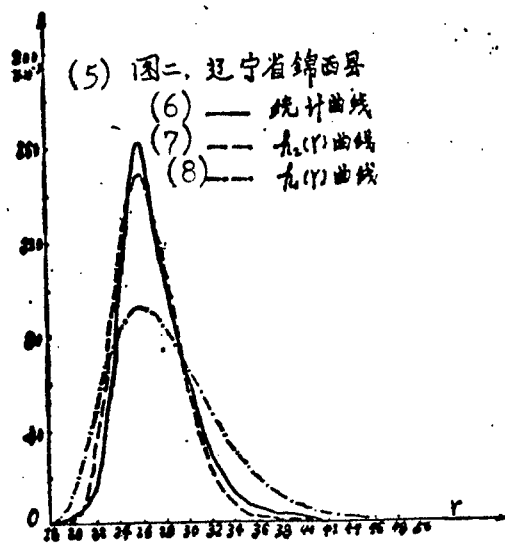
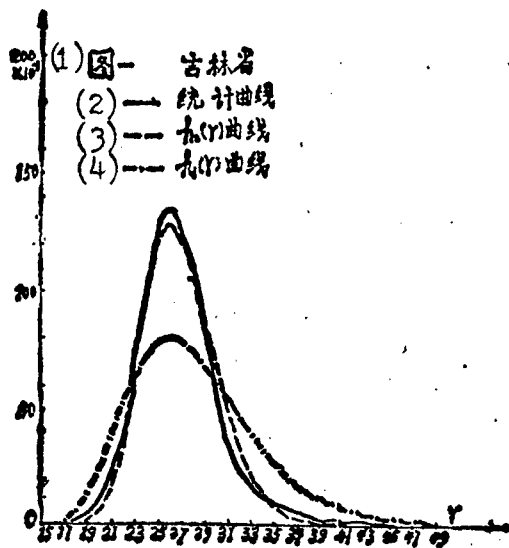
$$T\left(m+\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{(2m-1)(2m-3) \cdots 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{2^m} \sqrt{\pi}$$

The function "h₁ (r)" reaches its highest value where the peak bearing age r_{max} = r₀ + n - 2.

This function "h₁ (r)" was induced using statistical data from Tianjin Municipality for the year 1978; from Rudong County, Jiangsu Province, for 1973; and from Japan for the year 1975. Owing to the scarcity and limited nature of data at that time, this was not sufficiently representative of China's actual situation. Nevertheless, it still contributed greatly to our population forecasting and had a significant effect on insuring a precision never before reached with other methods of prediction. New research indicates that this way of conceptualizing birth forecasting, using the "h₁ (r)" structure, is entirely sound. Further, this directed scientific concept, refined at the time from extremely scanty data, itself was just the beginning. Now, thanks to the assiduous labors of numerous comrades in the Population Statistics Department, the nation overall (with the exception of minority areas) has a great abundance of statistical population data. Therefore, by fully utilizing these data according to the guiding concept of the birth-prediction means as originally structured, it is not only necessary but possible to refine a birth-prediction means that is even more suitable to our actual conditions, thereby insuring greater accuracy in natality forecasting.

Based on a study of the statistical data from the Jilin Province sample and from Jinxi County, Liaoning Province, the use of the following formula was discovered:

$$h_2(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} (r-r_0)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{n}{2}(r-r_0)} & r > r_0 \\ 0 & r \leq r_0 \end{cases}$$



Key:

(1) Figure 1. Jilin Province

(2) Actual curve

(3) $h_2(r)$ curve

(4) $h_1(r)$ curve

(5) Figure 2. Jinxi County, Liaoning

(6) Actual curve

(7) $h_2(r)$ curve

(8) $h_1(r)$ curve

(9) Figure 3. Liaoning Province

(10) Actual curve

(11) $h_2(r)$ curve

(12) Figure 4. Nei Monggol

(13) Actual curve

(14) $h_2(r)$ curve

Replacing the birth-prediction means " $h_1(r)$ " enables a closer approach to the situation that exists after standardization of actual statistics (see Figures 1 and 2). Obviously, " $h_2(r)$ " satisfies the standardization factor

$\int_{r_1}^{r_2} h_2(r) dr = 1$ and also reaches its largest value under the condition that $r_{\max} = r_0 + \frac{2}{5}n - \frac{4}{5}$. If the peak childbearing age, " $r_{\max}$ " and the lowest childbearing age, " r_0 ," are known, it is not difficult to solve the equation $n = \frac{5}{2}(r_{\max} - r_0) + 2$.

We will use statistical data from the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region sample and from Jinxi County, Liaoning Province, as a test to see if the birth prediction means " $h_2(r)$ " tallies with the situation in other regions. It can be seen from Figures 3 and 4 that the degree to which " $h_2(r)$ " tallies with the actual statistics is quite high.

After the means of birth prediction is improved and " $h_2(r)$ " is substituted for " $h_1(r)$," will natality forecasting be more accurate? Will the prediction error be improved? We used sample data from Jilin Province and Nei Monggol to check this, and the results are shown in Table 3 [all figures as published].

Table 3. Comparison of the Predicted and Actual Values for New Births in Jilin Province and Nei Monggol Using " $h_2(r)$ " To Replace " $h_1(r)$ "

Area	Date	Number of childbearing- age women	Actual value	Predicted value	Predicted No minus actual No	Difference as percent of actual
Jilin Sample	1980	552,805	29,945	29,937	+28	+0.094
Nei Monggol Sample	1981	258,078	18,639	18,900	+216	+1.400

A comparison of Tables 2 and 3 shows that prediction accuracy is indeed raised when the improved prediction means is used to forecast the birth rate. Moreover, the most important thing is that the forecasting results of birth prediction means " $h_2(r)$ " avoid the defects of the past--a constant underestimation of actual statistics--and in fact they are slightly higher than the actual statistical figures. Obviously, this kind of forecasting result is beneficial to providing some leeway in forecasting the population.

12510

CS0: 4005/122

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YOUTHS URGED TO LEARN FROM HUASHAN RESCUE GROUP

OW250531 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0941 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the PLS General Political Department, the Ministry of Education and the CYL Central Committee recently issued a joint circular on launching further activities to learn from the Huashan rescue fighting collective.

The circular points out: The model deeds of the Huashan rescue fighting collective are of great significance because they answer a fundamental question raised by many young people in their minds: How to correctly handle the relationship between a person as an individual and society and people? What is the correct road in life? Their advanced deeds effectively rebuff and repudiate the erroneous ideas of "perfecting oneself," "designing for oneself" and "working for oneself subjectively and for others objectively" advocated for some time by certain people in our society. Their moving deeds provide vital material for carrying out education in collectivism, socialism and communism among the vast numbers of young people. Launching nationwide activities of further learning from and publicizing the deeds of the Huashan rescue fighting collective will create a strong impetus for the implementation of the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the elimination of spiritual pollution, the creation of a new situation in ideological-political work of schools of higher learning and other educational institutions, the strengthening of communist ideological education among young people and the training of a generation of new persons.

The circular says: In learning from and publicizing the deeds of the Huashan rescue fighting collective, it is necessary to center on the fundamental question of how to acquire a communist outlook on life. It is necessary to learn from its communist selfless, fearless and self-sacrificing spirit, from its revolutionary heroism of fearing neither hardships nor death and of coming out boldly at critical moments, from its collective spirit of forging close unity to overcome difficulties, from its indomitable will of daring to take up heavy responsibilities and from its lofty aspiration of becoming both socialist-minded and professionally competent and of dedicating its knowledge to the people. College students and young people throughout the country, and especially CPC and CYL members and cadres at all levels, should all follow the model of the Huashan rescue fighting collective and learn from its lofty ideology and character. They should keep

close touch with ideological reality, raise their patriotic, collective, socialist and communist consciousness and strive to become a generation of new persons with high ideals and high moral, cultural and disciplinary standards.

The circular points out: It is necessary to seriously strengthen leadership and carry out propaganda and organization work. Party committees at all levels should regard the learning and propaganda activities as an important aspect of the present communist ideological education conducted among cadres and people and carry them out successfully. Responsible comrades of party committees should take the lead in learning from the collective and, under their personal supervision, mobilize others to learn from it. It is necessary to make full use of the relevant departments and mass organizations, such as the CYL, trade unions and women's federations, and to launch the propaganda and education activities in a coordinated manner. Propaganda, press, publishing, radio and television, cultural and education departments should use a variety of methods to widely and vigorously publicize the good individuals and deeds that emerge in the activities of learning from the collective. Experience should be exchanged and summarized to deepen the learning activities.

The circular stresses: The activities of learning from the Huashan rescue fighting collective must be launched in light of the realities on various fronts. They must be carried out in a down-to-earth manner to get solid results. The activities of learning from and publicizing the deeds of the collective must also be linked with the work of party rectification and elimination of spiritual pollution, with the activities of learning from Lei Feng and of fostering a new work style, with the activities of promoting the "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves," with the activities of learning from Zhu Boru, Zhang Haidi and other heroes and models on various fronts, with the activities of praising communist things around use and with the selfless struggle to acquire cultural and scientific knowledge for the sake of the four modernizations. We must ensure that through these activities, communist ideology becomes more popular among cadres and young people throughout the country and that the revolutionary devotion of the Huashan rescue fighting collective blossoms and bears fruit on all fronts.

CSO: 4005/338

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MOZART'S 'MARRIAGE OF FIGARO' TO BE STAGED

OW250510 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" will be staged by the Central Opera Theater next May and [word indistinct]. (?British) musicians have arrived here last week to help in the rehearsals.

Liu Shirong, vice-president of the Central Opera Theater in an interview today said that the two British specialists Martin Isepp and Jane Glover of the Glynebourne Festival Opera were invited to help their Chinese colleagues familiarize with the subtleties of Mozart's work. [punctuation as received]

After a few days of work together with the Chinese, Mr Martin Isepp, a pianist and the head of Glynebourne's music staff, described the Chinese singers' ability to understand Western opera and music as "quite remarkable." He said he hoped his help could bring "a complete and distinctive understanding" of this opera to his Chinese colleagues.

Liu Shirong said China is now reviving its operatic tradition, which was severely damaged during the "Cultural Revolution". A growing number of Western operas as well as Chinese ones are being staged in recent years. They include Bizet's "Carmen" rehearsed with the help of French specialists, Puccini's "La Boheme", Verdi's "La Traviata" and Puccini's "Madame Butterfly".

According to a recent article by Yu Fu of the China Opera and Dance Drama Theater, the country now has more than 60 professional opera houses and troupes which created and staged 82 operas in 1980 alone, hitting a new historical record.

Since the end of the "Cultural Revolution", over 100 new modern operas have been staged. Themes included contemporary life, lives of revolutionary veterans, recent history, fairy tales and minority nationality stories.

Artistically, this art form is based on China's national folk songs, some of the techniques of the traditional operas and the European opera is also incorporated.

The opera art form, he noted, has great potential among the Chinese audience and the country is also training more people in this art.

CSO: 4000/185

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW LOOK OF 'HARDBONE 6TH COMPANY' PRAISED

OW240255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhai Qiyun and XINHUA reporter Bao Qingshan: "Adding New Luster to Its Combat Colors--On Visit to the New Generation of 'Hardbone 6th Company' Personnel"]

[Excerpts] Hangzhou, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--On the evening of the 20th anniversary of the Ministry of National Defense's designation of the "Hardbone 6th Company," we braved the heavy snow rarely experienced in areas south of the Changjiang to pay a visit to this company. We witnessed the sturdy growth of its new generation of personnel. They are adding new luster to its combat colors.

"As for PLA companies, it is correct to learn from the Hardbone 6th Company alone. All companies and all cadres at all levels should study and work hard, and have the kind of political thinking the Hardbone 6th Company has. However, it is not enough to learn only from the Hardbone 6th Company. It is necessary to strive to learn something about modern war and about other political, cultural and scientific matters."

These remarks made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his speech at a forum of the Central Military Commission has been framed and hangs on the walls of the study room of the Hardbone 6th Company today. It illustrates the company's path of forward march.

Since 1978 the company has included study of modern war and of cultural and scientific matters in its regular training courses. It has run four cultural study classes, one each of the senior primary school, junior middle school, senior middle school and college level, and a dozen of scientific study groups, thereby greatly elevating the cultural level and military and political quality of the company's cadres and fighters. In the past 5 years the company has taken part in 85 examinations and contests under all kinds of weather and other conditions, winning first place on 65 occasions. It has 245 outstanding sharpshooters and 156 fighters who are good in one skill and competent in many others. With the knowledge they acquired, they have studied and experimented in offensive

and defensive tactics on a squad, platoon and company scale. As many as 36 reforms they have suggested are being popularized by units at and above the divisional level. In the past year alone they have collected over 3,700 articles on modern war, totaling over 2 million words, and authored some 150 academic papers, winning awards for outstanding research on foreign armies as well as for academic research.

Seeing with our own eyes the new look of the Hardbone 6th Company, we are convinced that the spirit of the Hardbone 6th Company will certainly be carried forward and that its combat colors will shine with still greater luster.

CSO: 4005/338

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

INCREASED VISITS TO MAO'S BIRTHPLACE--Changsha, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--About 2,000 people a day have been visiting the late Chairman Mao Zedong's birthplace to mark the 90th anniversary of his birth on December 26. Mao spent his childhood and early youth in Shaoshan, 104 kilometers from Changsha, capital of Hunan Province. On holidays, the number of visitors is doubled, officials said. Streams of buses and cars and fully-occupied trains ply between Shaoshan and Changsha, Xiangtan, Zhuzhou and other stations. More than 700,000 people have been to Shaoshan to visit Mao Zedong's former residence and memorial hall in the past three years. Among the visitors were many foreigners and noted public figures. Wang Guangmei, wife of China's late President Liu Shaoqi, left behind an inscription reading, "Deeply cherish the memory of Chairman Mao Zedong." She signed it "your pupil." Mao's 90th birthday has also been marked by symposia in Changsha on his philosophical theories and his ideas on party building. [Text] [OW160725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT 16 Dec 83]

CSO: 4000/185

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG PROVINCE HOLDS MEETING ON FAMILY PLANNING

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 83 p 1

[Article: "Make Persistent Effort to Open New Prospects in Family Planning Work"]

[Text] The Representative Assembly of Advanced Collectives And Advanced Individuals throughout the Province Engaged in Family Planning Work ended in complete success. It attained its goals of commending the advanced, strengthening confidence, exchanging experience, making joint efforts to make progress, defining clearly our tasks and rallying us to forge ahead bravely. This success is an important impetus to further mobilizing the people throughout our province to do a good job in family planning work.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially through education in the basic principles of the state conducted in recent years for the whole people, family planning work throughout our province has achieved great successes. The population target set in the state plan has been attained in this province for 5 consecutive years. Beginning this year, the upward trend in the birth rate of 2 consecutive years has been reversed. The quality of family planning work throughout our province has generally been improved, and a large number of advanced collectives and advanced individuals has emerged. For the future of our country and the interests of our nation, and for the happiness of coming generations, they stand in no fear of difficulties, willingly bear the burden of office and work selflessly. In so doing, they have made positive contributions to the control of population growth at different costs. This is a high-level expression of patriotism and an example in the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. We hereby solemnly pay our highest respect to them.

At the time when we fully affirm the successes, we must also soberly recognize the seriousness of the population problem in our province and the toughness of the task of keeping the population increase under control. In order to attain the magnificent goal of the construction of the four modernizations, we must work on the basis of the demand set forth by the Party Central Committee that "at the end of the century, we must strive to limit the population of our country to under 1.2 billion" and to limit population in our province to less than 45 million in the year 2000. That is to say, during the next 18 years, the annual average population increase must be limited to less than 320,000, which is 260,000 or more per year below the figures of the previous 18 years. However, the number of married couples

of child-bearing age throughout the province increased more than 70 percent last year as compared with the number for 1964; the child-bearing base group has greatly expanded and our province now faces an approximately 15 year period of peak births. Our task of bringing population growth under control is a heavy responsibility and our work is arduous. A slightly lackadaisical attitude in our work will lead to an increase in newborn babies. We must resolutely avoid the emergence of such a situation.

At the same time, we must also catch sight of the fact that the productive forces in the rural areas appear to be relatively backward and that the influence of feudal ideas such as "regarding men as superior to women" are still relatively deep-rooted. Since the implementation of the joint contract responsibility system in the rural areas, new situations and problems have emerged in our family planning work which remain to be solved through further studies. The development of our work has also been out of balance. The rate of multiple births is rather high in more than 20 counties, and the lack of progress there is great. The passive situation in family planning work throughout our province has not yet been basically altered.

Party committees and governments at all levels must be resolutely determined to alter such a situation. They must conscientiously do a good job in family planning work as earnestly as they are engaged in both industrial and agricultural production. They must make unremitting efforts to encourage late marriages and late childbearing and intensively promote and implement the principle of one child per couple, strictly limiting married couples to giving birth to two children and resolutely prohibiting couples from giving birth to more children. We must try to achieve the goal by demonstrating that our ideas are not vacillating, that our policies are not changeable and that we do not slacken in our work. We must further mobilize and organize the forces in the whole society to make an all-out effort to give publicity to family planning work in order to create a powerful opinion in society. We must continue to conduct thorough-going education in the fundamental policies of the state among the whole people, carry out activities for making a statistical comparison and enhance the spirit of patriotism to enable the broad masses to carry out family planning more consciously. We must educate a large number of party members and cadre models to carry out the basic policies of the state. Not only must they themselves take the lead in practicing late marriage and family planning in order to set examples for the masses, they must also mobilize and educate their own children and relatives to do the same. Strict demands must be set on party members and cadres, especially on cadres in the leadership. With the completion of education, those who do not practice late marriage or family planning must be dealt with sternly. We should not be overlenient to them or let them go unchecked.

At present, an urgent task in front of us is to implement the spirit of the assembly conscientiously. We must have our feet firmly planted in the future and make an all-out effort to handle the work in front of us. We must make proper preparations for carrying out activities during the second provincial family planning publicity month. This is a tough battle which has a bearing on the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan population program. We must

try to triumph. At the time we carry out extensive and thorough publicity and education, we must earnestly adopt contraceptive measures of one kind or another, mainly by insetting loops and by ligation. Insetting of loops and ligation are effective measures for strictly limiting childbearing to two children and resolutely prohibiting more children per couple. These measures are deemed most important in family planning work throughout the province and are regarded as an important link to guarantee the implementation of the population program. During the publicity month, activities will be carried out to call for a thorough mobilization throughout the province in order to organize carefully and to guarantee quality so that contraceptive operations of one kind or another can be basically completed in our province. Late marriage must be forcefully encouraged and the rate of late marriage must be raised to facilitate the readjustment of the peak birth level in order to lay a solid foundation for carrying out our work in the days to come.

This assembly is a new starting point for carrying out family planning work in our province. We must continue to publicize the advanced and add to the achievements of the advanced. We must make a persistent effort to expand further the successes achieved and strive to open new prospects in family planning work.

9560

CSO: 4005/205

EAST REGION

PARTY MEMBERSHIP FOR INTELLECTUALS SPOTLIGHTED

Reason for Difficulties

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 21 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Wherein Lies the Crux of Difficulty for Intellectuals to Join the Party?"]

[Text] Comrade Zhou Hong [0719 9464] of the Huadong Textile Engineering College, who has been actively making contributions for the construction of our four modernizations, has since the 3d Plenary Session of the Central Committee after the 11th CPC Congress repeatedly submitted his application to join the CPC; but the concerned party organizations have been somehow slow in giving it any consideration. This is regrettable.

Whether or not Zhou Hong can join the party must of course follow the provisions of our party constitution, as the matter needs to go through a party branch whose general meeting must discuss it first. On this, we do not wish to express any specific view. But, from this example, a generally prevailing problem is hereby reflected, and that is: It is very difficult for intellectuals to join the party.

As early as May 1981, Comrade Chen Yun already pointed out: "The party's policy on developing party members and selecting cadres among the intellectuals is far from being realized." "The situation today is: when an intellectual applies to join the party, he is often turned down. Some intellectuals persisting in wanting to join the party have often failed to realize their wish in their lifetime, and only after they made their contributions and died from work did they get to be recognized posthumously as party members. We must resolutely change this situation." More than 2 years have elapsed; has this situation Comrade Chen Yun pointed out changed? We should say that, after party organizations at various levels made the effort, there has been considerable change. Take the whole country, for example, among the new party members developed last year, the various categories of professional and technical personnel numbered as many as 108,000 plus; take Shanghai for example, since the 3d Plenary Session 7,100 persons have been developed among the intellectuals. But, in not a few localities and units, the problem of the difficulty which intellectuals encounter when trying to join the party is still not solved. The editorial department of this newspaper, for one, has been receiving letters in

this regard quite regularly. In the case of some comrades, no one knows how many times they have filled out applications for admission into the party; but their respective party branches simply paid no attention, and no one seemed to care to bother. Some comrades, having sincerely accepted the "test" for several decades, find themselves still not "mature" even today. Some comrades are both talented and virtuous, they are dedicated to the four modernizations, their performances have been outstanding, and they thus possess all the conditions for joining the party: but their desire to join the party just fails to materialize.

Wherein lies the difficulty for the intellectuals to join the party? A great many facts tell us, the difficulty lies in that the ideological line of certain comrades, especially certain comrades in the basic-level organizations and departments has not been rectified. Concretely speaking, it has been the trouble of "Leftism," "prejudice" and "selfishness" in their minds that has been playing the havoc.

The so-called "Leftism" here means that certain comrades even today still harbor the idea of looking down upon cultural and scientific knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals; they refuse to recognize intellectuals as part of the working class. From the history of our party, we can see that from the establishment of our party to our seizure of power, at no time could we do without knowledge and intellectuals. In order to carry out the construction of our socialist modernization today, we can afford still less not to have knowledge and intellectuals. From the long-range point of view, workers and peasants must have knowledge; cadres must also become knowledgeable. In response to the needs in the construction of our modernization, there will be still more people becoming intellectuals. Therefore, the ratio of intellectual party members will increase within our party; this is historically inevitable; it is also a requirement for strengthening our party leadership for the construction of our modernization. It is an important ingredient of our party building in the new era. In considering the admission of intellectuals into the party, we should treat them in the same way as we do workers and peasants; we have no reason whatsoever to make all kinds of harsh demands on intellectuals when they ask to join the party which do not accord with provisions of our party constitution, or pose some other additional conditions. Yet, some comrades cannot seem to see this point; they continue to take intellectuals as "outsiders," as "alien forces." How incongruous are such ideas with the new historical period! For this reason, if we wish to solve the problem of the difficulty which the intellectuals encounter when trying to join the party, we must first of all cleanse away the remnant poison of "Leftism," establish the Marxist point of view on the question of our intellectuals, and correctly understand the party's policy toward the intellectuals.

So-called "prejudice" means that some comrades have failed to treat intellectuals from the point of view of dialectical materialism. One manifestation of this is that they refrain from concretely analyzing certain situations and problems in the family backgrounds, personal histories, social relationships, etc. of intellectuals, but, instead, take them in a very "rigid" manner. It is entirely necessary to carry out investigations of intellectuals who ask to join our party, but we must treat a comrade from a historical, comprehensive and

developmental viewpoint, and insist on the principle of looking at the applicants themselves personally as regards their family backgrounds, looking at the resultant influence as regards their social relationships, and looking at their own present performances as regards their historical questions. If we "examine" them with a metaphysical prejudice and impose such impractical criteria such as "the perfect man" and "barefootedness" upon those who strive to join our party, that would appear very unfair. Whether or not an intellectual can join our party should mainly depend on his essence and main current, that is, on his political quality. This so-called political quality means a principled attitude of making clear what is right and what is wrong in politics; it means a person having the spirit of striving forward in his undertakings and being ambitious about his career and pursuing it with determination. If we should seize relentlessly upon the defects of the intellectuals who apply to join our party which are nonessential and other than main-current and take "examination" as a pretext for turning them down, that would then have violated the original intent of such an "examination." In the case of a great many intellectuals, they have accepted such "examination" for 10, 20 years, or even longer; the sincerity and earnestness they have shown should really earn our admiration. As early as 1962, Comrade Chen Yun already said with a heavy heart: "If it still cannot discern the quality of a man after 8, 10 or even 12 years, then the Communist Party would be too lacking in discernment, indeed." Today, more than 20 years and more have again elapsed, and our situation has undergone even greater changes. In respect to those intellectuals who already meet the conditions for admission into the party, we must pay even greater attention to the test they have gone through and the progress they have made.

Another manifestation of "prejudice" is reflect in that our correct analysis is lacking in respect to certain behavioral patterns of intellectuals which result from the characteristics of their work. Intellectuals are mainly engaged in mental labor; this is different from the way workers and peasants are mainly engaged in physical labor. Take technological and scientific workers for example, in order to achieve results and establish merits in scientific research they must immerse themselves silently in research and delve body and soul into the work of scientific research. We have seen that some scientific and technical [S&T] personnel, once they enter into their laboratory, would spend days there at a stretch; they eat there and they sleep there. But then, some comrades would thus think that these intellectuals seem to be "isolationist in their inclination," "not sociable," or "divorced from the masses." Some intellectuals like to think through the problems they have on hand and express their independent views; they would not abandon their views in any unprincipled way. This is ordinarily a strong point. But some comrades think these intellectuals seem to be so "arrogant," so "persistent"; they may even think they are offending their "dignity".... All of these serve to illustrate one point: if we do not correct our sight, we would inevitably view others in a slanted way. With regard to Comrade Zhou Hong, might not some people also harbor such prejudice?

Like workers and peasants who apply to joint the party, intellectuals who do so may also have this or that kind of defects and it is also possible that they may have committed this or that kind of mistakes in their past history. Not being a sage, which man can ever be flawless? The question is: what is the

nature of such defects or mistakes? Are they corrected? What is the perception of these people now? In particular, have party organizations at the basic level ardently criticized, educated and helped them? If we should seize upon other people's mistakes that have already been corrected or defects that are being overcome and will not let them go, that would be an erroneous attitude.

So-called "selfishness" means that a very small number of comrades lack a revolutionary conception and disposition; disregarding the absorption into our party of intellectuals who meet the conditions as a requirement of the cause of our party, they often proceed from the standpoint of their personal interests in considering questions they face. On the question of how to treat the matter of admitting intellectuals into the party, some people even harbor the idea that, "since I am not as good as you in technology, I must suppress you a little in politics," and they thereby choose to put up some obstacles by some nonsensical "reasons" and very abnormal means. This is called jealousy against the virtuous and the talented. There are also people who fear that, once intellectuals get into the party, they themselves would be "pushed aside from the seat of power"; they thus likewise exert themselves in opposing the admission into the party of intellectuals who already meet the conditions. This is of course a mistake.

In putting emphasis on paying attention to the question of admitting intellectuals into the party, are we saying that it would be all right for us to take lightly the admission of workers and peasants or comrades with relatively lower cultural level into the party? Are we saying that in thus admitting intellectuals into the party, we may lower the standards in question? Neither can be the case. Today, the reason we put forward this question is because it has long been neglected so that an attitude party members have thus taken no longer meets the requirement of our new era and because even today quite a few comrades still have not paid sufficient attention to this question and the obstacle encountered in our effort to develop party members among the intellectuals remains far greater than that encountered in our similar effort among the workers and peasants. Of course, this or that kind of weaknesses and defects are found in intellectuals, and some comrades have made this or that kind of mistakes in history; this requires the basic-level organizations of our party to actively help them, guide them, elevate them in order to enable them to overcome their defects and correct their mistakes, heighten their perception, and thereby endeavor to attain the standards for a communist.

The party committee of the Huadong Textile Engineering College has already begun to pay attention to developing intellectuals to join our party. We hope more comrades will pay such attention to and take such care of this question of admitting intellectuals into the party so as to do a good job together in our party building.

Effort to Admit More

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 23 Oct 83 p 1

[Report by Du Qian [2629 6197]: "Party Committee of Shanghai Jiaotong University Actively Cleanses Away Remnant Poison of 'Leftism': Endeavors To Change

the Situation in Which Intellectuals Find It Difficult To Join the Party; Has Developed 49 Middle-aged and Old Teachers To Join the Party"] ,

[Text] The party committee of Jiatong University in Shanghai has, in the process of implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, actively cleansed away the remnant poison of "Leftism" and endeavored to change the situation in which intellectuals find it difficult to join the party. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the Central Committee after the 11th CPC Congress, the University has developed 49 fine middle-aged and old teachers to join the party, including among them 1 professor, 6 associate professors and 15 lecturers absorbed into the party during the first half of this year.

The Jiaotong University party committee is doing all it can in eliminating the prejudice which still prevails with regard to the question of having intellectuals admitted into the party. There are many fine middle-aged and old teachers whose confidence in the party remained unshaken when the party, state, and they as individuals suffered setbacks. They wholeheartedly supported the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the Central Committee after the 11th CPC Congress, immersed themselves day and night in their teaching and scientific research, and made contributions to the construction of our four modernizations. But because in the past the influence of the "Left" was rather considerable, they were subjected year after year to "examination," with their wish to join the party delayed for long periods of time. In respect to the above situation, the university party committee suggested that, on the basis of our active and prudent policy of party building, efforts should be made strategically to develop middle-aged core teachers and make a point to absorb old intellectuals who have scored achievements and acquired influence in academic studies to join the party; it also repeatedly convened meetings on organizational work and ask party organizations at the various levels to clarify their guiding ideology so as to do a good job in this work. After a series of undertakings, the conventions of "Leftism" that had for many years shackled people's thinking are now broken, and the problems that had remained unsolved for many years have now also come to be solved in time. In this university, there is an associate professor who has been active and striving in politics and assertive in his work. During the past couple of years, the teaching and research office of which he has been responsible has opened up three new subjects; last year, five scientific research tasks originating from this office became listed by the state as key task projects. This associate professor applied to join the party as early as 1960; but because he had "overseas relations" in the past, he was prevented from doing so all this time. When a discussion was held this time as to whether or not he should be developed to join the party, some comrades again broached this question. The party branch, basing itself on this comrade's consistent performance, proceed to carry out an analysis in the manner of seeking truth from facts and considered that this comrade has already been tested long enough. After discussion, all agreed to agree to absorb him into the party organization.

In order to change the situation in which intellectuals find it so difficult to join the party, the Shanghai Jiaotong University party committee also asked, through an investigation and analysis of certain exemplary personalities and events, party organizations at the various levels to correctly distinguish

essential and nonessential questions, get rid of their prejudices and prevent nitpicking. There is one professor who applied to join the party way back in the 1950's; he always wanted to make progress; his work has been solid and diligent. But some comrades in the party alleged that he harbored "an ambition for fame and profit," "did not show enough concern about his associates"; they also considered him still very far from meeting the criteria for party membership. On this, leaders of the department general party branch and branch based themselves on the attitude of seeking truth from facts and proceeded to investigate and understand all the questions broached one by one. After investigation, it was discovered that some questions resulted from misunderstanding; some defects pertained to nonessential problems. It should not have been permissible to say that he still fell far short of the criteria for party membership on such a basis. Through such investigation and discussion, those within the party unified their thinking, and those of the local party organizations also brought this comrade forward to have chats for the sake of helping him to correct his defects. This comrade thereby made further strict demands upon himself according to the criteria for party membership. He is now absorbed into the party.

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CSO: 4005/224

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG CARRIES OUT PARTY CONSOLIDATION WORK AT SELECTED POINTS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 83 p 1

[Article: "Ten Units in Zhejiang Province Launch Party Consolidation Pilot Projects"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, pilot projects in party consolidation work have been carried out one after another in 10 units in our province including the Provincial Water Conservation Department, Hangzhou Municipal Communications Bureau, organs at the county level in both Huangyan and Daishan Counties, Hangzhou Oxygen Manufacturing Plant, Dachang Weaving Mill in Ningbo Municipality, Bamao Commune in Xinchang County, Chengfeng Commune in Yuyao County and Bihu Zhen in Lishui County. At present, experiments in six of these units have basically been completed. In accordance with the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Consolidation," the work of party consolidation in these experimental units will be checked and accepted.

The party consolidation pilot projects carried out this time are under the direct leadership of the provincial CPC committee and of the relevant prefectural and municipal CPC committees. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee have personally participated in the experimental work. Comrades of the Party Central Committee Party Consolidation Experimental Units Factfinding Team have stayed at the Hangzhou Oxygen Manufacturing Plant to help improve its work and gain first-hand experience. They have given guidance to the party consolidation experimental work being carried out in our province. More than 100 cadres were picked by the provincial CPC committee and the prefectural and municipal CPC committees and were organized into crack liaison teams to participate in party consolidation pilot projects. Party organizations of these experimental units have applied the powerful weapon of criticism and self-criticism in accordance with the demand made by the 12th CPC National Congress to expose and resolve problems of serious impurities which exist in party member's ideology and workstyle and in party organizations in order to promote a basic turn for the better in party workstyle. Methods and steps are taken in line with the principle of carrying out our work from top to bottom, starting with the consolidation of the party committees and then of party branches at the grass-roots level and among the masses of party members. We maintain that ideological rectification is the core and that ideological education must be

carried out in the entire course of party consolidation. On the basis of the study of documents and of the deepening of our understanding, every party member and party member cadre must measure themselves by the standards of party members and cadres, carry out criticism and self-criticism, distinguish clearly between right and wrong, correct mistakes and rectify their way of thinking. Finally, party member registration must be carried out in strict accordance with party member standards. Party members who conform to or basically conform to party member standards are allowed to register. Party members who do not conform to basic party member standards even after receiving education but who have the determination and make an expression to change and are willing to stand the test of the party will be allowed to register at a later date. Party members who in fact do not conform to party member standards are not allowed to register. Party members who are opposite to the party's standards and have done damage to the party must be resolutely expelled from the party.

After party consolidation, the party organizations and the political outlook of party members have taken on an entirely new aspect. The masses of party members have strengthened their belief in communism, fostered the concept of serving the people wholeheartedly and heightened the consciousness of implementing the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and of maintaining political unanimity with the Party Central Committee.

At the later stage of party consolidation, all experimental units also made earnest efforts to consolidate and develop the successes achieved. Democratic elections were conducted in accordance with the stipulations of the party constitution. Party members who were found in the course of party consolidation to have a high level of political awareness and a correct way of thinking, being imbued with cultural knowledge and being young and promising, were selected for leading groups. Various systems geared to problems that were exposed in the course of party consolidation have also been established to strengthen inner-party life. For instance, "Regulations Regarding the Work of Party Committees," "Detailed Rules for the Enforcement of the Statute Concerning Party Branch Work," "Systems Concerning Party Member Administration and Education," "Systems Concerning Establishment of Ties between the Party and the Masses," and so forth were formulated by units such as the Hangzhou Oxygen Manufacturing Plant and the Bamao Commune. The situation of the past, in which there was no distinction between the party and the government and in which the party committee was in charge of everything in both the government and enterprises, has been initially corrected and the work of the party strengthened.

9560
CSO: 4005/205

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG URGES PARTY MEMBERS TO STUDY RECTIFICATION DECISION

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 83 p 1

[Article: "Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee Urges Party Members to Study Rectification Decision"]

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee issued a notice yesterday concerning the conscientious study of the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Consolidation." The full text of the notice is as follows:

The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Consolidation" adopted at the 12th CPC National Congress is a very important programmatic document. It reflects the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and explicitly stipulates the basic principles, tasks, policies and methods for carrying out party consolidation at this time. Both resolutely implementing this decision and conscientiously doing a good job in party consolidation have a great significance in realizing a basic turn for the better in party workstyle, in raising both the ideological and work standards of the whole party, in achieving the magnificent goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century, as set at the 12th CPC National Congress, and in building our country into a modern socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy. For this, the following notice is hereby served:

1. Party committees at all levels must immediately organize the broad masses of party members and party member cadres and especially cadres in the leadership to study conscientiously the "Decision." This study must be integrated with the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," which is being extensively carried out at present. Only through this study can the broad masses of party members and party member cadres fully understand the necessity and urgency of party consolidation, recognize the objective and the great significance of party consolidation carried out this time and make clear the basic principles, tasks, policies and methods of party consolidation and heighten their revolutionary consciousness so that they can greet the great party consolidation work in a serious and earnest manner.

2. The study of the CPC Central Committee Rectification Decision must be linked with reality and be managed so as to learn while reforming. The broad

masses of party members and party member cadres and especially cadres in the leadership must measure themselves by the standards of a Communist, heighten their ideological awareness and strengthen their organizational life in accordance with the demand set forth in the "Decision." Party members and party member cadres who have committed mistakes of one kind or another must redress their wrongs on their own initiative and not wait until the time when party consolidation work is being carried out by their own units.

3. The study of the "Decision" must be linked with the promotion of production and work. At present, the tasks of promoting production and work of one kind or another are arduous. Party committees at all levels must regard the study of the "Decision" a powerful driving force to be applied to educate the masses of party members and party member cadres to understand fully the heavy responsibilities on their own shoulders so that they can play an exemplary vanguard role in their own posts, lead the broad masses to do a good job in industrial and agricultural production and in other kinds of work at present, strengthen the building of the two civilizations and make efforts to accomplish and overfulfill the targets set in the national economic and social development programs of our province for this year.

9560

CSO: 4005/205

EAST REGION

INFANT MORTALITY IN JIANGSU'S HAIMEN COUNTY ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 5, 25 Oct 82
pp 38-43

[Article by Yang Shiquan [2799 1102 3123]: "Statistical Analysis of Causes of Infant Mortality in Haimen County, Jiangsu Province"]

[Text] One child per couple is an important strategic measure for control of China's population growth, and properly handling child care and improving infant health constitute the basis for raising the single-child rate. Vital statistics are an important means of providing information on child care and an essential basis for child care planning. By means of statistical analyses of infant mortality under age 15 and the changing tendencies of the causes of death between 1975 and 1980 in Haimen County, Jiangsu Province, this article sets forth the important tasks and the problems for study confronting child care in rural areas today.

Data and Methods

The total populations cited in this article come from the annual reports of the county public security bureau; the total numbers of children and the numbers of their age groups are obtained and calculated from general surveys and from sample surveys of 10 percent of the total population; data on infant mortality, stillbirths, and stillborns are obtained from the registration reports of the county vital statistical reporting network. Classification of the causes of death is based on "Principles on Classification of Causes of Death of Residents Due to Disease and Injury," issued by the health department, and by reference to the relevant requirements. The term parturient period refers to the time between the 28th week of pregnancy and 1 week after delivery. Live births are determined by the criteria of respiration, heartbeat, umbilical cord pulsation, and voluntary muscle movement. Newborns refer to infants less than 28 days old.

Results and Analyses

1. Population and Population Structure

The 1975 infant population (children under age 15; same hereafter) was 311,273, constituting 32.71 percent of the total population (age 0-4: 7.54 percent; age 5-9: 12.3 percent; 10-14: 12.87 percent); the 1980 infant population of

251,355, constituting 25.8 percent of the total (age 0-4: 6.84 percent; age 5-9: 7.02 percent; age 10-14: 11.94 percent, showed a drop of 21.13 percent for all age groups, with the largest drop in the 5-9 group.

2. Changes in Mortality of Infants and of Infants During the Parturient Period

The 1975 infant mortality rate of 0.367 percent dropped to 0.167 percent in 1980. The percentage of infant mortality among the total dropped from the 16.41 percent of 1975 to 7.91 percent in 1980. Infant mortality and its percentage among the total both showed a tendency of decrease year by year, dropping 54.5 and 51.8 percent, respectively, in 1980 as compared with 1975. Male infant mortality was slightly higher than female, with a ratio of 1.17:1.

The 1975-1977 morality rate during the parturient period, 2.631 percent, dropped to 2.335 percent in 1978-1980. The 1975 newborn mortality rate, 2.604 percent, dropped to 1.281 percent in 1980. The percentage of newborn mortality among the total baby mortality rate dropped from the 74.42 percent of 1975 to 51.89 percent in 1980. The 1975 baby mortality rate of 3.499 percent dropped to 2.468 percent in 1980, and the percentage of baby mortality among infant mortality rose from the 45.14 percent of 1975 to 49.72 percent in 1980. Compared with 1975, the 1980 newborn and baby mortalities dropped 50.81 percent and 29.47 percent, respectively. The drop in newborn mortality was significantly higher than that in baby mortality (Table 1).

Table 1. Changes in Stillbirths, Stillborns, and Infant Mortality, Haimen County, 1975-1980

	<u>Year</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Mortality during parturient period (per thousand)		26.31			23.35		
Newborn--Mortality rate (per thousand)		26.04	22.58	22.71	15.45	13.23	12.81
--Ratio among baby mortality (percent)		74.42	66.53	66.38	64.76	58.15	51.89
Baby --Mortality rate (per thousand)		34.99	33.64	33.14	24.24	22.75	24.68
--Ratio among infant mortality (percent)		45.14	49.45	50.05	44.99	51.51	49.72
Infant --Mortality rate (per thousand)		3.67	3.32	3.22	2.30	1.99	1.67
--Ratio among total mortality (percent)		16.41	14.45	13.57	12.96	10.05	7.91

The mortality rates of infants, babies and newborns are sensitive indexes of the economic, cultural and health levels of society, and the area distribution of Haimen's infant, baby and newborn mortalities also fluctuated with the development of the economic, cultural and health levels.

3. Changes in Infant Mortality According to Sex and to Age

Except in 1975, when female baby mortality was higher than male, male mortality was higher than female in all instances, and 1975 was higher than 1980. Among the mortality rates according to age, the baby group was the highest, dropping sharply and progressively with age (Table 2). The 1980 percentages of mortality classified by age groups among the total infant mortality were: babies: 49.72 percent; age 1-4: 28.81 percent; age 5-9: 13.18 percent; age 10-14: 8.29 percent.

Table 2. Infant Mortality by Sexes and Age Groups, Haimen County, 1975 and 1980 (per thousand)

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
		1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980
Baby		33.57	26.15	36.50	23.09	34.99	24.68
1-4		6.18	2.88	5.24	1.92	5.71	2.41
5-9		2.29	0.70	1.10	0.47	1.70	0.58
10-14		0.62	0.42	0.59	0.28	0.60	0.35
Total		3.90	1.88	3.33	1.43	3.67	1.67

The 1975-1980 infant mortality in the first month, first week, and first day of life constituted 62.47, 72.9, and 47.85 percent, respectively, among all baby, newborn and firstborn mortality. Thereafter, the percentages dropped progressively with age computed by month, week and day. Thus, babies and newborns, especially just born [infants] under 1 week old, are the main objectives of child care.

4. Main Causes of Infant Mortality and Changes

The main causes of death endangering Haimen's children were accidents, epidemics, and obstetrical diseases; these constituted 75 percent of all causes. Male mortality from such causes was higher than female, and the 1975-1977 [figures] were higher than those for 1978-1980.

Taking first place among the causes of death, accidental mortality was 122.03/100,000 for 1975-1977, dropping to 75.46/100,000 for 1978-1980, constituting 36 percent or more of all infant mortality for the period. Newborn mortality from diseases took second place in 1975-1977 and dropped to fourth place in 1978-1980, from 63.17/100,000 to 22.35/100,000, and the percentages from 19.07 to 10.87. Pneumonia was third among the causes of death; the mortality rate was 37.35/100,000 for 1975-1977 and 25.36/100,000 for 1978-1980, constituting $\pm$ 12 percent among all infant mortality. Epidemic mortality was 32.84/100,000 for 1975-1977 and 25.67/100,000 for 1978-1980, taking fourth and second places, respectively, among the causes of death, and constituting 10-12 percent of all infant mortality. Other major causes of death were malnutrition, congenital heart disease, congenital malformation, digestive tract

diseases, malignant tumors, etc. (Tables 3 and 4) Compared with 1975-1977, the 1978-1980 mortality rates due to newborn diseases, accidents, pneumonia, and epidemics dropped 64.62, 38.16, 32.1, and 21.83 percent, respectively. Rural child care today should focus on controlling and eliminating accidental deaths and reducing deaths from contagious diseases, epidemics and newborn diseases. These are the main channels to lowering rural infant mortality and improving the infant health level.

Table 3. Main Causes of Infant Mortality, Haimen County, 1975-1977

(1) 死 因	(2) 男		(3) 女		(4) 计		(10)	
	死亡率 (5) (1/10万)	% (6) 顺位	死亡率 (7) (1/10万)	% (8) 顺位	死亡率(9) (1/10万)	%	顺位	
(11)意外死亡	138.45	38.86	104.77	34.35	122.03	36.84	1	
(12)新生儿病	66.97	18.80	59.16	19.39	63.17	19.07	2	
(13)肺 炎	35.84	10.06	38.94	12.76	37.35	11.28	3	
(14)传 染 病	34.41	9.66	31.20	10.23	32.84	9.92	4	
(15)营养不良	14.75	4.14	18.29	5.99	16.47	4.97	5	
(16)先天畸形	10.86	3.05	9.90	3.24	10.39	3.14	6	
(17)消化系病	11.67	3.28	8.82	2.89	10.28	3.10	7	
(18)先 心 病	10.65	2.99	9.25	3.03	9.97	3.01	8	
(19)恶性肿瘤	7.17	2.01	4.30	1.41	5.77	1.74	9	
(20)神经精神病	4.30	1.21	1.72	0.50	3.04	0.92	10	
(21)所有死因	356.17	100.00	305.07	100.00	331.25	100.00		

Key:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Cause of death | (11) Accidents |
| (2) Male | (12) Newborn diseases |
| (3) Female | (13) Pneumonia |
| (4) Total | (14) Epidemics |
| (5) Mortality rate (1/100,000) | (15) Malnutrition |
| (6) Order | (16) Congenital malformation |
| (7) Mortality rate (1/100,000) | (17) Diseases of digestive system |
| (8) Order | (18) Congenital heart disease |
| (9) Mortality rate (1/100,000) | (19) Malignant tumor |
| (10) Order | (20) Disorder of nervous system |
| | (21) Mortality from all causes |

Table 4. Main Causes of Infant Mortality, Haimen County, 1978-1980

(1) 死 因	(2)男			(3)女			(4)计		
	死亡率 (5)(1/10万)	%	(6)顺位	死亡率 (7)(1/10万)	%	(8)顺位	死亡率 (9)(1/10万)	%	(10)顺位
(11)意外死亡	86.05	38.83	1	64.24	34.05	1	75.46	36.70	1
(12)传 染 病	27.47	12.40	2	23.77	12.60	3	25.67	12.49	2
(13)肺 炎	25.45	11.49	3	25.27	13.39	2	25.36	12.34	3
(14)新生儿病	23.63	10.67	4	20.98	11.12	4	22.35	10.87	4
(15)营养缺乏	8.89	4.01	6	12.42	6.58	5	10.60	5.16	5
(16)先 心 病	9.29	4.19	5	8.14	4.31	6	8.73	4.25	6
(17)先天畸形	7.47	3.37	7	6.64	3.52	7	7.07	3.44	7
(18)消化系病	4.04	1.82	9	6.00	3.18	8	4.99	2.43	8
(19)恶性肿瘤	6.67	3.01	8	2.78	1.48	9	4.78	2.33	9
(20)神经精神病	3.43	1.55	10	2.57	1.36	10	3.01	1.47	10
(21)所有死因	221.58	100.00		188.65	100.00		205.59	100.00	

Key:

(1) Cause of death	(11) Accidents
(2) Male	(12) Epidemics
(3) Female	(13) Pneumonia
(4) Total	(14) Newborn diseases
(5) Mortality rate (1/100,000)	(15) Malnutrition
(6) Order	(16) Congenital heart disease
(7) Mortality rate (1/100,000)	(17) Congenital malformation
(8) Order	(18) Diseases of digestive system
(9) Mortality rate (1/100,000)	(19) Malignant tumor
(10) Order	(20) Disorder of nervous system
	(21) Mortality from all causes

5. Main Causes of Childhood Mortality and Changes

(1) Stillbirths and stillborns in Early Parturient Period (28th week of pregnancy to just before delivery): Overfatigue of the pregnant mother constituted 34.27 percent of stillbirths and stillborns, and difficult labor 15.73 percent. Next in sequence were injury of the pregnant mother from falling (7.46 percent), protracted birth (6.99 percent), and premature birth (6.76 percent). The incidences of stillbirths and stillborns per 1,000 pregnant and confined women were: overfatigue: 3.56; difficult birth: 1.63; injury from falling: 0.77; protracted birth: 0.73; premature birth: 0.7 (Table 5). Improved health care, proper prenatal examination and proper guidance during pregnancy are the important means of lowering the incidence of stillbirths and stillborns.

Table 5. Causes of Stillbirths and Stillborns After 28th Week of Pregnancy, Haimen County, 1975-1980

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Number of stillbirths</u>	<u>Ratio of stillbirths (per thousand)</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Overfatigue	294	3.56	34.27
Difficult birth	135	1.63	15.73
Injury from falling	64	0.77	7.46
Protracted birth	60	0.73	6.99
Premature birth	58	0.70	6.76
Illness of mother	56	0.68	6.53
Fetal malformation	52	0.63	6.06
Umbilical cord twisted around neck	18	0.22	2.10
From all causes	858	10.38	100.00

(2) Just born [infants] Under 1 Week Old: Asphyxiation, premature birth, suffocation, congenital malformation, and pneumonia, at 30.42, 17.75, 14.75, 6.08 and 5.25 percent, respectively, were the main causes of death among all newborn mortality. The main causes of death per 1,000 live births were, in sequence: asphyxiation: 4.46; premature birth: 2.6; suffocation: 2.16; congenital malformation: 0.89; pneumonia: 0.77 (Table 6).

Table 6. Main Causes of Newborn Mortality Within 1 Week of Birth, Haimen County, 1978-1980

<u>Cause of death</u>	<u>Number of mortality</u>	<u>Mortality rate (per thousand)</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Newborn asphyxiation	365	4.46	30.42
Premature birth	213	2.60	17.75
Suffocation	177	2.16	14.75
Congenital malformation	73	0.89	6.08
Pneumonia	63	0.77	5.25
Newborn tetanus	44	0.54	3.67
Malnutrition	42	0.51	3.50
Septicemia	34	0.42	2.83
Newborn hemorrhage	30	0.37	2.50
Newborn hard swelling	20	0.24	1.67
From all causes	1,200	14.67	100.00

(3) Newborns: Newborn diseases (newborn tetanus, birth injury, asphyxiation and premature birth) were in first place, and accidents (mainly suffocation) were in second place, constituting together 71-86 percent of all newborn mortality. Other causes of death included pneumonia, congenital malformation and malnutrition.

(4) Babies: In 1975, mortality due to diseases of the newborn took first place, constituting 53.49 percent of all baby mortality, and accidents were next (suffocation was the main cause of death among accidental deaths during the baby period), constituting 19.77 percent. In 1980, accidental deaths were first, constituting 31.06 percent of all baby mortality; next was mortality from newborn diseases (26.52 percent); and pneumonia was third. Mortality from the above three causes constituted 68-79 percent of all baby mortality.

(5) Infants Ages 1-4: Accidents (the main cause of deaths of infants over 1 year of age was drowning) were first, constituting 42-45 percent of all mortality of the age group; epidemics were second, constituting 15-19 percent; and pneumonia was third, constituting 13 percent. Mortality from the above three causes constituted 69-77 percent of all mortality of the age group.

(6) Infants Ages 5-9: The first three causes of death were identical with those for the 1-4 age group, in the order of accidents, epidemics, and pneumonia, constituting 70-80 percent of all mortality of the age group, although the mortality rates were lower than the 1-4 age group. The 1980 mortality from malignant tumors rose to fourth place among the causes of death for the age group, constituting 8.57 percent of all mortality of the age group.

(7) Infants Ages 10-14: Accidental deaths dropped from first place in 1975 to second place in 1980, lowering the percentage rate among all causes of death from 47.3 to 22.73. Epidemic deaths rose from second place in 1975 to first place in 1980, raising the percentage rate among all causes of death from 14.86 to 29.55. The significant drop in the accidental death rate, compared with the epidemic death rate, resulted in a relative rise in the percentage of epidemic deaths among the total. Mortality from malignant tumor was third, constituting 11 percent of all mortality of the age group. Mortality from the above three causes constituted 64-73 percent of all mortality of the age group.

Brief Summary

1. This article has briefly reported Haimen County's 1975-1980 population, mortality characteristics, main causes of death, and changing tendencies of [mortality of] children under age 15. The proportion of infants among the total population dropped from the 32.71 percent of 1975 to 25.8 percent in 1980; the infant mortality rate during the parturient period dropped from 2.631 percent in 1975-1977 to 2.335 percent in 1978-1980; the mortality rates of newborns, babies and infants dropped from 2.604, 3.499 and 0.367 percent, respectively, in 1975, to 1.281, 2.468 and 0.167 percent, respectively, in 1980.

Table 7. Main Causes of Infant Mortality by Age Groups, Haimen County, 1975

Order	Newborn (under 4 weeks old)		Baby (under 1 year old)		1-4 years old		5-9 years old		10-14 years old	
	Cause	Percent	Cause	Percent	Cause	Percent	Cause	Percent	Cause	Percent
1	Newborn disease	71.35	Newborn disease	53.49	Accidents	44.63	Accidents	58.29	Accidents	47.30
2	Accidents	15.10	Accidents	19.77	Epidemics	18.93	Epidemics	19.10	Epidemics	14.86
3	Congenital malformation	2.86	Pneumonia	5.43	Pneumonia	13.28	Pneumonia	4.50	Malignant tumor	10.81
4	Pneumonia	2.34	Congenital malformation	4.65	Diseases of digestive system	5.37	Congenital malformation	2.51	Diseases of digestive system	9.46
5	Malnutrition	1.82	Epidemics	3.10	Congenital heart disease	4.24	*	1.51	Pneumonia	2.70

*Malignant tumor, blood diseases and malnutrition together in fifth place

Table 8. Main Causes of Infant Mortality by Age Groups, Haimen County, 1980

Order	Newborn (under 4 weeks old)		Baby (under 1 year old)		1-4 years old		5-9 years old		10-14 years old	
	Cause	Percent	Cause	Percent	Cause	Percent	Cause	Percent	Cause	Percent
1	Newborn disease	47.45	Accidents	31.06	Accidents	41.83	Accidents	44.29	Epidemics	29.55
2	Accidents	23.36	Newborn disease	26.52	Epidemics	15.03	Epidemics	15.71	Accidents	22.73
3	Pneumonia	6.57	Pneumonia	10.61	Pneumonia	12.42	Pneumonia	11.43	Malignant tumor	11.36
4	Congenital malformation	5.84	Malnutrition	6.44	Congenital heart disease	9.80	Malignant tumor	8.57	Nervous disorder	9.09
5	Malnutrition	5.84	Congenital malformation	5.30	Malnutrition	5.23	Nervous disorder	5.71	Pneumonia	6.82

2. This article has concentrated on analyzing the causes of death of Haimen's children under age 15. Accidents, newborn diseases, epidemics, and pneumonia were the main causes of death endangering the county's children. The 1975-1977 mortality rates from these causes, i.e., 122.03/100,000, 63.17/100,000, 37.35/100,000 and 32.84/100,000, respectively, dropped to the 1978-1980 rates of 75.46/100,000, 22.35/100,000, 25.67/100,000 and 25.36/100,000, respectively. The main causes of death during the baby period were, first, newborn diseases, and next, suffocation. Mortality from these two causes constituted 60-70 percent of all baby deaths. The main causes of death for infants ages 1-9 were, first, accidents, constituting 40-50 percent of all mortality, and second, epidemics and pneumonia, constituting 25 percent. The main causes of death of children 10-14 were epidemics and accidents, constituting 52-62 percent of all mortality of the age group.

3. Improving infants' health and controlling the population growth are steadily becoming the people's common desire. Though rural medicine, sanitation and health care have made great advances since liberation, they are limited by the level of socioeconomic and cultural developments, and they lag behind the special demands of infant health care. Up to 20 percent of infant mortality in the county remains undiagnosed; the proportion of sick children seeking treatment in commune hospitals and brigade clinics is 50 percent; and the proportion of childbirths in commune hospitals, brigade clinics and lower level facilities is as high as 85 percent. Improving and strengthening the basic-level children's elementary health care networks in the communes and brigades and continuously raising the professional pediatric and obstetrical levels of the basic-level health care personnel, in order to give every child effective, rational, and prompt medical and health care, constitute the premise and basis of reductions in infant mortality and improvements in the infant health level, as well as an important link to encouraging single births and population growth control.

4. In view of the composition of the main causes of death of rural children, the focus should be placed on avoidance of the causes of death. Accidental deaths (drowning, suffocation, asphyxiation, etc.) are injuries arising from man-made factors. By reinforcing safety education, spreading child care knowledge, rationally setting up child care networks, and improving child care in families, kindergartens, and schools, infant mortality from accidents is completely preventable. In terms of contagious diseases (epidemics, pneumonia, newborn tetanus, septicemia, etc.), by strengthening the basic health care networks and improving preventive inoculations and medical quality, mortality from contagious diseases is also avoidable. In terms of diseases due to obstetrical factors (birth injury, asphyxiation, premature birth, etc.), by enhancing the medical quality and sense of responsibility of the pediatric and obstetrical personnel, strengthening health care during pregnancy, and conducting prenatal examinations, mortality from diseases due to obstetrical factors may also be avoided.

5. Improving the quality of life, controlling the influence of harmful environmental factors on the health of fetuses and infants, stressing genetic counseling, banning marriage between close relatives, and reducing the incidences of hereditary and malformative diseases and malignant tumor during

infancy are becoming new subjects of study in infant health care. Enhancing the quality of vital statistics, continuously accumulating information, and strengthening disease monitoring in order to protect and improve infant health are new responsibilities entrusted to us by the times.

6080

CSO: 4005/124

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN PARTY COMMITTEE SPONSORS TRAINING FOR LEADING CADRES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 83 p 3

[Article: "Leading Cadres Must Lead in Studying the New Party Constitution Well; Sichuan Provincial Party Committee Sponsors Training for Leading Cadres"]

[Text] Editor's note: The Sichuan provincial party committee shattered the mistaken concept that "the education of party members is the business of ordinary party members only" and organized the leading cadres of provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus to participate in a rotational class to learn the new party constitution. These comrades not only received a profound education, but the class also pushed forward the development of the education for party members in the provincial agencies.

Educating party members about the new party constitution is a major event in building the party at present. Grasping this major event has completed the ideological preparation for the party rectification that will begin this winter. At present, there are many comrades who regard the education of party members as the business of ordinary party members only, and they seem to believe that it is unnecessary for them to receive reeducation. The national working conference on the education of party members clearly pointed out that the key to implementing the new party constitution is the cadres, especially the leading cadres at each level. It is hoped that the leading organs at each level will pay attention to the education of party members who are cadres so that all the party members who are leading cadres can take the lead in learning the new party constitution, take the lead in carrying out the new party constitution and serve as good examples for the broad mass of party members.

The Sichuan provincial committee of the Communist Party of China sponsored a group training class for the leading cadres of the provincial departments,

committees, offices and bureaus in order for them to take a short leave to learn the new party constitution. Four sessions were held from February 28 to April 13 to learn the new party constitution. The party members who are leading cadres of the departments, committees, offices and bureaus and who participated in learning the new constitution numbered 312 people, amounting to 83 percent of all those who should have participated.

The training class conscientiously implemented the principle of joining theory with the actual situation. It first organized the comrades participating in the class to learn the new party constitution and related documents so that they would learn its spirit and increase their understanding. On this basis, the new party constitution was used as a mirror and the method of rectifying the style of work was used to compare and examine self-conscientiously, to clear one's ideology and summarize one's experience and to launch criticism and self criticism. The leading cadres participating in the class believed generally that the duration of this training session was not long but that they learned the party character and style of work and improved their understanding of the following four questions.

I. They further understood the major significance of conscientiously implementing the new party constitution and strengthening the party buildup. Comrades who participated in the study sessions said that since the founding of the nation, the position of the party has changed, and as members of the party in power, they face new tests, mainly of how to treat the power given them by the people. Should one handle the power well and use the power well for the people or should one use the power for personal gain, should one be the public servant of the people or be the "boss" of the people? These sharp questions require every party member cadre to answer in action. Leading party member cadres must act according to the requirements stipulated in the new party constitution, treat oneself correctly, not act proudly, treat power correctly, not use power to seek personal gain, correctly treat the masses, not stand on the head of the masses and give orders and be a qualified party member and a leading cadre.

II. They strengthened their self-awareness in being politically consistent on the same level as the Central Committee of the party. Most of the comrades who participated in learning exerted efforts to remain politically consistent with the Central Committee of the party. But to use the words "level of height" to measure them, many comrades have not acted sufficiently. The reasons are that (1) they lack sufficient ideological preparation in building socialism with a Chinese character and (2) the "leftist" influence has not been purged, and their thinking is not sufficiently liberated. Many comrades said they will correct their ideological line, exert efforts to learn and grasp the theory of scientific socialism, conscientiously learn the spirit of the party's policies, further purge the influence of the "left" and act to maintain a consistent level with the Central Committee of the party.

III. They examined and corrected the crooked style of work in certain aspects and increased their confidence in quickly realizing basic changes for

the good in the party's style of work. During the period of learning, everyone compared the qualifications of a party member and qualifications of a cadre, reviewed the fundamental goals of our party and examined their own incorrect style of work. Some examined mistakes in the abuse of power, violation of rules and use of personnel assigned abroad to buy color television sets and other high-grade commercial products. They said they would make up tax payments and the differences in price, and they asked to be disciplined. Eleven comrades who occupied more than their share of the housing allotment underwent self-criticism. Some have already handed over houses that they occupied without approval, and some are actively solving this problem. Some comrades examined the mistaken attitude of not having the courage to correct their own incorrect style of work and of being afraid to offend others.

IV. They lifted their revolutionary spirit and strengthened their revolutionary endeavor. Some comrades believe now they have already reached the "top" in age, in position and in salary. As long as they do not make any future mistakes, they can "pass by safely" and can take it easy and not care about things they don't have to care about. After studying, these comrades were full of emotion. They said in the future, they want to "do things without any limit," i.e., no limit to the ideology of serving the people wholeheartedly, no limit to the will and action to struggle the rest of their lives for communism and no limit to developing one's own enthusiasm in building the "two civilizations."

Via this training, the ideological and political awareness of the leading party member cadres of the departments, committees, offices and bureaus was heightened, the mistaken concept that education for party members is only for ordinary party members began to change and education for the party members of leading agencies was pushed forward. Up to the present, more than 30 provincial level offices have used training classes to organize party member cadres at the departmental level or in offices below the departmental level to learn the new party constitution in groups.

9296

CSO: 4005/903

SOUTHWEST REGION

STUDENT RECRUITMENT REGULATIONS FOR 1983 NORMAL SCHOOLS IN SICHUAN PROVINCE

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 83 p 4

[Article: "Regulations on Student Recruitment for Middle Normal Schools in Sichuan Province in 1983"]

[Text] This regulation has been drawn up according to the spirit of the opinions on student recruitment for the middle normal schools in 1983 as approved by the Ministry of Education and the provincial people's government.

I. Candidates and Conditions

Students wishing to take the entrance exam to enter middle normal schools (including regular normal schools and kindergarten normal schools) must be junior high school graduates who are progressive in political ideology, have a good moral character, have received good grades, are healthy, have the basic qualities to become a teacher and wish to dedicate themselves to elementary school education.

Age of candidates: Students wishing to take the entrance exam to enter 3-year normal schools should be between 15 and 18 years of age (born after September 1, 1965, to before September 1, 1968). Candidates wishing to take the entrance exam to enter the 4-year Chengdu Normal School, First Chongqing Normal School, Chongqing Kindergarten Normal School and other 3-year kindergarten normal schools should be between 14 and 18 years of age (born after September 1, 1965, to before September 1, 1969).

The qualifications for candidates, the conditions and schooling system of arts and physical education classes of middle normal schools (music, art and physical education classes) and the English class of the Third Chongqing Normal School are the same as those for regular classes.

On-the-job kindergarten assistants (including kindergartens operated by units of the collective ownership system) must be under 19 years of age (born after September 1, 1964) and possess an education equivalent to a junior high school graduate with 2 years or more of continuous experience as a kindergarten educator (2 full years as of September 1, 1983). When applying

for the exam, candidates must have documents approved by their employing units. The application requirements for taking the exam are the same as the application requirements for junior high school graduates. After graduation, they are required to return to their original units. The state will not be responsible for job assignments.

Candidates who have enrolled in the 2-year public school teacher class and who will be approved by the county bureau of culture and education for assignment (or as incumbent) after the reorganization of recruitment, teachers in the local people's primary schools who are on the job and who receive state subsidies or substitute teachers in the local people's primary schools must possess the following qualifications: education beyond that of junior middle school, continuous teaching experience for over 3 years (3 full years as of September 1, 1983), 32 years of age or less (born after September 1, 1951), good health, and unmarried status (persons who are married but without children or who have only one child are also eligible; pregnant or breast-feeding female teachers in local people's primary schools are not eligible). Also eligible are teachers in local people's primary schools who joined the armed forces during their period of service as teachers and who returned to teaching after demobilization and who have accumulated over 3 full years of teaching and teachers in local people's middle schools who have had over 1 year of elementary school teaching experience within the past 3 years (including experience teaching the class of junior middle school attached to elementary schools) and who meet the the qualifications for taking the entrance exam. At the time of application, candidates must sign a guarantee that they will be persistent in study and are willing to be elementary school teachers after graduation.

High school graduates of this school year or past years and current high school students as well as those eligible to enter high school but have gone back to junior middle school to study are not eligible.

Those who had been admitted to middle normal schools or regular high schools in 1982 but who have not obeyed their assignments are not eligible.

II. Method of Student Recruitment

Two methods: One is early individual recruitment. Regions individually will organize registration, give exams and admit students. The second method is joint recruitment with the region's high schools and middle vocational schools. Exam problems will be written by the region, city and prefecture. Middle normal schools shall set up their own exam locations and individually test and admit their students earlier. Each region can determine the method of recruitment by itself.

Registration and Examination

The time, procedure and method of registration for recruitment by middle normal schools shall be determined by each region, city and prefecture and they shall publish such information. Candidates must register for the exam at their current address.

The subjects of the cultural exam for candidates of the regular normal schools, kindergarten normal schools, arts and physical education classes and English classes are divided into two types. In regions recruiting individually, the subjects of the exam shall include politics, language, mathematics, physics and chemistry. In regions jointly recruiting students, the exam subjects are the same as those for local high schools and middle vocational schools. Besides English classes, the scores of foreign language exams given in some regions will be used as a reference only and will not be included in the total score. The exam subjects for the public teachers class are politics, language and mathematics. Exam questions are uniformly written by the region, city and prefecture, and each county shall organize the exams.

Candidates for the arts and physical education classes (music, physical education and art classes) shall be given a special arts subject exam in addition to the cultural exam.

Political Review, Physical Examination and Interview

Political review shall be conducted according to related regulations for student recruitment by middle vocational schools.

Physical examination shall follow the detailed regulations of the physical exam standards for student recruitment by middle vocational schools.

Interviews shall be conducted according to the regulations stipulated in the "Detailed Regulations for the Recruitment of Students of Middle Normal Schools of Sichuan Province (Trial Opinion)."

All candidates must be interviewed besides taking the cultural exam. Those who do not pass the interview shall not be admitted.

Admission

Admission of freshmen shall be conducted by the bureaus of education of the region, city and prefecture (or the student recruitment office). Each county shall select and admit the best candidates who have passed a political, ideological and moral investigation, physical examination and interview, verification of moral character, intelligence and health requirements and the minimum score for admission as determined by the county. These candidates shall be ranked by their exam scores from the highest to the lowest, and their scores in related subjects shall be taken into consideration. The schools shall propose the preliminary list of admitted candidates. The bureaus of education of the region, city and prefecture (or student recruitment office) shall organize the counties and the schools to review the list collectively and approve the list. The schools shall then send out notices of admission.

The "three-good students" and outstanding student cadres among junior middle school graduates of the current year who have received awards and praise from

the central committee of the youth corps, the department of education, the provincial committee of the youth corps and the provincial office of education in the current year and who voluntarily apply for admission to the middle normal schools shall, with the approval by the region, be guaranteed admission without exam.

Candidates of national minorities in the Liangshan, Ganzi and Aba Prefectures and candidates of national minorities in the prefectures and villages populated by inland national minorities shall be admitted at a lower admitting score than that for candidates of Han nationality. Candidates of national minorities scattered in regions populated by the Han nationality shall be given priority in admission under equivalent conditions as the candidates of the Han nationality.

Prefectures and cities that have not directed their recruitment of students from their regions on a trial basis and individual counties in mountain regions and remote regions that lack elementary school teachers can, with the approval of the prefecture and the city, appropriately lower the admission score to select the best candidates for admission.

Overseas Chinese youths, overseas Chinese dependents who have returned to the motherland, dependents of returned foreign citizens and youths of Taiwan Province can be considered for admission if their scores reach the minimum score set by the locality.

Teachers in the local people's schools who are participating in correspondence education provided by the middle normal schools, who have achieved a high final score in language and mathematics and who have been awarded and praised as advanced adult students by public authorities above the county level shall be admitted on a priority basis under equivalent conditions with other teacher candidates in the local people's schools.

The kindergarten teacher classes shall recruit only female students. The number of female students recruited by the regular teacher classes shall not be less than 35 percent of the total number of recruited students at the locality. Localities that cannot meet this quota may appropriately lower the admitting score of female students.

Current-year junior middle school graduates who are "three-good students" cited by agencies above the prefecture level during their junior school years, outstanding student cadres, students among the first five winners in single sports competitions held by localities above the prefecture level or star team members of group competitors which are the first three winning groups (who must be certified by educational departments of localities above the prefecture level or by the sports committees and who have passed the minimum exam score) can receive additional points to their score for admission consideration.

Candidates who achieve a high score in interviews and who achieve the minimum exam score can receive additional points to their exam score for admission consideration.

Candidates who have not reached the stipulated requirement of a passing grade in language and mathematics (as determined by the region according to the unified exam score) shall be considered for admission at a lower admission score.

Recruitment of students in the arts and physical education classes shall select the best candidates for admission according to the score of the cultural exam and the score of the special arts subject. Candidates who have too low a score in cultural exam subjects but an outstanding score in special arts subjects cannot be admitted.

III. Trial Implementation of Recruitment Oriented toward the Prefecture Village If There Are No Prefectures, Same in the Following) and Directed Assignment

To hasten the steps of popularizing rural elementary school education and to stimulate the increase of local teachers in mountain regions and remote regions, the sources of student recruitment and the assignment of graduates can be combined to realize gradually the localization of elementary school teachers. The method of recruiting locally and using local assignments shall be implemented. Starting this year, prefectures and cities can arrange and establish a fixed-percentage quota for the recruitment of regular teachers according to need and possibility. In some mountain regions and remote counties, regional recruitment and assignment can be conducted on a trial basis in regions seriously lacking elementary school teachers.

New students admitted from such directed regions (including those who have passed the admitting score of unified exams and those admitted at a lower passing score because they failed to reach the admitting score of unified exams) shall return after graduation to their original regions to work. New students from directed regions who have passed the admitting score in the unified exams shall be assigned to the 3-year regular teachers class as students. Those who have been admitted at a lower score because they failed to achieve the admitting score of unified exams shall be assigned to the 4-year classes as students. When the quota for new students recruited at a lower score from directed regions is not filled, the better candidates among those who have failed the exam in non-directed regions within the county but who are willing to work in directed regions may be recruited to fill the quota. But candidates must write a guarantee to obey assignments after graduation.

New students recruited on a lower score and assigned to 4-year classes shall be organized into a separate class for special instruction. During the 1st school year, they are required to take supplementary classes in junior middle school cultural courses, and from the 2d to the 4th school year, they shall study the 3-year courses of middle normal schools.

Whether Liangshan, Ganzi and Aba will implement the above method on a trial basis shall be decided by the three prefectures themselves.

IV. Cost of Registration, Student Wages

Candidates shall pay a registration fee of 1 yuan per person. All costs incurred by the candidates during registration for the exam shall be borne by the student.

Wages for the living expenses of new students during their period of study at school shall be provided by the people's scholarship system. After public school teachers are admitted, they shall be paid middle normal school student scholarships without additional financial aid. After graduation, they will receive wages as middle normal school graduates.

V. Review of New Students after Enrollment

New students shall begin school at the time established by the school. After enrollment, they shall be subjected to review. All those who do not meet the qualifications or those who have been admitted by fraud shall be reported to the review and approval units for approval, their admission qualifications shall be canceled and they shall return to their home locality. Teachers in local people's schools who cannot continue their studies after admission and enrollment should be treated as withdrawals. The student status of individual teachers in local people's schools who have been admitted as students shall be canceled if they do not perform well during the period of study at school, if they are absent for long periods, if their grades are poor and if they do not pass the graduation exams.

VI. Discipline of Recruitment Must Be Strict, Fraud Must be Severely Handled

Leading cadres at each level must emphasize and strengthen the disciplinary education of student recruitment workers. Student recruitment personnel at each level must carry out various student recruitment policies in an exemplary way and be firm in stopping various kinds of fraud and cheating in student recruitment. Those found to have cheated must be severely penalized. The qualification for registration or admission of those who cheat in registration and in the course of admission shall be canceled. The enrollment qualifications of those who have already enrolled shall be canceled, and they shall not be allowed to register for examination during the next school year.

The bureaus of education of the regions, cities and prefecture (or student recruitment offices) can draw up student recruitment bulletins to be made public to local candidates by following the spirit of this regulation combined with the actual situation of the locality.

Sichuan Provincial Department of Education

NORTH REGION

SHANXI RIBAO ON SUCCESSFUL PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK180003 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Take Active Part in Party Rectification With Full Confidence in Victory"]

[Excerpts] "We intend to and hope for carrying out party rectification, but we are afraid of perfunctoriness in doing party rectification work." Some comrades said this while studying documents on party rectification. This statement represents the worries and misgivings of some people inside and outside the party. With regard to such statement, we should divide it into two parts. On the one hand, it reflects that the people are concerned for their own party and that they have placed hopes on party rectification. On the other hand, it reflects that some people lack sufficient confidence in this party rectification.

Such being the case, will this party rectification be successfully carried out, or as someone says, will it be done in a perfunctory manner? Why do we firmly believe in winning success in this party rectification? What are the troubles in terms of ideology and understanding of those persons who lack confidence in party rectification? All these need an earnest reply.

1. The primary reason why we have confidence in the success of this party rectification is that we have scientifically understood the fundamental nature of the party, the party's great and indomitable vitality, and the party history. And the reason why some people lack confidence in this work is that they actually do not believe in the fact that our party can absolutely rely on its own strength to overcome its dark side, to correct its mistakes, and to advance with full vitality.

The CPC is different from any organizations and political parties because it arms itself with Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong Thought. It is a political party of the working class with a historical mission of attaining the final goal of realizing communism.

This fundamental nature of the party enables it not only to defeat all big and powerful enemies, to overcome all difficulties, to guide revolution and construction undertakings to advance in victory, but also to continuously overcome its own shortcomings, weak points, and the dark side to advance forward vigorously and with evermore vitality. Our party represents the strength of the

advanced class, the fundamental interests of the people, and the trend of development of history. This is the undying source that enables the party to maintain its great and indomitable vitality.

However, some people are skeptical of this. Some people held that the "sequelae" caused by the "10-year internal turmoil" are very serious. How can the party maintain its special quality while there are "so many problems that make bad old practices die hard?" Can the party still rely on its own power as it did in the past to restore its vitality?

Reviewing the past helps one to understand the present. History is the best textbook. Between the period of 1927 and 1934, our party suffered two serious setbacks. During the first setback, the number of party members had been reduced from more than 60,000 to some 10,000. During the second setback, the number of Red Army soldiers had been reduced from 300,000 to 30,000 and that of party members had been reduced from 300,000 to about 40,000. At that time, we faced not only big enemies. As far as our inner party was concerned, we also faced serious problems and disorder inside the party because of the "sequelae" created by opportunism. All these could be imagined. During that time, despite the fact that domestic and foreign enemies maintained that our party would be completely defeated and that many people in our own ranks also wavered and felt disheartened, our party finally pulled through and turned defeat to victory. The present conditions and situations are much better than that time. How can we say that "bad old practices die hard?" We can note that such skeptical and pessimistic feelings are absolutely groundless.

Someone said: We acknowledge that the present situation is much better and we have many favorable conditions. But the present party is a ruling party. Its status changes and the tendency of vigorously forging ahead weakens inside the party; therefore, party rectification will not be easily carried out. This statement is also groundless.

Being a ruling party for more than 30 years, it indeed has many characteristics, situations and problems which are different from that of the past. However, it has not changed its fundamental nature and it still has strong and indomitable vitality.

Now that our party can rely on its own strength to overcome the danger and disaster caused by the "10-year internal turmoil" to enable the serious situation to change to the present gratifying situation, then, we should firmly believe in the quality, will, and strength of the party, and should believe that since the party has set forth an overall party rectification task, it will surely fulfill its stipulated task, will advance from victory to new victory, and will raise the building of the party to a new level.

2. Another reason why we have confidence in winning victory in this party rectification is that we have won the support of the party, the people, and the party members. History has repeatedly proven that any undertakings that win the support of the party and the people and that conform with the historical trend will succeed. Doing a good job in this party rectification and striving to build the party into a strong core that can better lead socialist modernization undertakings is what conforms to the common aspiration of the party and the people.

The broad masses of people are active in supporting party rectification. Through protracted practice, they come to know that without the CPC, there would be no socialist new China and four modernizations.

History is created by the people and the masses. The party exists and struggles for the interests of the people. The people hope for a good party rectification and all party members call for making party rectification successful. The party Central Committee's decision on carrying out an overall party rectification from the higher to the lower levels reflects the desire of the people and pools the wisdom and will of the whole party. This is the source of strength and the mass base for triumphantly fulfilling the party rectification task and for guaranteeing that there will be no perfunctoriness in party rectification. While studying problems, some persons always forget the Marxist principle that the people create history, neglect the strength of the broad masses inside and outside the party, and the strong determination of the party Central Committee that reflects the unified will of the whole party. They view the isolated cases of leaders in certain localities, departments, and units as the "key" to judging whether these units have done perfunctory work in party rectification and, thus they say that they have no confidence. In a certain sense, it is true that the key to "making party rectification successful" lies in leadership. So long as leaders have determination, the broad masses of people will have confidence. Speaking from another point of view, the determination and strength of the leaders stem from the support, promotion, and supervision of the broad masses of people inside and outside the party. Of course, this includes each and every communist party member who cares for the building of the party. So long as all our party members are resolute, can guarantee no perfunctoriness in their party rectification work, and, at the same time, take an active part in and care for party rectification in their own localities, departments, and units, their will and strength will be united to form a powerful driving force. Under such circumstances, any perfunctoriness in localities, departments, and units will not be allowed by the party and the broad masses of people inside and outside the party.

3. The other important reason why we have full confidence in winning victory in this party rectification is that we have dialectically and comprehensively analyzed and understood the situation and the trends of development and changes inside the party.

We can say we are seeking truth from facts only when we estimate the inner party situation with a dialectical viewpoint, persist in an overall analysis, and clearly understand the dominant factors. In the party, there are bright and dark sides; healthy strength, evil tendencies, and decadent phenomena; and healthy and unhealthy trends. It is wrong to exaggerate the dark side or to ignore the bright side. Likewise, it is also wrong to have a blurred understanding of the dominant factors. As far as the whole party is concerned, the "three types of persons," and the elements in violation of law and discipline are small in number, the serious impurities in the ideology, workstyle, and organizations are the minor aspects and the cases of party organizations and leading bodies with serious problems are only a partial phenomena. All these are not legal inside the party after all, and they will not win the support of the people. The main trend of the party ranks is good and they have combat strength.

4. Another very important reason why we have full confidence in making party rectification successful is that the party Central Committee has formulated for us a set of correct principles and policies on party rectification, and a series of measures for earnestly carrying out party rectification and for guarding against perfunctoriness, thus giving us a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon and an organizational guarantee.

Since the promulgation of the "decision" on party rectification, an upsurge in studying and a gratifying situation in which leaders take the lead in making revisions in the course of rectification, and "have courage to tackle difficult and complicated cases, "and to solve problems" has emerged in the party. This fully shows the power of the "decision" on party rectification and a good start in party rectification. This also shows that it is absolutely possible to make party rectification successful.

CSO: 4005/339

NORTH REGION

SHANXI RIBAO ON PARTY RECTIFICATION PROBLEMS

SK161107 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "All Party Members Should Take Active Part in Party Rectification Without Exception"]

[Excerpts] The current party rectification is an important step and policy decision adopted by the CPC Central Committee under the new historical condition to preserve the purity of the party, to enhance the party's combat capability, and to win a great new victory. The "decision" on party rectification has definitely stipulated: "All party members, without exception, should take active part in party rectification." Through party rectification, they should enhance their political awareness and strengthen their party spirit in an effort to become qualified party members who serve the people wholeheartedly and who are imbued with a high degree of revolutionary character.

In view of the ideological situation of party members in the first group of party rectification units in our province, the overwhelming majority of comrades acquired a correct understanding of and adopted an active attitude on the current party rectification. A small number of comrades, however, had muddled ideas of one kind or another. One of these muddled ideas is that "we have nothing to do with" party rectification.

Some comrades have said: Although we cannot regard ourselves as high-standard party members, we have done nothing evil and wrong. Thus, we are not included in those who will be rectified during the current party rectification and we have nothing to do with it." Not to mention whether or not these comrades have really done nothing evil and wrong, judging from these words alone, it can be shown that they have failed to measure themselves and set demands on themselves by the standards of a communist. In other words, they have mixed themselves with the common people and have greatly lowered the standards for a party member.

We should notice that over the past few years, some party members inside our party have really lowered the demands on themselves and have forgotten what moral characters party members should have. The practice of being satisfied with the situation of having done nothing evil and, therefore, to refuse to expose and struggle against the evildoers is a liberal mistake of being irresponsible for the party and the people. Instead of admitting such mistakes, they have regarded

themselves as qualified party members. This is a typical expression of "lowering the standards." Comrade Liu Shaoqi said before that lowering the standards of party members was a mistake of principle. The Marxist party has never allowed one to lower the standards for party members to those for the common people. This is exactly the major problem of the vast number of party members which should be solved during the current party rectification. How can we say that we have nothing to do with it?

Some young party members have said: "The target of the current party rectification is mainly to rectify the leaders. Because our length of service and our length of party membership is short, and because we have no power and do not handle major issues, we have nothing serious to do with party rectification." This is mainly because these comrades have failed to acquire a clear understanding of the significance and task of the current party rectification and they have considered party rectification as a "rectification for individuals." This is a wrong idea.

Inside our party, the proportion of young party members is very large as a whole. Generally speaking, young party members are active in ideology, are full of vigor, have the courage to blaze new trails, and are our party's fresh blood. However, we must notice that the great majority of young party members, in general, is relatively incapable of distinguishing between political right and wrong because they rarely understand the basic Marxist theories and elementary knowledge concerning our party, and they lack revolutionary practices and training in the political activities inside the party. Some young party members have joined the party organizationally, but their political and ideological awareness are substandard. Worse still, being deeply affected by anarchism and other negative phenomena during the 10-year domestic turmoil, some young party members cannot as yet distinguish between right and wrong and between truth and falsehood in terms of many major political issues. All these problems should be corrected through party rectification. Then, how can we say that "we have nothing to do with" party rectification?

A small number of veteran party members, who have already retreated to second-line posts and who have retired or left their posts, also have the idea of "having nothing to do with party rectification." They think they are old and infirm and "have already retreated from the historical arena," and therefore there is no significant point in taking part in party rectification.

In line with the situation in various localities, the overwhelming majority of veteran cadres and party members have shown concern for the current party rectification. A small number of veteran comrades, however, have not been responsive to the party's cause and construction after they retreated to the second- or third-line posts, because "they relaxed after the retreat." This is by no means a minor issue for veteran cadres and party members, but is a major issue of whether or not they can make good their pledge of remaining a revolutionary to the end of their lives.

All the above-mentioned ideas of "having nothing to do with" result from insufficient understanding of the great significance of party rectification and from the practice of standing in a small individual circle to think over an issue. Of course, each and every party member should consider a problem in line with his own situation. But, in thinking over his own problem, one should also take into account the party's stand and should correct his own attitude in line with the guidelines of the "decision" on party rectification.

We believe that, through study, we can certainly solve these problems, take part in party rectification in a correct and active manner, and successfully accomplish the party rectification task. At the same time, through study, we can effect a big enhancement in our awareness and become qualified party members.

CSO: 4005/339

NORTH REGION

HEBEI OFFICIAL SUPPORTS PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK130230 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee: "Do a Good Job of Party Rectification, Revitalize Hebei"--taken from Hebei COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER No 1, 1984]

[Text] The year 1984 is here.

The year 1984 is the second year of the party's call at the 12th party congress for the all-round opening up of a new situation in socialist modern construction. It is a key year for party rectification and for "revitalizing the spirit and revitalizing Hebei." In this new year, there must be new developments in every battle front and in every work unit and the tasks involved are glorious yet arduous. This means that all Communist Party members in the province must establish a heroic posture, improve their sense of political responsibility, and, together with all people in the province, make great contributions toward opening up new situations on every battle front, thus adding new luster to our great undertaking.

How should a new situation be opened up in this new year? The key is to carry out effective party rectification. Just as the party Central Committee "decision" concerning party rectification points out, "this period of party rectification is an important step which the party must take in this new period of history so as to achieve new and great victories. It is the fundamental guarantee for achieving what was laid down at the 12th party congress, namely the realization of a quadrupling of the national industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century, under the premise of constantly increasing economic results. It is also the fundamental guarantee for building China into a modernized, highly civilized, highly democratic, socialist country."

The "decision" used four phases to accurately outline the tasks in this party rectification period; these are unified thought, rectification of work style, improved discipline, and purified organization. These four phases form a unified whole while unified thought represents the premise and guarantee for the rectification of work style, increased discipline, and purified organization. What is the basis for unified thought? It is the "decision" of the central party authorities and the study documents for party rectification outlined by the central authorities. Every stage of party rectification requires study of these

documents so that one's understanding may be improved and thought may become unified. Only by completely and accurately grasping the spirit and essential nature of these documents, improving one's ideology, unifying understanding, and bringing all our actions into harmony, may there be any common standards and may there be smooth implementation of the various items of party rectification. If one merely goes through the motions of studying, then we cannot achieve unified thought and the party rectification work will deviate. The first stage of party rectification requires thorough study and the laying of an ideological foundation for successful party rectification. If a unit does not come to grips with the study stage, then it will be difficult to successfully carry out all the later stages of party rectification and even deviation may occur. As far as every party member is concerned, he or she must be a qualified party member and he or she must thoroughly study party rectification and thereby increase his or her own ideological consciousness and improve his or her party qualities. Every party member and every party organization throughout the province must thoroughly study the "decision" and other relevant documents for party rectification. This is a premise for successfully carrying out party rectification and ensuring that people do not simply go through the motions of party rectification.

Some party members and party organizations felt during the first period of party rectification that the study stage was pointless and considered only the rectification stage as realistic. Some people said, "We'll still be okay if we get down to it after the study stage." And others felt "work is hard, study is soft," "it won't do if we don't go to work, but it's okay if we don't get down to studying." This was one of the dangerous factors which caused mere nominal study, giving rise to a tendency for people to only go through the motions of party rectification. Every party member must understand that in order to successfully carry out party rectification, the party central authorities specially opened the second plenary session of the CPC Central Committee and drew up the relevant "decision" on party rectification. The central authorities guiding committee on party rectification work has drawn up study documents for party rectification and has pointed out that the central task of the present stage of party rectification is the study of these documents, so it is requesting that all Communist Party members, especially leading cadres, attach full importance to the study of these documents concerning party rectification and improve party rectification study consciousness. Such thoughts and ideas that this stage of studying party rectification is "pointless" or "soft" are extremely incorrect. The study of party rectification is not only not a soft task, but is an important criterion for evaluating the weak party nature of party organizations, party members, and especially leading party cadres. Leading comrades at all levels must give this a great deal of attention. We must make overall plans and take all factors into consideration, scientifically arrange our time, promote production development, and bring about advances in work, so that both party rectification and work in general may be carried out successfully.

During our study of party rectification, leading cadres must take the lead in studying, and they must study frequently and in depth. This period of party rectification is being carried out from the top right down to the bottom, starting with the leadership groups and leading cadres and finishing with the masses of party members. An important factor in whether or not we simply go through

the motions is the success of the leading party cadres in their studies and party rectification. Some leading party cadres do not study enough, believing that "the new groups have no problems," and they are accustomed to "coming to grips with the lower ranks, not the upper ones, and coming to grips with others, not ourselves." They ignore their studies. This situation must be changed. It must be understood that party rectification will affect all levels of leading cadres. Thus, one must not only ensure that one becomes a qualified party member, one must ensure that one becomes a qualified and outstanding leading party cadre and so one must make even stricter demands on oneself and one must study even more and even further. One must also help other party members solve complex problems in their studies.

At the same time as successfully carrying out the study of party rectification, one must also pay particular attention to the full implementation of the spirit of simultaneous study and discussion and simultaneous rectification and change.

The central authorities' "decision" on party rectification states that "during the process of party rectification all problems which can be solved immediately must be. There must be no delay. In this way, the masses inside and outside the party will be able to see the actual results of party rectification as they emerge." Simultaneous rectification and change is a big matter and its spirit has been implemented from the moment when the decision for party rectification was announced. Party organizations on all levels and in all work units should analyze the problems within their own units in accordance with the demands of the party constitution and the decisions concerning party rectification. This applies in particular to those questions and problems which most affect the masses and which have the greatest influence and effect. All questions and problems which can be solved must be solved immediately, and there must be no waiting and no delay. In cases where conditions are not good, active efforts should be made to lay down the correct conditions, and there must be active and real efforts to promote the constant development and deepening of party rectification work.

Since our province began party rectification work, many units have been doing just this. According to incomplete statistics from the party rectification office of the provincial party committee, 22 units have solved and handled 16 rather influential problems and the results have been very good. However, some units have not thoroughly implemented the spirit of simultaneous study and discussion and simultaneous rectification and change and they have completely divided study and rectification and thus have not solved any actual problems. The leading comrades in these units tend to postpone things and take a wait-and-see attitude. They fear wolves ahead of them and tigers behind them and worry about personal gains and losses. They are weak and lack a sense of responsibility and dedication. There are other problems of an even more serious nature, such as our repeated urge to eradicate the "people of three categories," and in some units this eradication has not been thorough and some units have actually pleaded [word indistinct] and exonerated the "people of three categories," sometimes even covering up for them. This is very dangerous. This is an important problem which should be tackled first. In conclusion, the provincial party committee is asking all units to thoroughly implement the spirit of simultaneous study and discussion and simultaneous rectification and change during this study stage.

Those units which have already begun party rectification must thoroughly implement this spirit. Those units which have not begun all-round party rectification must also thoroughly implement this spirit. We must not sit back and wait or ignore important questions and problems. The implementation of party rectification by stages and in groups for the various levels of party organizations is simply a difference in approach towards party rectification and does not illustrate any differences in terms of the necessity and urgency of party rectification. Attitudes which reflect postponement and delays are damaging. The central authority decision concerning party rectification clearly points out that "after the announcement of this decision, all party organizations must organize party members to thoroughly study the document which the central authorities have drawn up for party [phrase indistinct] As far as those few comrades who have committed errors are concerned, the decision specifies that "they must make positive moves to correct their errors and they should not wait until party rectification takes place in their unit before solving their problems." This makes a clear demand on party organizations at all levels, and on every party member, to start from today to study and change and rectify the party work style and solve problems within the party and problems related to themselves, and not wait for party rectification to settle these accounts. The struggle for a change for the better in the party work style must come from each individual and from each work unit and must begin now.

The new spring is nearly here and everything is looking fresh and new. Nature and human events are urging us onward. Let us take up the spirit of seizing the moment and come to grips with this key job of party rectification, working and struggling and making new contributions in this new year for the revitalization of Hubei!

CSO: 4005/339

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

SK160400 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] After a 5-day session, the Fifth Standing Committee Session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee successfully accomplished all items on the agenda and ended in Hohhot on 16 January.

During the session, Standing Committee members conscientiously studied the decisions of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and the guidelines of the 13th enlarged plenary session of the 3d regional party committee and the regional meeting of secretaries of banner and county CPC committees, listened to the 3d Standing Committee session of the 6th National CPPCC Committee and the meeting, sponsored by the national CPPCC committee and the united front work department of the CPC Central Committee, on implementing the principles discussed in the report on the situation in which members of CPPCC committees at all levels across the region implement the principles and examined and approved the report on the situation in which the regional CPPCC committee carried out the work in the fourth quarter of 1983 and the report on the main work for the first half of 1984.

In line with the suggestions of the regional party committee, Bao-ri-le-dai and Qin Shuzhen were elected new members of the fifth regional CPPCC committee and the session submitted their names to the second plenary meeting of the fifth regional CPPCC committee for approval as new Standing Committee members.

The session held: The year 1984 is a year for our country to make a further step for making socialist modernization flourish. The CPPCC work will make new progress. In line with the actual conditions of the region, in the first half of this year, the regional CPPCC committee's main tasks are as follows: The regional CPPCC committee should enthusiastically organize and promote members and patriotic personages in all circles to study current political events. At present, we should concentrate some time on studying and implementing the guidelines of the 2d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the regional meeting of secretaries of banner and county CPC committees and further organize members to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and carry out the study in a deep and regularized manner. We should organize nonparty CPPCC members to conscientiously study the party rectification documents, to deeply understand the significance of the party rectification work and to show concern about party rectification. Through the study, members should correctly distinguish

the limits of spiritual pollution and make unswerving efforts to consciously resist the corruption of bourgeois ideology so as to eliminate spiritual pollution. Further efforts must be organized to supervise and examine the situation in which CPPCC members carry out the principles for nonparty personages and supervise relevant departments to solve the problems as soon as possible. We should enthusiastically supervise all CPPCC work groups to strengthen their contacts with all people's organizations. We should work with all democratic parties and trade and commercial federations to continue running collectively-owned schools, to have intellectuals support border regions and to conduct service activities. We should continue collecting, sorting out, compiling, and publishing literary and historical data.

The plenary session on 14 January was chaired by Chen Bingyu, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee. Chairman Shi Shengrong made a speech at the session. He stressed: CPPCC committees at all levels must closely center on the key work of the party and enthusiastically and actively conduct all activities. He urged members to make efforts to achieve their bounden duties and confidently take the attitude of saying all you know and saying it without reserve to help the CPC conduct party rectification.

Attending the session were vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee Na-qin Shuang-he-er, Hang Ming, (Li Shuyuan), (Liu Jingli), (Dao-yan-ba-tu) and (Lin Daoguang), and deputy directors of the regional united front work department (Ban Bo) and (Jia Fengben). Attending the session as nonvoting delegates were responsible comrades of all democratic parties, trade and commercial federations, and united front work departments in all leagues and cities.

CSO: 4005/339

NORTH REGION

BU HE ON ELIMINATING 'THREE TYPES OF PERSONS'

SK190425 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 January, the party rectification office of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee held a meeting of party rectification liaison men and members of the leading party groups of the units scheduled for rectification in the first stage. Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and director of the committee's party rectification office, delivered a speech on party rectification.

Speaking on the current study for the rectification, Comrade Bu He said: Except for a few units which have done a fairly good job in the study and which may begin criticism and self-criticism and make comparison after the Spring Festival, most units of the regional organs scheduled for party rectification in the first stage should continue to regard the study of party rectification documents as the major task for rectification, make a success of it and see to it that the study is not conducted perfunctorily.

Comrade Bu He said: What are the ways to deepen the study for party rectification at the regional organs?

1. The study should be combined with actual situations. This means that we should not discuss the documents as they stand after we have carefully studied them. Instead, we should bear in our minds the actual work and ideological conditions of our departments, units, and ourselves when conducting discussions.
2. During the study for party rectification, we should conduct study and discussion simultaneously and accurately pinpoint the major problems that our units and leading bodies should solve during party rectification. To accurately pinpoint major problems means to grasp major contradiction. Party member-leading cadres and should conduct investigations and research with other party members, and should first achieve basic unity in their understanding of the major problems to be solved during party rectification. Then they should analyze the conditions under which these problems arose and the sources, and should correspondingly formulate the systems and measures to correct and stop such problems.

3. To conduct rectification and to make corrections simultaneously is one of the major principles for the present party rectification. We should adhere to this principle in all stages of party rectification. At present, the major aspect of the work to rectify and make corrections simultaneously is to correct seriously unhealthy trends of, to name just the major ones, abusing one's authority and taking the advantage of one's work conditions to seek selfish gains and bureaucracy of being irresponsible to the party and the people. Immediate action should be taken to solve the problems that can be solved. We should work out rules and regulations, first simple ones and then more complicated ones, to prevent current common unhealthy party style from prevailing.

When speaking on eliminating the three types of persons, Comrade Bu He said: Since the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have done a great amount of work to eliminate the three types of persons. This should be affirmed. After recent work, we have basically weeded out those remaining on the surface. The current work to eliminate the three types of persons is more difficult. The CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification explicitly points out that the basis for distinguishing whether a person belongs to the three types of persons is the damage done to the party and the people and not the title or membership in a particular faction during the Great Cultural Revolution. We should be particularly careful to guard against factional interference, and should not eliminate only those who belong to the opposite factions. Any three types of persons, no matter which factions they belong to, must be expelled without exception. In thoroughly eliminating the three types of persons, we should have specific measures in addition to making efforts to clear away ideological obstacles.

First, we should thoroughly investigate incidents and then persons involved in the major cases of our own localities, departments, and units caused during the Great Cultural Revolution to decide who belong to the three types of persons. We should investigate the cause and effect of the cases, including the speeches, deeds, and behavior of those involved. We should also investigate their work and ideas which appeared after the smashing of the "gang of four," their open and secret speeches made after the third plenary session of the party, and their contacts with persons of their factions. In the meantime, we should make realistic, concrete, overall, and systematic analysis in line with different times, localities, environment, and conditions. Our attitude must be resolute and prudent. In particular, we should strictly distinguish the three types of persons from persons who have made serious mistakes. When the distinction is difficult to make, we should submit it to party organizations at higher levels for examination and discussion.

Comrade Bu He pointed out: The elimination of the three types of persons should be carried out from higher levels downward in a well-organized and well-guided manner. Investigations, research, and evidence should be emphasized and the bounds of policies should be mastered so that problems can be clarified, evidence can be authentic, and the nature of the cases can be accurately determined so that none of the three types of persons are escaped and the scope of the elimination work is not broadened. We should make sure that we are resolute and prudent in doing this work.

When speaking on strengthening leadership over party rectification, Comrade Bu He said: First, principal responsible comrades of all party committees should go deep into the realities of life to intensify investigations and research, gain first-hand materials, be good at studying and analyzing new situations and new problems, guard against giving only vague and general directions, implement the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification in a creative manner, and sum up typical party rectification experiences in a timely manner. Second, efforts should be made to know, in a timely manner, and to correctly analyze the situation within the party so as to really know how things stand. Third, efforts should be made to boldly cope with serious violations of party style and party discipline, to avoid procrastination in solving the problems that can be solved immediately, and to resolutely guard against flabbiness and slackness and the bureaucratic workstyle of procrastination. Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen the sense of respect for discipline during party rectification, strictly abide by study discipline and organizational discipline and enforce the system of asking for instructions and making reports. Fifth, it is necessary to have a strict responsibility system. The responsibilities of leading bodies and leading cadres should be defined. The responsibility system should also be applied to full-time party rectification bodies and personnel. Party members participating in party rectification should also shoulder some responsibilities. Regular checkup should be carried out on the implementation of the responsibility system so that rewards and punishments can be meted out fairly and strictly.

Comrade Bu He also dwelt on the responsibilities and tasks of party rectification liaison men. He urged: When going down to lower-level units, comrades of the liaison men groups should conscientiously improve themselves, diligently study the central and regional documents and instructions on party rectification, continuously raise their ideological level, and enhance their understanding of policies. When doing their work, they should carry forward the party's fine traditions and workstyle, go deep into the realities of life, maintain close ties with the masses, solicit opinions extensively from all quarters, and conduct careful and painstaking investigations and research. They should also adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, make timely reports on the situation, uphold party principles, strictly implement policies, oppose factionalism, and guard against both leftist and rightist interference. They should be impartial, have good workstyle, and take the lead in resisting unhealthy trends.

Comrade Bu He concluded: Most of the units which begin party rectification now are major party and government departments. Whether or not they can successfully carry out party rectification and can keep the high standards will have a great influence on the units scheduled for rectification in the next stage. Therefore, they must achieve a success and keep to the high standards.

The meeting was presided over by Liu Guiqian, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and deputy director of the committee's party rectification office. Attending were regional party and government leaders and responsible comrades of the party rectification office, including Qian Fenyong, Shen Xinfu, Wu En, Li Xiangyi, Xu Lingren, Bai Junqing, and Zhao Zhihong. Responsible comrades of the party rectification guidance committee and the party rectification liaison men group of the CPC Central Committee also attended.

NORTH REGION

POLICIES ON TREATMENT OF VETERAN CADRES IN SHANXI

HK121000 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Recently, 13 departments subordinate to the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and provincial people's government, as well as the Taiyuan Railway Subbureau, separately issued circulars laying down some regulations concerning the treatment of retired veteran cadres with regard to their political status, livelihood, and social status.

As far as political status is concerned, the general office of the provincial CPC committee issued a supplementary document to the units at and above the county level, and the provincial discipline inspection committee, the propaganda department, and the investigation and study office of the provincial CPC committee separately distributed among retired veteran cadres at and above the county level some study materials and journals, including "Propaganda Work," "Party Style and Discipline," "Newsletter of Discipline Inspection Work," "Building of Party Branches," and "Shanxi Construction."

As far as the livelihood treatment is concerned, the provincial financial department set aside an additional sum totaling 10 million yuan as funds to finance scheduled housing projects for lodging retired veteran cadres and as housing subsidies for those who plan to settle in rural areas. The provincial commercial department, the provincial supply and marketing cooperative, and the provincial bureau of grains also issued circulars separately, demanding that the counties and cities where the conditions are available set up special commodities and grains supply units for retired veteran cadres and give priority to these retired cadres in supplying commodities and foodstuffs in short supply, that the commercial supply and marketing departments throughout the province produce or keep a stock of some highly nutritious food products and some daily necessities such as garments, shoes, and headgear to meet the demands of the aged, and that these departments provide home delivery service to those senile retired cadres who have difficulty getting about and help them to solve by various means their problems in daily life.

As far as social status is concerned, the provincial communications department, the Taiyuan Railway Subbureau, as well as the provincial public health department issued circulars to all subordinate units demanding that priority be given to those old comrades holding retired cadre privilege certificates when they buy train and bus tickets, register at hospitals, consult doctors, have medical

tests, and collect medicines. The provincial physical cultural and sports committee also urged the cultural physical and sports committees at various levels to pay attention to the sports activities for veteran cadres and strengthen leadership of the work. Sports associations for the aged must be established and sports facilities for old cadres must be built in counties and cities.

The provincial cultural department also issued a circular demanding all publications by cultural departments of the province regularly carry reports on the active roles played by veteran cadres after their retirement and organize writers and artists to produce literary and artistic works reflecting retired veteran cadres' life. The provincial labor department laid down the rule that from now on, children of retired veteran cadres with equivalent qualifications should be employed before others.

CSO: 4005/339

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BEIJING INVITES PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS--Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--Beijing's Municipal People's Government and its subordinate organizations have engaged 560 specialists, professors and scholars as professional advisors, today's BEIJING DAILY reports. The advisors work in 27 groups, covering such specialities as wheat, maize, rice, market gardening, forestry, trade, industry and city planning. They will help authorities with advice, surveys and proposals for tackling key problems in construction in the capital. The advisors are under two to three year contracts with extra pay. The practice started in 1979, when the city's ten agricultural advisory groups were set up. Big achievements have been scored since the establishment of advisory groups. A case in point is the city's total grain output which reached 1,960,000 tons in 1983, 100,000 tons more than in the previous year. The paper attributes the increase partly to the contribution of advisory groups. Advisors in fodder preparation suggested the use of microcomputers in production. Good economic results have been achieved since the suggestion was put into practice. [Text] [OW201252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 20 Jan 84]

BEIJING PARTIES OPERATING SCHOOLS--Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--Local chapters of China's democratic parties have opened 44 schools or special classes in Beijing since 1980, today's GUANGMING DAILY reports. The schools offer college, vocational or polytechnical courses or help young people prepare for entrance examinations to institutions of higher learning. The study periods for the courses vary from three months to four years. The schools are seen as a valuable supplement to regular education because they train workers and young people waiting for jobs without using state funds. Forty thousand students have been trained in these schools in Beijing in the last four years. The present enrollment is 20,000. Nationwide there are more than 500 such schools which have trained 100,000 workers and young people waiting for jobs during the past four years. The country has eight democratic parties and a similar organization, the federation of industry and commerce, a majority of their members are intellectuals and specialists in various areas of study. [Text] [OW201256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 20 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/186

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING, FUZHOU PLA UNITS CHECK 'SUPERFICIAL WORK'

OW160448 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--Note by the office of the Central Commission for guiding party rectification: It has become the habit of many places and units to handle assignments handed down from higher authorities superficially and perfunctorily, seek publicity in newspapers, and copy and transmit the higher authorities' instructions mechanically, or have them relayed from one level to another at meetings without considering the actual situation or results. This is an indication of the unhealthy tendencies found within our party. Such unhealthy tendencies can also be found in civilian departments as well as in military units, and in grassroots units as well as in higher departments, where the situation may be even worse. In essence, this shows some party members' intentions of "keeping their official posts" and their bureaucratic attitude of being irresponsible to the party and the people. Such an attitude is highly detrimental to the party cause for it runs counter to the party's principle of seeking truth from facts. It is hoped that during the party rectification period party organizations of all localities and departments will take adequate steps and work earnestly from start to finish to eliminate their unhealthy tendencies and strive to attain the goal set forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping that the formalistic workstyle of doing superficial work must be checked, and that the bad habits of hollow words, exaggeration and telling lies must be stopped.

In the course of rectifying the grassroots companies, the Nanjing and Fuzhou PLA units of the Chinese PLA have worked earnestly to correct certain leading organs' and cadres' bad habits of handling assignments from higher departments superficially and perfunctorily. They have urged cadres at all levels to change their habits conscientiously and realistically create a new situation for the units' grassroots operation.

Over the past few months, leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units went to various grassroots units to investigate and grasp the situation in various companies. The ample information collected from their investigation showed that while the building of the grassroots units was fruitful and the situation there was good, many jobs were not effectively completed. That was primarily because of the ostentatious workstyle of some cadres, who sought unrealistic fame and publicity, and who took pleasure in superficially and perfunctorily handling assignments handed down from the higher authorities. Those cadres

mechanically copied and transmitted the upper departments' instructions and never tried to have them carried out in accordance [with] their units' actual situation. In handling the advanced units' new experiences, they considered their work finished after their experiences were published by newspapers or described at on-the-spot meetings, never trying to disseminate or apply them to their units' situation. Whenever a higher department demanded to know how a certain assignment had been carried out, they responded with a few interred accomplishments instead of really asking whether or not the task had been successfully carried out at the grassroots level, or analyzing the actual situation. Some cadres glibly exaggerated their accomplishments but talked vaguely about their problems, trying to avoid the important parts, dwelling on the trivial and hiding their "dirty linen." Certain units paid more attention to appearance rather than actual results. All they wanted were a few "resounding" articles without regard to their actual results.

During the latter half of last year, leading organs of regimental-level units and above of the Fuzhou PLA units sent nearly 1,000 work groups to conduct investigations and study at hundreds of companies and other grassroots units and help them solve problems. While most of the groups achieved fairly good results, some performed their duties superficially and perfunctorily as mentioned earlier.

To check promptly the unhealthy tendencies of handling the higher authorities' assignments superficially and perfunctorily, the Nanjing PLA units recently called a meeting for their political cadres and the Fuzhou PLA units called a meeting to discuss the grassroots units' political work. The leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units and the Fuzhou PLA units stressed that it is necessary to encourage people to tell the truth and do dependable work and not to seek unrealistic publicity or tell lies. They said that those cadres who honestly report the situation, who dare to expose problems and who solve problems in a down-to-earth manner must be commended and boldly promoted, and those cadres who report only the good news and not the bad, and who take pleasure in cheating higher authorities by doing superficial work must be sternly criticized and educated. Those who refuse to mend their ways even after repeated education must be replaced.

A leading comrade of the Nanjing PLA units also pointed out that to do a good job in the grassroots units, it is necessary to handle properly three relationships: first, it is necessary to handle properly the relationship between inheriting traditions and creating new ideas. While it is necessary to study new situations and solve new problems so that the actual work in building the armed forces will be more fruitful, we should neither forget to inherit and carry forward glorious traditions nor emphasize only the need to form new ideas. Secondly, it is necessary to handle properly the relationship between creating our own experiences and learning from and publicizing others' experiences. While it is important for us to create our own experiences, because there are still not enough new experiences for the armed forces in the new period, it is equally important for us to learn from other units' advanced experiences and disseminate and untiringly develop them in accordance with our own situation. The purpose of drawing experiences from selected units is to promote--not replace--overall work. We should particularly not try to cover up our problems

with the performance of one or two typical units. Thirdly, we must properly handle the relationship between individual projects and overall construction. The concept of improving all grassroots units must be fostered while performing our duties at the grassroots units. By no means should we forget overall performance when certain individual projects have been commended or publicized by the newspapers. The unhealthy tendencies of handling the higher authorities' assignments superficially and perfunctorily must be corrected. When each and every one does solid work and helps the companies solve their problems, a new situation will certainly be created for building the armed forces.

CSO: 4005/334

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA UNITS SEND LITERARY, ART TROUPES TO XISHAS

OW202219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--The song and dance troupe of the political department of the Urumqi PLA units concluded its tour of the Xisha Islands and left for Xinjiang on 19 January. Now all PLA units have one after another dispatched literary and art troupes to perform for the troops guarding the Xisha Islands as an expression of gratitude.

The Central Military Commission is deeply concerned about the cultural life of the fighters guarding the Xisha Islands, far away from the mainland. In 1978, the PLA General Political Department issued a special document deciding to periodically dispatch literary and art troupes to tour the Xisha Islands and perform for the troops there. The literary and art troupes of various PLA units regarded performing for the men on Xisha as [a] glorious task. They created and rehearsed a number of special literary and art numbers depicting the militant life of Xisha, which were much liked by the fighters on the islands. During their performing tours, the literary and art workers made a point of doing every number well. Despite the fatigue caused by the long journey and seasickness, many literary and art workers went to the companies, outposts, and wharves to see the fighters as soon as they set foot on the Xisha Islands. They took pictures of the fighters, give them haircuts, washed and mended their clothes, repaired their radios and watches, and so forth. So that every fighter could see the performances, they also performed guard and patrol duties for the fighters.

CSO: 4005/334

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CPC ORDERS REVAMPING OF MILITARY MUSEUM

OW130921 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0320 GMT 12 Jan 84

[By Reporter Chen Xiang'an]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--The Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution--the only military museum in China--will readjust and increase its displays. In addition to the history of the people's revolutionary struggles under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the displays will be expanded to cover the entire military and war history of the Chinese nation.

A joint circular was issued for this purpose by the CPC Central Committee's General Office, and the Central Military Commission's [Zhong Yang Jun Wei 0022 1135 6511 1201] General Office. The circular said that from now on, the military museum will collect, study and display the data and relics pertaining to military affairs. War and weaponry in the history of our motherland and make full use of our country's rich military heritage to educate the people. The historical relics and materials not available at the museum may be transferred to it or purchased or reproduced with the help of the various museums; the Academy of Social Sciences; the cultural departments and libraries of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; the Military Science Academy; and the relevant units that preserve military historical relics and materials.

At present, the military museum has begun to collect and study the historical data and relics needed. After it completes the readjustment and replenishment, the period covered by its display will extend from the few decades of the revolutionary struggles wanted by the Chinese people under CPC leadership, to several thousands of years ago to include the entire military and war history of both ancient and modern times. The arrangement of displays will also take on a new look.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGDONG VICE GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON MILITIA WORK

HK140349 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] The people's armed forces committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee recently held its Sixth Plenary Session in Guangzhou. The session analyzed the 1983 militia work situation in the province and made arrangements for giving full play to the role of the people's armed force in the new year, strengthening leadership, and creating a new situation in militia work. Li Jianan, a member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, vice governor and deputy director of the provincial armed forces committee, presided over the session and made a summarization speech.

Zhang Juhui, deputy director of the provincial people's armed forces and commander of the provincial military command, delivered a report on the 1983 situation and the 1984 tasks.

In his speech, Comrade Li Jianan fully affirmed the achievements attained by our province in militia work in 1983. He called on all localities to strengthen leadership over militia work in the new year and to strive to create a new situation in militia work. It is necessary to deepen the understanding of the position and role of militia work in the new situation. Party committees and governments at all levels must proceed from the overall situation, inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of the party command over the armed forces, and earnestly strengthen leadership over militia work. In accordance with the relevant instructions of the local party committees and military organs at the higher level and in connection with the circumstances of each locality, it is necessary to study and solve the major problems of militia work and implement the relevant principle and policies concerning the arrangement of a reserve force and demobilized soldiers. The people's armed forces at all levels must fulfill their duties. In line with the central task, they must also coordinate with various departments and forces in blazing new trails, constantly solving new problems, and actively leading the people in creating a new situation in the field of militia work.

CSO: 4005/334

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SEVEN PLA MARTYRS COMMEMORATED IN HUMEN

HK140634 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] A certain PLA unit under the Nan Hai sea fleet stationed in Humen held a grand meeting this afternoon to confer the title of seven warriors who cherished the people and who did emergency rescue work and to commend (Zhang Jianping) and six other martyrs who had died heroically in saving the people's lives and property. Leading comrades, including Fang Zheengping, deputy political commissar of the PLA Navy; Zhang Chaozhong, commander of the Nan Hai sea fleet; and (Li Shanzhai), deputy chief of the provincial civil affairs department; the family members of the seven martyrs; the commanders and fighters of the PLA unit; and local people, numbering some 6,000 people, attending the meeting.

On 9 September last year, pounded by Typhoon No 9, the dams collapsed along the river where the PLA unit was stationed and several villages near the dams were flooded. The commanders and fighters of the unit immediately plunged themselves in the struggle of doing emergency rescue work and sending relief to the disaster area. (Zhang Jianping) and six other comrades heroically sacrificed their lives in saving the people's lives and property.

At the meeting, recollecting the stirring scenes of the martyrs saving others at the expense of their own lives, people were moved to tears. Deputy Political Commissar Fang Zhengping read out at the meeting the order of the navy conferring to (Zhang Jianping) and the other six martyrs the honorary title of seven warriors who cherished the people and who did emergency rescue work. He called on all commanders and fighters to learn from the martyrs. to promote vigorously the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and to strive to build a strong, revolutionalized, modernized and regular navy.

The comrades-in-arms of the martyrs when they were alive and the [words indistinct] of Dongguan County and of the family members of the martyrs spoke at the meeting. They unanimously indicated that they would take the martyrs as examples and make new contributions for the modernization of the motherland in their work posts.

After the conclusion of the meeting, the leading comrades of the PLA unit, the comrades-in-arms of the martyrs before their death, and the family members of the martyrs presented flower wreaths at the monument to the seven martyrs.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YANG CHENGWU INSPECTS NANCHANG ARMY SCHOOL

OW221421 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpts] During his inspection tour at the Nanchang Army School on 19 January, Yang Chengwu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, emphasized that party rectification should facilitate army building, educational and training programs as well as modernization, revolutionization and regularization.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Chengwu said: To successfully carry out party rectification, a central task of the nation, the first thing is to study the documents on party rectification in a conscientious, thoroughgoing, systematic and down-to-earth manner. This is the basic guarantee for success in party rectification. It is imperative to implement the principle of discussing while correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification. Only through simultaneously correcting mistakes and rectifying workstyles can we achieve good results and enhance the party's prestige before the people. The purpose of party rectification in the army is to promote modernization, revolutionization and regularization, help accomplish the educational and training tasks and ensure smooth progress for the army's work in all fields.

Comrade Yang Chengwu said: Leading comrades of the central authorities have repeatedly stressed the need to conduct investigations and study, attend to grassroots work and lay the groundwork well. These are effective measures to overcome bureaucratism. To attend to grassroots work, the first thing is to train and educate grassroots cadres well. Schools are for training cadres together. We should do a good job of training grassroots cadres onto be qualified talented people for the sake of army building. These people should be politically and professionally sound, tough in workstyle, in good health, capable of leading, training and deploying troops and good at political, managerial and educational work.

CSO: 4005/334

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HENAN PLA MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK210241 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Henan Military District recently held a meeting of party committee secretaries of divisional-level units to focus on discussing the implementation of the party rectification spirit and building the party committees at all levels into strong cores leading the PLA units and militia to create a new situation in all work. Leading comrades of the standing committee of the military district CPC committee, advisers to the military district, and leading comrades of the headquarters, political and logistics departments took part in the meeting. Zhan Jingweu, deputy secretary of the military district CPC committee, spoke at the opening of the meeting.

Yao Xia, secretary of the committee, gave a summation. After summing up the achievements of the party committees in the military district in strengthening their own building, he pointed out: The party committees at all levels must seriously study the Central Committee decision on party rectification and the spirit of other documents on rectification, act in accordance with the demands of the decision, and strengthen the building of the party committees in ideology, workstyle and organization. They must bring their ideology, understanding and action into line with the party's line, principles and policies. They must regard study of the party rectification documents as an important issue in building the party committees and implement the spirit of simultaneous study, rectification and correction of shortcomings. It is essential to have a very good mental outlook and a strong sense of the revolutionary cause, go down to the grassroots, step up investigation and study, get a good grasp of typical examples, and press forward all work.

CSO: 4005/334

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FUZHOU PLA COMMANDER SPEAKS AT LOCAL MEETING

OW151038 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] From 9 to 12 January, the Fuzhou PLA Units' logistics department held a work meeting of military representatives stationed at various military industrial plants. The meeting conveyed the guidelines of the first all-army conference on work of military representatives stationed at military industrial plants, summed up experiences and made arrangements for future work.

Present at the meeting were more than 70 military representatives permanently stationed at various military industrial plants in Fujian and Jiangxi Provinces. Leaders of the Fuzhou PLA Units and responsible persons of departments concerned were also present.

On behalf of the party committee and leaders of the Fuzhou PLA Units, Commander Jiang Yonghui extended cordial greetings to the representatives and affirmed their work achievements. He urged all military representatives to constantly raise their ideological and political level and professional level, carry forward the fine tradition of hard struggle, learn from the local people and authorities with an open mind, as inspectors checking on and accepting products be both professionally competent and socialist minded, and make new contributions toward the modernization of weapons and equipment of our army.

The representatives present discussed how to implement the guidelines of the all-army conference on work of military representatives stationed at military industrial plants. They formulated plans for improving procedures of inspecting military industrial products before acceptance. The plans deal with work standardization, standing operational procedures, systematic management and data analysis and processing.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON MILITIA WORK

HK110658 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] From 6 to 8 January, Hainan District and the Hainan Military District jointly held a conference on studying and formulating plans for 1984 militia work in the district. Responsible comrades of the district CPC committee, the Hainan Military District, the autonomous prefectural CPC committee, and Tongza military subdistrict, including Yao Wenxu, (Peng Weiqiang), Wang Xin, (Fu Ziluo), (Yang Hong) and (Chen Zean), as well as CPC committee secretaries of various counties and cities and leading cadres of county armed forces departments attended the conference.

Yao Wenxu, secretary of the district CPC Committee, presided over the conference and made a speech. He affirmed the achievements made by the district in militia work last year, and made suggestions on doing well in this year's militia work. Comrade Yao Wenxu said: In order to create a new situation in the work of building the militia, the practice of solely relying on the armed forces departments is insufficient. In addition, the work requires CPC committees at all levels to carry forward the glorious tradition of the party supervising the armed forces departments, and to further heighten their understanding on the significance and urgency of strengthening the building of the militia in the new period. Only in this way can the work be really grasped well. They must correctly handle relations between economic construction and the building of the militia, and bring into play the role of the armed forces committees. They must supervise both money and grain, and troops and arms, and overcome all practices which neglect militia work.

Comrade Yao Wenxu urged CPC committees and armed forces departments at all levels to conscientiously act in the spirit of the national forum on building villages and townships with socialist culture, and treat the work of organizing the militia building and spiritual civilization as a major task. They must lead the militia to act as models who love socialism, the state, and the collective; and as socialist [word indistinct] who have ideals, moral integrity, education and discipline. [Words indistinct] the spirit of the recently convened national conference on rural work, take the initiative in further perfecting the production responsibility system as well as in developing rural commodity production and try to achieve still greater bumper harvests in agriculture. Responsible comrades of the Hainan Military District also spoke at the conference and formulated plans for the tasks of 1984 militia work.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LANZHOU PLA UNITS AWARD BATTALION COMMANDER

HK120952 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 83 p 1

[Report by Tang Shuifu [0781 3055 4395] and Zhou Guoqing [0719 0948 1987]:
"Lanzhou PLA Units Award a Citation for Merit, First Class, to Jiang Sanyuan,
Who Has Saved the Life of Comrades-in-Arms Regardless of Danger"]

[Text] On 28 November, Commander Zheng Weishan and Political Commissar Tan Youlin, of the Lanzhou PLA Units, issued an order awarding a citation for merit, first class, to Jiang Sanyuan [5592 0005 0337], commander of the 4th battalion of a certain PLA unit stationed in Shaanxi, who had saved his comrades-in-arms regardless of his own danger.

On 13 August 1983, the commanding company of the fourth battalion of a certain PLA unit stationed in Shaanxi was carrying out live grenade-throwing practice. A new fighter, Liu Xuenan, because of his nervousness, let his grenade slip onto the ground less than a meter from his position, thus seriously endangering the lives of five other cadres and fighters around. At this critical moment, Jiang Sanyuan fearlessly braved the danger and jumped forward to pick up the smoking grenade, throwing it toward an earth hill slope on the right while vigorously pushing Liu Xuenan aside at the same time. In the incident, Liu Xuenan and five other cadres and fighters were saved, but Jiang Sanyuan himself was seriously wounded by the grenade fragments.

On 22 December, a certain unit stationed in Shaanxi held a victory meeting. At the meeting, the PLA leaders called on all the commanders and fighters to learn from the communist spirit of Comrade Jiang Sanyuan in sacrificing oneself for others, and to strive to contribute all one's light and heat to the cause of the party.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

'SUPPORT-ARMY' FORMED--The 1984 Regional Spring Festival support-army general comfort group was established on 7 January. Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional people's government, was appointed the leader of the general comfort group. The general group has set up five comfort subgroups. The posts of the responsible persons of all comfort subgroups are held by responsible comrades of the regional people's congress standing committee, the regional people's government, and the regional CPPCC committee. In addition, the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government have asked the other prefectures and cities to pay comfort visits to servicemen stationed in their areas. This morning, led by Wu Kqing, vice chairman of the regional people's government; Lin Kewu and Qin Zhenwu, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee; and Huang Qihan, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, regional Spring Festival support-army comfort subgroups went to areas, including Ningming, Pingxiang, Qinzhou, Fangcheng, Chongzuo, Longzhou, Jingxi and Napo, made comfort visits on behalf of the regional CPC committee, the regional people's government, and people of all nationalities to all commanders and fighters of units of the army and navy and air force, which are stationed at the borders and coasts of our region, and of the Chinese people's armed police force. [Text] [HK120839 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jan 84]

HAIKOU CITY VICE MAYOR PUNISHED--(Xing Fuci), a member of the Haikou City CPC Committee and vice mayor of Haikou City, utilized his powers to illegally purchase large plots of land, practiced fraud and deception, built private houses, and violated policy by unlawfully transferring his relatives from agricultural residency to non-agricultural residency with employment in the city. Thus, he committed serious mistakes. Recently the Hainan District CPC Committee decided, with approval from the discipline inspection commission of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, to punish him by placing him on probation within the party for 2 years, and proposed to relieve him of all administrative posts. All his land bought unlawfully will be confiscated, his houses built privately and unlawfully will be confiscated, his houses built privately and unlawfully will be disposed of by the state, and all persons who unlawfully became non-agricultural residents with employment in the city will be returned to their original places. [Text] [HK160820 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 16 Jan 84]

TRAFFIC CONTROL--According to the circular issued recently by the provincial people's government, the public security organs will take over traffic control in Guangzhou and seven other open cities as of 15 January. The circular pointed out: Beginning from 15 January 1984, traffic control, which includes directing traffic, maintaining traffic order, traffic safety, handling of traffic accidents, vehicle inspection, and testing and issuance of driving licenses, will be taken over by the public security organs in Guangzhou, Shenzhen (including Baoan County), Zhuhai, Haikou, Zhanjiang, Fushan, Jiangmen and Zhaoqing. Meanwhile, vehicles in these eight cities will start using license plates with the code 75. [Text] [HK140353 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 12 Jan 84]

AIR FORCE GATHERING--The leading organs of the air force of the Wuhan PLA units held a rally today to mark the completion of the work of cleaning up the Huangxiao he in Wuhan City. A certain air force unit undertook last November to help the Wuhan City authorities in cleaning up this river. The rally was attended by responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA Units and the province and city including Zhou Shizhong, Huang Zhizhen, Wang Qun, Wang Jie, (He Wanfen), Wu Jiyan, (Kang Xinghuo), (Xiong Zidan), (Wu Changyou), (Xiao Jianzhang) and (Zhang Rui'ai). [Summary] [HK220333 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 84]

MILITARY GREETED ON SPRING FESTIVAL--With the Spring Festival fast approaching, the Shanghai City People's government has sent letters of greeting to all the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Shanghai and the Shanghai City Armed Police contingent, families of martyrs and military personnel, revolutionary disabled soldiers, retired military cadres, military cadres transferred to civilian jobs, and demobilized soldiers extending to them festival greetings and cordial regards. The letters point out: Our task in the New Year is to continue to unswervingly implement the guidelines of the party's 12th National Congress and quicken the pace of creating a new situation in all fields for the socialist modernization drive. We must constantly conduct propaganda and education among cadres and the people of the whole city in ardently loving the PLA and in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army families. We must keep national defense foremost in our minds and do a good job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army families. At the same time, we must fully implement the policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen and family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. We must pay great attention to matters such as employment, production work, and the daily life of families of martyrs and servicemen, revolutionary disabled soldiers, retired cadres, cadres transferred to civilian jobs and demobilized servicemen. [Text] [OW201139 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 84]

PLA LEADERS WATCH PERFORMANCE--A cultural festival held by the logistics department of the Urumqi PLA Units concluded in Urumqi on 13 January. On the previous evening, performances at the festival were watched by leading comrades of the Urumqi PLA Units Xiao Quanfu, Wang Fuzhi, Kang Lize and Liu Ling. [Summary] [HK140311 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 14 Jan 84]

SHANXI ARMY-PEOPLE SOLIDARITY CONGRESS--A Shanxi provincial congress of progressive collectives and individuals in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to PLA dependents and in supporting the government and cherishing the people opened in Taiyuan on 9 January. Governor Wang Senhao delivered the opening speech. Greetings cables from the general political department, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the political department of Beijing Military Region were read out. Provincial Civil Affairs Department Director (Fang Xin) delivered a report on creating a new situation in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents. Provincial Military District Deputy Political Commissar Liu Shuchun delivered a report on creating a new situation in supporting the government and cherishing the people. The opening ceremony was attended by leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee government, CPPCC, military district and PLA units stationed in Shanxi including Wang Senhao, Zhang Guangyou, Zhang Changzhen, Zhang Sai, Jiang Yi, Su Guozhu, (Yang Suxin), Zhang Hengcai, Liu Shuchun, (Sun Shaoqi), (Zhou Xibo) and (Jin Gong). [Summary] [HK100327 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jan 84]

FORMER PLA PERSONNEL COMFORTED--On the eve of the new year, the PLA Railway Corps' party and political work group dispatched comfort teams to Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Shandong, Henan and Shaanxi to comfort the Corps' former cadres and fighters who were recently transferred to the Ministry of Railways. Chen Puru, minister of the Ministry of Railways; and Liu Jianzhang, advisor to the ministry, led a comfort team to the office of the general headquarters of the PLA Railway Corps this afternoon to comfort the Corps' former cadres and fighters in Beijing. [Text] [OW261140 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Dec 83]

CSO: 4005/334

THATCHER CHANGES UK POLITICAL STRATEGY

HK240958 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 23 Jan 84 p 2

["New Talks" column: "Mrs Thatcher Changes Strategy"]

[Text] British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's change in basic strategy has aroused worldwide attention. In the statement she made last weekend, she said: A new stance should be taken in dealing with the Soviet Union.

Mrs Thatcher has long been known for her uncompromising stand toward the Soviet Union. It is the Soviet Union which first called her the "iron lady" and she later took pride in the name. Today, she advocates expanding ties with the Soviet Union, reestablishing confidence in each other, and making joint efforts to reduce armaments. This change personally made by Mrs Thatcher is particularly striking.

She said: The statement made by American President Ronald Reagan last week urging the Soviet Union to return to the negotiations represents an important change in the policy of the Western allied countries toward the Soviet Union. She also said that she had made up her mind to formulate a new line in dealing with the Soviet Union as early as last spring.

Last spring, she was reelected to the post of prime minister through the general election. Her victory in the election laid the foundation for her to continue to be in office for another 5 years, during which she could strive to make sustained achievements and to further establish her reputation as an international politician.

She said: When Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington was secretary of state for foreign affairs and commonwealth affairs, it was he who took charge of matters concerning strategy, and she only handled the minute details. Now she is pleased to see things have completely changed, as she defines matters concerning strategy and the secretary of state for foreign affairs and commonwealth affairs puts them into effect.

When the British Prime Minister declared her change in strategy toward the Soviet Union, in Britain there had been an argument insisting that Britain is already qualified to again play a leading role in the world political arena. One of the numerous reasons listed by the British newspapers to justify this

argument is that Mrs Thatcher has become the head of government with the longest term of office in Western Europe: While there was a change in the president and premier of West Germany and France, she was the only one who managed to renew her term of office, and so, she is best qualified to speak on matters concerning Western Europe and is entitled to respect.

In addition, the British newspapers also listed the special ties in various aspects between Britain and the Commonwealth countries, between Britain and the oil-producing countries (she is also an oil-producing country), and between Britain and the United States to show that what Britain says on international affairs can carry a lot of weight.

In recent years, there have been two promoters for European countries and the United States to adopt an uncompromising policy toward the Soviet Union, one being American President Reagan and the other Mrs Thatcher. What attracts people's attention now is that Mrs Thatcher indicated she changed her strategy toward the Soviet Union earlier than Reagan and what she said on this issue was more definite than what Reagan said.

Since Mrs Thatcher took up the post of prime minister, great changes have taken place in the international situation. Therefore, it is only natural and practical for her to change her policies and strategy with the changed international situation. Now that there has been a change in the question concerning the reputation of the "Iron Lady," is it not wiser to revise an out-of-date stand in dealing with other questions?

When Mrs Thatcher visited China in September the year before last, she touched on the common interest of China and Britain in opposing international hegemonism. The change in strategy she has recently made appears to do no harm to this basic appraisal. When Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang delivered a speech in the Canadian Parliament last week, he also advocated that the Soviet Union and the United States resume disarmament talks to reduce nuclear weapons.

To win respect internationally, Mrs Thatcher must be unswervingly faithful to the consistency of abiding by principle. For this reason, while advocating a dialog between Reagan and the Soviet Union, she once again condemned the United States for invading Grenada. The principle of state sovereignty remains the most principle in present-day international politics.

CSO: 4005/337

MAO'S USE OF 'LINE STRUGGLES' AGAINST OPPONENTS EXAMINED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 73, Nov 83 pp 71-74

[Article by Kong Zhongwen [1313 0112 2429]: "Line Struggles--Eliminating Opposing Factions Within the Party; Mao Zedong's 27-Year Rule, Part 5"]

[Text] In the previous reports and appraisals of the various struggles for power after the rule of Mao Zedong, we inserted the chapter on Mao Zedong's "Morbid Sensitivity to Power." (Editor's note: For the reader's convenience, see CHENG MING No 72 for October, to restrict it to a narrative treatment in a single issue.)

We will now return to the matter of Mao Zedong's power struggles.

Mao Zedong Most Feared a "Palace Coup"

In all fairness, although Mao Zedong knew that the masses of people and the intelligentsia could be an immediate threat to his authority, he spared no pains to turn [authority] over to them, in order to escape the rise of widespread rebellion; however, for a man who was able to command a powerful army that could strike violently across the land, his ultimate anxiety rested not with the lower echelons but with the upper echelons. This means that his greatest worry was the occurrence of "internal strife," an early morning "palace coup"!

As proof, here is an episode of a "palace dispute."

At the very beginning of the "Cultural Revolution," Mao told stories of coups from Chinese history within the fairly small confines of the Politburo, thus fully revealing his long-hidden anxieties over "palace coups." But Lin Biao, lest he be unhappy for failing to take the credit, went so far as to take the transcript of Mao's talks, add a little something of his own, develop it greatly, and then parade it before the high-ranking military officers of the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, enumerating more than 10 palace coups, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, one by one; these were Lin Biao's famous talks, "Discussions of Coups." These were undisguised, with no concern for doing any harm, and naturally they aided in his fall. Lin Biao told the high-ranking officers in his discussion of coups that throughout history, coups always relied on the backing of military

men; this was as good as a "heuristic education" for the officers! Originally, Lin Biao's discussions of "historical coups" were not terribly improper, strictly speaking, and his intention at the time had been to discuss Mao's ideas and to get his fellow officials to defend Mao's rule and be on guard against palace coups. But it served Lin Biao right to run out of luck 5 years later, when he had the effrontery to stage a palace coup himself! This affair served to deepen Mao's fear, so that after the failure of Lin Biao's 13 September coup" in 1971, Mao unexpectedly allowed Jiang Qing to make public at an enlarged session of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee a "letter" written from Mao to Jiang Qing on "8 July 1966" (whether this letter was fake or genuine will have to be analyzed later) that revealed that Mao did not agree with Lin Biao's talks on coups.

The background of this affair is quite complex, but it does point out that Mao was extremely sensitive toward the matter of "coups."

The question of "palace coups" is actually that of "opposing factions within the party." As the Communist Party of China conducts a single-party autocracy, it controls the highest authority within the party, and in practice it controls the highest authority within the nation; so when there is an affair that threatens to usurp the highest authority of the party, it is only the high-ranking officials within the party who are involved. Therefore, Mao endlessly pursued his struggle to eliminate "opposing factions" within the upper echelons of the party.

Actually, not all of the "opposing factions within the party" consisted of people with ambitions toward Mao's authority. Some merely did not act fully in accordance with Mao's wishes; there were those with outstanding leadership ability who enjoyed a certain popular trust--people who posed an objective threat to Mao's authority. Mao eliminated all of these and afterward "placed them in suitable positions." Zhou Enlai best comprehended Mao's designs; therefore, regardless of the fact that he far surpassed Mao Zedong in every measure of ability, whenever he worked together with Mao he was extremely careful from start to finish, and was "willing to take the inferior position" in all respects. Throughout his life, Zhou Enlai was most ingenious in using his skill in political matters!

Intimidating Theories of "Line Struggles"

Mao Zedong invariably called his struggles to eliminate opposing factions within the party "line struggles."

According to a statement by Mao, there were a total of 10 line struggles in the history of the Communist Party of China. In each of these line struggles, Mao Zedong represented the triumph of the correct line over "left"-leaning or "right"-leaning opportunist lines. These "10 line struggles" are divided thus: 1. Chen Duxiu [7115 3747 4423]; 2. Qu Qiubai [4234 4428 4101]; 3. Li Lisan [2621 4539 0005]; 4. Luo Zhanglung [5012 4545 7893]; 5. Wang Ming [3769 2494]; 6. Zhang Guodao [1728 0948 3614]; 7. Gao Gang [7559 1511] and Rao Shushi [7437 3359 4258]; 8. Peng Dehuai; 9. Liu Shaoqi; 10. Lin Biao.

Mao Zedong created a large number of intimidating "theories" about "line struggle." His basic viewpoint was this: Class struggle within society must be reflected within the Communist Party, and different factions within the party must represent the different classes in society. Mao firmly believed that since he was always the representative of the proletariat, those who opposed him must represent the bourgeoisie. In this way, the different political lines within the party were formed. Struggle within the party was mainly expressed as a line struggle--that is, a struggle between the proletarian political line and the bourgeois political line. Mao said: "There is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines." Since "there is no room for compromise," he could, with the assurance of righteousness on his side, promote a ruthless struggle against opposing factions, using this pretext for eliminating them.

In his later years, Mao had already arrived at the extreme of overstatement on the issue of "line struggles." He said: "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." Therefore, in China, not a day passed that they did not discuss "line struggles," and there was not a single situation that was not "raised to the high plane of the two lines." In something as big as the Communist Party of China and China itself, the "line struggle" could be seen everywhere.

In fact, Mao's "line struggle" was completely untenable on a theoretical basis. The so-called "line struggle" was merely an avenue toward a certain political ideal or goal. Communist Party members throughout the world all declare that, by achieving the ideals of socialism and communism, their political program will eliminate man's exploitation of man. There was originally little dispute or dissension among Communist Party members over the political program; what disputes there were were mainly over the ways and means of achieving a common political program. Mao said that only the line he represented was Marxist-Leninist and absolutely correct. This in itself is completely preposterous, and to offer an analogy, if there are many different routes that can be taken between Beijing and Washington, there will be at least two: one via the Pacific Ocean, and the other via the Atlantic Ocean. Originally, one could compare and choose between the two routes. However, what if someone now says the only correct route to take is via the Pacific Ocean; if you go by the Atlantic Ocean, you will never get to Washington, but only to the South Pole! Doesn't this make you feel like splitting your sides with laughter?

We will now return to Mao's "line struggles." Naturally, struggle between political lines is quite complex, not as simple as travel routes. However, since they are unanimous in wishing to reach the goal, why must they criticize other people's views as being an incorrect line? To put it bluntly, Mao Zedong's "line struggles" were used mainly to attack opposing factions. In order to safeguard the highest leadership authority, he called those who held different viewpoints representatives of the incorrect line and agents of the bourgeoisie within the party; some of them he exposed and criticizes, and some of them he overthrew. That's all there is to it.

The "10 Line Struggles" Were Nothing But Fiction

As it turns out, the "10 line struggles" that Mao pointed out within the party were nothing but fiction. In the spring of 1979, Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606], director of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said it was true that there had been several disputes involving differences of opinion in the party's history, and that it was a regular phenomenon; within the different opinions, they were actually divided between correct and incorrect, but it should not be said that struggles over different opinions must be line struggles. There were not as many line struggles in the history of the Communist Party of China as was said in the past.

Later (March 1980), Hu Qiaomu was put in charge of a small group to draw up the Communist Party of China's "Resolutions on Certain Historical Issues Within the Party Since the Founding of the PRC." Hu's statement was clearly not an individual opinion. During the process of drawing up the "Historical Resolutions," Deng Xiaoping talked many times about the issue of "line struggles." In March 1980, Deng Xiaoping pointed out to Hu Qiaomu and other people in charge within the Communist Party of China: As for the so-called "line struggles," Peng Dehuai does not count; Liu Shaoqi does not count; the counter-revolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing does not count; neither Chen Duxiu, Qu Qiubai, or Li Lisan fostered schemes and intrigues, so they do not count; Luo Zhanglong set up another central authority and fostered division, but that is not a line struggle; Zhang Guodao also fostered division, which is different from a line struggle; as for Gao Gang, he did foster schemes and intrigues, yet what line did Gao Gang actually take up? Really none.

At the end of June of 1981, during the course of the preparatory meeting for the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping said the same thing once again: In the past it was said that there were several line struggles in the party's history; now this is clearly seen as untenable.

The statements by Deng Xiaoping and Hu Qiaomu have completely negated the incorrect verdicts on many major issues that Mao forced on the history of the Communist Party of China. In addition, many of the leaders of the Communist Party of China whom Mao made into representatives of the incorrect line have been rehabilitated one after another. In the past few years we have seen articles in China's press on Chen Duziu's historical contributions to the founding of the Communist Party of China, impartial speeches on Qu Qiubai, Luo Zhanglong, Li Lisan, and others, and the formal rehabilitation of Peng Dehuai and Liu Shaoqi. In private and in street gossip, some people are complaining of injustice on behalf of Zhang Guodao, Gao Gang, and Rao Shushi. All of these show that Mao Zedong's so-called "10 line struggles" were completely fabricated charges that he forced on his colleagues within the party.

Reliance on Seizure of Military Power To Take a Position of Strength Within the Party.

We can see further how the "line struggles" that Mao Zedong carried out were just one shady deal after another.

The special characteristics of the struggles that Mao Zedong carried out within the party were his concealment of his political ambitions as an individual from the very beginning, and his extreme ruthlessness, which had two sources: the first was Stalin's strategem for domination, characteristics of international communism, which had a far-reaching influence on Mao; the second was the feudal, patriarchal system and despotism of Chinese society itself, which had a deep-rooted traditional influence on Mao himself.

After the founding of the Communist Party of China, Mao went through 14 years of struggle, finally seizing the dominant position within the party. This dominant position was a position of strength, not the highest leadership position, which is a bit incomprehensible to the vast numbers of Chinese, including Communist Party members. In 1935, during the Long March, the Communist Party of China convened the Zunyi Meeting. This was an expanded meeting of the Politburo. At the meeting, they summarized and criticized the successes and failures of the Communist Party of China in the area of combat tactics since the founding of the party, recognizing that, owing to the strength of the forces of the reactionary rulers and to the smallness and weakness of the forces of the Communist Party, seizure of power in the big cities by means of armed insurrection, which had already failed many times, was impossible at that time. Mao suggested the establishment of rural bases to build up revolutionary strength, and since the countryside surrounds the cities, seizure of the cities could be accomplished at the very last. Then at the end of the meeting, when they were to elect the leaders of the party, Zhou Enlai was the first to speak. He said that inasmuch as all previous worker uprisings in the cities that he had led, such as the Shanghai uprising, the Nanchang uprising, and the Guangzhou uprising, had been unsuccessful, he wished to be relieved of his duties as head of the Military Department of the CPC Central Committee, and that responsibility for the conduct of military affairs would be turned over to the newly established Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and he nominated Mao for the position of chairman of the Commission. At that time, Mao did not have much of a reputation within the party and did not enjoy great popularity, but proceeding simply from their faith in Zhou Enlai, the participants accepted Zhou's recommendation. When it was time to vote, there were those who had not planned to vote for Mao, but seeing Zhou raise his hand to vote for Mao, all followed in raising their hands for Mao. In that vote, Mao obtained the positions of member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee.

Therefore, the statement that Mao was appointed to the top leadership position at the 1935 Zunyi Meeting, so long disseminated by the propaganda organs of the Communist Party of China, does not accord with the facts. The General Secretary for the party elected at the Zunyi Meeting was Zhang Wentian [1728 5113 1131]. Up to the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of China in 1945, only Mao, Liu, Zhou, and Zhu had been elected General Secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. Mao was elected chairman of the Central Committee for the first time at the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China in 1956. At the Zunyi Meeting, as the position of Central Committee chairman was not set up, the highest office within the party was General Secretary. As a result of the failure of teaching materials on the history of the Communist Party of China to explain this historical fact clearly, ordinary members of the Communist Party have been misled for several decades.

During the Long March, the most important task of the Communist Party of China was armed combat, and as Mao was chairman of the Military Commission, he occupied a decisive position. However, the duties of the Military Commission and the Red Army general headquarters were not the same. The former were to consider strategy and tactics for armed combat, as well as to examine military plans drawn up by the general headquarters, but not to issue military orders directly; the latter were responsible for directing the whole army and issuing orders. At that time, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De were vice chairmen of the Military Commission of the Central Committee, Zhu De also was commander in chief of the Red Army, and Zhang Guodao was a member of the Red Army General Political Committee; each of them had different duties and jurisdictions, so Mao did not have control over them all. However, he quickly destroyed this system of unified direction with division of labor with individual responsibility and arrogated all power to himself, making the Red Army general headquarters nothing but an empty shell. Thus, Mao could not escape a clash with the military leaders. Zhang Guodao criticized Mao's arbitrary actions, saying that [Mao] went over military documents for the whole department by himself without discussing them with other military leaders, and that he issued orders without authorization, violating party discipline and organizational principles. Liu Bochong [0491 0130 2110], chief of staff of the Red Army, was also opposed to Mao's style of work; he considered that modern wars are organized wars which cannot rest on the abilities of a single individual for decisions. Thus, he advocated that battle plans be made first by the chief of staff on the basis of intelligence provided by the Military Intelligence Bureau; this intelligence would then be given to the Operations Bureau to draw up battle plans, and, after approval by general headquarters, these would be given to the Military Commission of the Central Committee for discussion.

Zhou Enlai acted as an assistant to Mao, and his behavior vis-a-vis Mao was perfectly clear, but in view of the fact that the Red Army just then was engaged in a brutal and intense struggle with Chiang Kai-shek, in order to preserve party unity in the face of this situation Zhou Enlai mediated and tried to alleviate the contradictions between Mao and the others to the best of his ability. Zhu De also operated on the basis of the overall situation, pinning his hopes for the future development of the Red Army on Mao, acquiescing to his own nominal situation as commander in chief of the Red Army without complaint. When others criticized Mao for this, Zhu De would always say Mao has the ability, so let's give him more responsibility and a little more to do.

Thus, Mao encountered no great obstacles in his struggle to seize the highest military command. Liu Bochong was a military genius, and his ability to command was by no means inferior to Mao's; moreover, each had his strong points, and Mao understood this very clearly. One reason that Mao did not try to ruin Liu Bochong was that after a long period of examination, he found Li to be open-hearted and aboveboard, thinking only of winning the war and gaining victory for the revolution, with no ambition to strive against him for position; the other reason was that Li Bochong's military ability was universally recognized throughout the party and the army, and even Mao's military writings drew a great deal on him, so there would be no political profit to Mao personally if he were to flagrantly denounce such a revolutionary hero. Owing to the Communist Party's tradition of establishing the prestige of only a single individual, Liu Bochong's numerous military writings have yet to be published,

and particularly after such a large amount of Mao's writings have been published, it will be difficult to publish Liu's works. Liu Bocheng's refusal to vie for fame and position, though it put Mao's mind at ease, saved Liu himself as well. Zhang Guodao was too conscientious and too naive in his struggles within the party, and he ended up by being expelled from the Communist Party.

Mao relied on the seizure of the highest military command authority to take the highest position of leadership within the party. Regardless of the fact that he consistently stressed that the party was in command of the army and would not permit the army to command the party, this was just a pretext for constraining other people. The importance of his consolidating an individual position of strength within the army was greater to him than to anyone else, and therefore he maintained a firm grip on the army.

Cultivating Trusted Personal Followers Within the Party

Mao paid extraordinary attention to cultivating trusted personal followers within the party, and with regard to this, he adopted three measures; first, he sought out those high-level cadres within the party who demonstrated their devotion and ardor by praising him, and elevated them to the Party Central Committee. The most representative of these was Liu Shaoqi. Liu participated for the first time at the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 1945, when Mao was the great liberator of the Chinese people and the great leader of the Chinese revolution, and Mao Zedong Thought was the guiding ideology of the Chinese revolution. Afterward, Mao allowed Liu to occupy a position second only to himself within the circle of party leadership. Second, Mao constantly paid attention to promoting the security personnel and lower level cadres who guarded him. As he had so much contact with these men, he would frequently show an interest in their progressive ideas and in their educational and family problems, making them feel warm toward him, and afterward he would transfer them to leadership positions in other parts of the country. These men operated from a feeling of feudal loyalty to the ruler, and as all of their glory and position had been given them by Mao, whenever any struggle or turmoil occurred within the party, they were a force that could be relied upon to defend Mao staunchly and to keep a watch on the others. Third, he set up a network of spies. After the Zunyi Meeting, Mao endorsed preparations by Deng Fa [6772 4099] to establish a Political Security Bureau. As they were then engaged in warfare, the primary duties of the Security Bureau would be to conduct espionage activities designed to sow discord among enemies within the army, and at the same time to take responsibility for protecting party discipline and army discipline, and to punish any words or actions against the party. The Political Security Bureau was established under the independent work system of the Central Committee, and Political Security Bureau personnel were secretly sent out from each army and division headquarters to every company. Ostensibly they were assigned to the political organ at the headquarters of each level, but in fact they were led by the Political Security Bureau of the Central Committee. The Political Security Bureau carried out political supervision of military commanders at every level through secret service personnel; all of their security personnel had undergone training with the Political Security Bureau, so while they normally safeguarded their commanding officers'

security, at the same time they supervised their commanding officers' words and actions, and if the words or actions of any one of them were hostile to the Central Committee, [the security personnel] would promptly inform against him, or if he exhibited rebellious behavior, they could deal out immediate punishment without getting approval from their superiors. For example, after the commander of the Seventh Army, Li Mingrui [2621 2494 3843], had time and again led the Red Army to disastrous defeat in the Jiangxi Soviet area and then attempted to flee, it was the security guard sent to him by the Political Security Bureau who shot and killed him. After the death of Deng Fa, the head of the Political Security Bureau during the party's Yen'an period was Kang Sheng [1660 3932].

After Mao adopted the three organizational measures stated above, he consolidated his rule over the Communist Party of China. Following this, he strenuously developed his personal influence, rendering any other individual or force within the party incapable of contending with him. However, this is not to say that he had no need to continue to carry out purges within the party. He wanted to purge any opposing factions, of course, but he needed to purge not only opposing factions but even those men in the highest leadership positions who had rendered great service when they flattered him.

Mao's targets for purges can largely be divided into the following categories:

1. those who "held different political opinions" from his in politics,
 2. those who, because they had greater talent than he or were more outstanding than he in certain areas of work, enjoyed the support of the people and had tremendous popularity;
 3. those who criticized him in private sessions or during party activities.
- None of these three categories of people could be tolerated by the extremely narrowminded Mao Zedong.

Mao Zedong's most expert method for purging "opposing factions" was to carry out a "line struggle" within the party. The "10 line struggles" that Mao pointed to can be separated, so to speak, [at the time when] he assumed the highest position of strength within the party at the Zunyi Meeting--with exactly five before and five after. A disconcerting person can see that the five that occurred after Mao took direct control of the party were carried out by Mao in order to eliminate opposing factions from the party. The earlier five that Mao pointed out, although they do not appear on the surface to have been directed by Mao's hand, still were cleverly designed to reinforce Mao's position of strength. Because Mao's intention is followed in the writing of the Communist Party history, when these "line struggles" are set forth one after another they were invariably treated in terms of Mao and his adversaries, so every one of the "opportunist leaders" of the "line struggles" opposed Mao's "revolutionary line" and sought the defeat of the revolution; and every victory in a "line struggle" was "a signal victory for the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao." This deification of Mao's "revolutionary line" reinforced tremendously his position of strength in purging "opposition factions" within the party.

The "Gao-Rao Affair" Fabricated for the Benefit of "Intraparty Factions"

The most typical examples of how Mao Zedong used "line struggles" as a pretext for eliminating "opposing factions" were the four "line struggles" that occurred

after the founding of the PRC--"the struggle against the Gao-Rao antiparty coalition"; "the struggle against the right-leaning opportunist line of Peng Dehuai"; "the struggle against the revisionist line of Liu Shaoqi"; and "the struggle to smash the antiparty clique of Lin Biao."

The well-concealed background to the "antiparty coalition" of Gao Gang and Rao Shushi is still a mystery today; however, Mao Zedong's purpose in making an example of Gao and Rao is clear.

The "Gao-Rao Affair" took place in 1954, at the beginning of Mao Zedong's rule. At that time, Mao faced not only the problem of how to consolidate his political authority after taking control over the whole country, but also the problem of how to make the leaders at all levels in the country obey him submissively. One great obstacle in the latter instance were the more than 10 other liberated areas outside the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region under Mao's direct control before liberation; although the leaders [in those areas] acknowledged Mao's supreme authority, they were so far away that it took a year or two to receive his political reports, so for most of the time they were engaged in guerrilla warfare under their own leadership, fighting against the Japanese invasion forces and the armies of Chai Kai-shek with a great deal of independence. They were all heroes and founding fathers of the revolution. After the liberation of the entire country, he wanted to make them submit to an inferior position all at once, which was necessarily an intense struggle.

Mao did not hesitate to make an example of Gao Gang and Rao Shushi, which clearly was done for the benefit of the leaders of the other liberated regions in those years, with the intention of "killing the chicken to frighten the monkey." Gao Gang was the chairman of the People's Government of the Northeast, while Rao Shushi was the chairman of the Civil and Military Committee of the East China area; both of them were party secretaries for large regions. The interesting thing is that although these two men were purged as "an antiparty coalition," they had never worked together, and except for a single occasion when they attended a meeting of the Central Committee, they had hardly come into contact with each other. Gao was in North China and the Northeast Region for a long time, while Rao was working in the south.

There was a connection between Stalin and Gao Gang's ruination. Stalin had never liked Mao, so he cultivated Gao's forces in order to replace Mao in the future. Gao lodged his complaints against Mao with Stalin (it was later said that Stalin betrayed Gao Gang out of some kind of political necessity, and secretly reported Gao Gang's complaints to Mao). In addition, Gao enjoyed a rather considerable amount of popularity in the Northeast, where the masses shouted the slogan "Long live Chairman Gao" at him. Now how can a single country have two emperors? Gao's purge was inevitable.

The accusation against Rao, aside from not heeding that Mao had made Chen Yi chairman of the Civil and Military Committee of the East China area, and thus continuing to act as chairman himself, was that he was a "hypocrite"--the political implication of which does not seem very clear. There is also no clear explanation as to whether Gao and Rao engaged in any political collusion or

plotting. In the end, all that anyone knows is that Gao Gang killed himself and that Rao lived out his life in prison.

Immediately following the purge of Gao and Rao, there was a nationwide anti-"localism" movement, and upper level people who had performed meritorious service as leaders of populous base areas were identified as "localists," from which it can be seen that Mao's intention in purging Gao and Rao could not be clearer.

Mao Zedong's purge of Peng Dehuai was no different but was the result of Peng Dehuai's merely making some fair criticisms of the disastrous consequences brought about by Mao's "Great Leap Forward," "Great Iron and Steel Smelting," and "People's Commune" movements. These [criticisms] offended Mao deeply. Detailed information on this has already been given in the article "A Morbid Sensitivity to Power," which we will not repeat here.

The Toppling of Liu Shaoqi--Another "Public Plot" Masterpiece

Today, Mao's motive in launching the "Great Cultural Revolution"--which brought calamity to the country and the people--in order to purge Liu Shaoqi (the ultimate aim of the "Cultural Revolution" was not just to get Liu Shaoqi; this will be recounted as a special topic later) could not be clearer.

After liberation, Liu Shaoqi's position was second only to that of Mao Zedong. Liu and Mao belonged to entirely different "factions" within the Communist Party of China. Liu was a representative of the "white area struggle" leaders of the party, and enjoyed high prestige within the Communist Party of China. Mao was extremely jealous on this score.

In April of 1959, on the eve of the Second National People's Congress, Mao Zedong publicly proclaimed that, in order to concentrate his energy on studying the theoretical issues of Marxism-Leninism and on formulating general and specific policies concerning the party line, he would no longer hold the position of Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

This self-imposed "abdication" of Mao's was clearly not in accord with his autocratic attitude. Only now do people understand that this was another "public plot" in Mao's political career, by means of which he could test his political strength in order to see whether yielding a bit of his power would have any influence on his dictatorship.

Naturally, Mao Zedong also had to deal with the painful topic of the irremediable disaster caused by his launching the "Great Leap Forward" movement. His retreat to the "two lines" was intended to reduce his responsibility for picking up the pieces.

On 27 April 1959, at the Second National People's Congress, Liu Shaoqi became national chairman, as expected.

After Liu Shaoqi became national chairman, his greatest achievement was the adoption of a number of effective measures, among which the most outstanding

was the promotion of the "three freedoms and one contract" policy, which fundamentally saved the mess that Mao Zedong had singlehandedly created. It was for this reason that Liu Shaoqi's reputation and prestige rose so rapidly both at home and abroad. Without a doubt, this was the greatest threat to and [source of] future trouble for Mao's authority. That was the basic reason for Mao's elimination of Liu Shaoqi.

The Fraudulent Nature of Engaging in "Line Struggles"

We will omit the issue of Lin Biao here, as it will be dealt with as a special topic later on.

To sum up, Mao Zedong's magic weapon for eliminating "opposing factions" within the party was the "line struggle." The practice of "line struggles" was different from either historical "palace coups" or Stalin's brand of huge, undisguised party purges.

First of all, Mao relied on the public opinion that he had built up over the years (which was that only his line was the "Marxist-Leninist" one), and he put the label of "opportunism" on the "opposing factions" at every turn; afterward he engaged in "line struggle" to strengthen the entire party, mobilizing the entire party and even the entire nation to "punish them altogether." This practice made it easy to deceive the people, and it had great appeal.

Second, there are precedents in the classics of Marxism-Leninism for flaunting the banner of "line struggle," and there have actually been a number of line struggles within the international communist movement, so Mao's use of them within the Communist Party of China could be called "perfectly justifiable," as they seem perfectly open and aboveboard. They do not easily give people the impression of being "party struggles" or "purges."

Such was Mao Zedong's wishful thinking in engaging in "line struggles"!

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CSO: 4005/141

KMT 'INTERNATIONALIZATION' CALL DENOUNCED

HK160825 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Jan 84 p 3

[Editorial: "How Strange, This So-called 'Internationalization!'"]

[Text] News from various sources reveals that progress has been made in the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong. If the other party concerned continues to adopt a wise and cooperative attitude and conducts the talks along the present track, it is very likely that a satisfactory agreement will be reached. Precisely because of this, the fluctuating situation in Hong Kong which existed for a certain period has become relatively stabilized: commerce and industry steadily develop, various construction projects are being carried out, and the people live and work in peace and contentment. This is a situation which the Hong Kong residents, China, and Britain wish to see.

However, there are people who do not like this situation. Not long ago, such people repeatedly shouted for the "internationalization of the Hong Kong issue" in order to confuse the situation. On the other shore of the Taiwan Strait, Zhu Fusong first put forward this suggestion in his capacity as KMT "foreign minister." Following closely were the KMT newspapers here. They have published many editorials to bang the drum for him. At the instigation of the parties concerned, some "free organizations" and some "loyal personages" have either held rallies, presented petitions, or launched signature drives with the central purpose of striving for "internationalization." Obviously, the objections raised by people at present are not accidental acts of individuals but are arranged by the KMT.

It is so strange that the KMT has made such arrangements. People are really puzzled by it. Hong Kong is a piece of Chinese territory occupied by the British. As Chinese and as a Chinese political party, they should only ask for its recovery. How can they give it away freely to the powers of the world. We do not know whose suggestion this is, but the Taiwan authorities' way of treating this issue is obviously a grave mistake.

KMT members call themselves adherents to the three people's principles. However, the first of the three people's principles is nationalism, which "calls for combating imperialism externally and for efforts to bring about equality among various nationalities internally." When Dr. Sun Yat-sen was invited to go to the

north to discuss state affairs in 1924, he made it clear that "the unequal treaties should be abolished." Today, they have forgotten the teachings of the deceased Premier Sun. They do not combat the imperialists but combat the people on their own sides. They do not endorse the abolition of the unequal treaties but seek the protection of the powers by openly proposing "internationalization." With such deeds and words, will they not feel ashamed when they face the late Premier?

The pretext on which the Taiwan authorities vigorously favor the internationalization of the Hong Kong issue is that: There is foreign investment in Hong Kong, so "internationalization" is what follows logically. They have forgotten themselves in taking this view. People would raise the question: There is Japanese and U.S. investment in Taiwan. If a country having foreign capital is to be "internationalized," in that case, should not Taiwan also be "internationalized?" At present, people's advocating the "independence of Taiwan" is running wild in the United States. They are striving for the "internationalization" of Taiwan in order to make Taiwan independent of China. The Taiwan authorities loudly shout for the "internationalization of the Hong Kong issue." Do they not worry that the people advocating the "independence of Taiwan" may copy their way of doing things and apply it to Taiwan? The KMT has solemnly censured the movement to "make Taiwan independent" and to split the motherland and has vehemently denounced it. Surprisingly, what the KMT does today is what it denounced yesterday. How can it be so self-contradictory?

The quarrel between the KMT and the CPC is after all one between brothers. "In fighting a tiger, one's blood brother is the one who will come to one's help." In upholding the unification of the country and in safeguarding territorial integrity, both sides should speak a common language. At present, people's advocating the "independence of Taiwan" is running wild and ambitious foreign powers are covetously eyeing the country. At this moment, the KMT does not hold high the banner of nationalism but begs the powers to interfere by shouting about this so-called "internationalization." This is like guiding a wolf into one's home! Could there be an act more unwise than this?

The Hong Kong compatriots will definitely not accept the "internationalization" proposal. People with insight would even denounce this as an insult to national prestige. The Sino-British talks cover the issues of developing Sino-British friendship, of maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, and making Hong Kong continue to be an international finance and trade center. At a time when progress has been made in the Sino-British talks, if people deliberately complicate the issue by playing the trick of "internationalization," the smooth solution of the Hong Kong issue and Hong Kong's present prosperity and stability will be impaired. If the KMT insists on the ridiculous idea of "internationalization," this can only show that it shows no consideration for the interests of the Hong Kong people and that it sets itself against the compatriots.

That those Hong Kong people affiliated to the KMT worry about, or even fear, the "government of Hong Kong by Hong Kong people" in the future is understandable. However, this is our people's problem. In handling our people's problem, we can easily make allowance for our own people. We believe, as long as the suggestions raised do not violate the interests of the country and the Chinese nation, the party and government leaders of the country will pay attention, listen to them, and consider them carefully. So, you had better withdraw your ridiculous idea of "internationalization," which is harmful to both the people of the country and yourselves.