

340057

JPRS 84595

24 October 1983

China Report

RED FLAG

No. 17, 1 September 1983

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

19980716 090

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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

6
97
A05

NOTE

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

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

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

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

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

JPRS 84595

24 October 1983

China Report

RED FLAG

No. 17, 1 September 1983

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

24 October 1983

CHINA REPORT

RED FLAG

No. 17, 1 September 1983

Translation of the semimonthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China published in Beijing.

CONTENTS

Energetically Safeguard the Legitimate Rights and Interests of Women and Children (pp 2-5) (Editorial).....	1
Give Play to the Role of Dictatorship, Sternly Crack Down on Criminal Activities (pp 6-7, 13) (Zheng Shi).....	8
A Guide for Promoting and Developing Socialist Literature and Art in Our Country--Studying Deng Xiaoping's 'Congratulatory Speech Delivered at the Fourth Congress of Chinese Literary and Art Workers' (pp 8-13) (Wen Hanying).....	12
Teaching Material Which Must Be Studied by Cadres in the New Historical Period (pp 14-15) (Shi Youxin).....	21
Amass Material Resources To Ensure Key Construction Projects (pp 16-19) (Li Kaixin).....	24
Ecological Problems and the Creation of a New Situation in Agriculture (pp 20-24) (Shi Shan, et al.).....	32
Develop Modern Agriculture-Oriented Industry and Modernization of Agriculture (pp 25-29) (Zheng Zhong).....	42

Nutrition--An Important Matter Involving People's Health (pp 30-33, 39) (Yu Ruomu).....	51
Artists Must Treasure the Hopes of the People (pp 34-35) (Wang Ziyue).....	59
Socialist Spiritual Products Cannot Be Divorced From Their Spiritual Objective (pp 36-39) (Zheng Wenlin).....	63
Explanations of Several Important Notions in 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' (pp 40-47) (RED FLAG Theoretical Education Editorial Office).....	68
V. Concerning Socialist Economic Construction (19-23).....	68
Is Emphasis on Politically Keeping in Line With the Central Committee Contradictory To Promotion of Inner-Party Democracy? (p 48) (Guan Qun).....	87
'The Same' and 'Not the Same' (inside back cover) (Yin Chengshan).....	90

ENERGETICALLY SAFEGUARD THE LEGITIMATE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 pp 2-5

[Editorial]

[Text] At each stage, whenever a proletarian political party puts forward its general principles and general tasks, it always puts forward principles and sets tasks for work concerned with women at the same time. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in addition to devoting efforts to setting the party's guiding ideology to rights, the CPC Central Committee has paid close attention to setting right all the work, including the women's movement, and has made a series of instructions on work concerned with women. In April this year, discussing work concerned with women, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee further pointed out clearly that the tasks and principles for the work of the women's federations in the future would be: to safeguard resolutely the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, to nurture and foster the healthy growth of children, and to promote fully the important role played by women in building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. The questions of how to gain a profound understanding of the spirit of these instructions and of how to ensure its implementation were the central topics for discussion at the Fifth All-China Women's Congress and for women's federations at all levels. In addition, they are also important problems which should be studied and solved by the whole party and, in particular, the party and government leading organs and organizations at all levels.

In the 30 years or more since the founding of the country, great achievements have been made in work concerned with women. Under the leadership of party committees at all levels and organized and educated by the women's federations at all levels, the broad masses of women have played an active part in the socialist revolution and the socialist constructions and have made important contributions to the progress and prosperity of the motherland. This must be fully affirmed. However, we cannot deny that because of the influence of "leftist" ideas, there are still shortcomings in work concerned with women. For example, we set many demands on women but we care little for them. In particular, we are not vigorous enough in stressing the need to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, we have not done enough on behalf of the interests of

women in appealing to society, and we have studied and solved too few problems. This CPC Central Committee has posed this problem in the light of the principles and tasks for the work of the women's federations in the future. In addition, it has emphasized the problem and regarded its solution as an important guarantee for giving full play to women's role in building the material and spiritual civilizations. All this constitutes the result of the summarization of the positive and negative experience in more than 3 decades and a condensation of the party's instructions on work concerned with women issued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Lenin once pointed out that: "It is said that the best criterion of cultural level is the legal status of women. This aphorism contains a grain of profound truth. From this standpoint only the dictatorship of the proletariat, only the socialist state could attain, as it has attained, the highest cultural level." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 30, p 374) Although the cultural levels of capitalist societies as manifested in the legal status of women are much higher than those in feudal times, they are not so high as those of the socialist states because the purpose of the whole legislation of capitalist societies is "to protect the property owners against the proletariat." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 570) Thus, in law, the broad masses of women, together with the whole oppressed and exploited proletariat, are powerless in their political, economic, cultural, and social lives. In addition, they suffer discrimination and restrictions in marriage and family life. Quite a long time after their bourgeois revolutions, many countries still have laws which reflect vestiges of the patriarchal system with the authority of the husband as its center. The laws stipulate that the husband is the head of the family and that a wife must obey her husband. After briefly describing the situation in postrevolution France, the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" says: "Although it was announced during the revolution that women and men should enjoy equal rights, this view was seldom legally implemented." Although the situation steadily changed afterwards, the result was just a reduction of the husband's authority over his wife. China is a socialist state. It has attained the high cultural level which is reflected in women's legal status and manifested in: the abolition of, together with the entire old system, the laws with which the old society oppressed and restricted women; the establishment of the legal system which reflects the equality between the sexes in political, economic, cultural, social, and family lives and which protects women and children in enjoying their full share of rights and interests. In addition, with the strengthening of the democratic and legal system construction since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the legal system is becoming increasingly perfect. All this is fully reflected in our constitution, marriage law, and the articles and provisions of other laws and regulations and has been implemented in many areas. This is an important indicator of the superiority of socialism to capitalism.

However, Lenin said: "Equality before the law is not necessarily equality in fact." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 30, p 339) We must clearly understand that the formulation of laws and stipulations governing legal

status, rights, and interests is one thing, while the question of whether these laws and stipulations can be enforced or not and the extent to which they are enforced is another. Because socialist society emerges from the womb of the old society, it is quite impossible to eliminate all the influence of the old society in a short time. Thus, there still exist the factors which prevent the full realization of the legal status and legitimate rights and interests of women and there are bad people and bad deeds violating and infringing on the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. In order to eliminate all the influence of the old society and to realize equality between the sexes in actual life, it is necessary to create conditions in various areas, including material, spiritual, and social conditions. In addition, the women themselves are also one of the conditions for achieving all this. In creating all these conditions, quite a long historical process is required. Thus, after defining the legal status, interests, and rights of women, it is necessary to set the task of safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of women and children and, in particular, the task of resolutely cracking down on and punishing by law the criminal offenders who maltreat women and children. These tasks should be specially emphasized under the present conditions of our country.

China is a country with an ancient civilization and a long history. It has experienced more than 2,000 years of feudal society and more than 100 years of semicolonial, semifeudal society. At that time, it was "civilized" to discriminate against, insult, and persecute women. As Comrade Mao Zedong said, the broad masses of women, in addition to being dominated by "political authority, clan authority, and religious authority" as were the men, were also dominated by "husband authority" and lived at the lowest stratum of society. The superstructure of the whole society, including the law, religion, and the ethics and culture which served the ruling class, was soaked with prejudice against women. The ideas of the respectable status of men versus the humble status of women and of attaching more importance to men than to women were almost the customary criteria with which people handled social and family affairs. Although all this has been subject to criticism since the "May Fourth Movement" and, with the victories of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, deprived of the economic basis and political conditions on which its very existence relies, the pernicious influence of feudalism cannot be eliminated in a short time. It is intermingled with the historical and cultural legacies and survives in many people's minds. Particularly because the grave consequences of the 10 years of internal disorder have not been completely eliminated and with the present implementation of the open-door policy and the policy of revitalizing the domestic economy, the ugly phenomenon of regarding all things as commodities, which is a commonplace in capitalist societies, and other corrosive ideas have spread and flooded into some parts of the country and among some people. The corrosive capitalist ideas, together with the surviving feudal ideas, constitute the ideological factors for the discrimination against women and for people's infringing on the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. In addition, some hostile forces and criminal offenders are always bent on disrupting social order, committing crimes, and violating the laws concerning the affairs of women and children. Furthermore, the fact that political work in many areas is

weak, that some people adopt a bureaucratic attitude toward the interests and the plight of the masses, that some localities are not vigorous enough in cracking down on the criminal offenders who maltreat women and children, that women have little cultural knowledge and are slow in political progress as a result of history, and so on can handicap the full realization of the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. Why is mercenary marriage and arranged marriage so popular in some parts of the country? Why do some parents create irredeemable tragedies by brutally interfering in their children's freedom of marriage? Why are some women who give birth to baby girls discriminated against and maltreated by their husbands or parents-in-law? Why are women being looked down on and discriminated against in regard to the issues of education, employment, promotion of cadres, and distribution of living quarters? Why does the ugly phenomenon of the abduction and selling of women and children exist in some parts of the country? Why are some people, including some party members and cadres, not even slightly moved on seeing that the legitimate rights and interests of women and children are being infringed on? Both direct and indirect answers to these questions can be found in the above account.

At present, it is necessary to crack down resolutely on all the criminal activities infringing on the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. The rights and interests with which women and children are endowed by law will under no circumstances be willfully infringed on. To guard the sanctity of the law, to use the legal weapon in cracking down on crimes, and to uphold justice for suffering women and children are the duties of all levels of party committees, government bodies, discipline inspection commissions, public security and judiciary departments, and women's federations and organizations. The criminals who seriously endanger social order by hurting, abducting, and selling women and children must be severely and speedily sentenced and punished. As for the people who cause grave consequences by maltreating and persecuting the women who give birth to baby girls or interfering in the freedom of marriage of their own children or others', we cannot under any circumstances deal lightly with them by saying that "it is merely a matter of trivial family affairs" or "it is merely an ordinary question of understanding." They must be punished according to the laws of the state, party discipline, or administrative discipline. Each Communist Party member, CYL member, revolutionary cadre, or citizen with a high level of political consciousness should, on seeing bad deeds and the bad people who insult women and infringe on the legitimate interests and rights of women and children, bravely step forward and resolutely fight against them. It is necessary to disseminate comprehensively legal knowledge among the broad masses of women and in society and to help the broad masses of women learn to use legal weapons and means to protect themselves and children. All levels of government and judiciary departments and women's federations should do some solid work in this regard. Cadres of the women's federations should have the courage to voice the grievances of suffering women, to argue strongly for them on just grounds, and to be busy with their affairs to the end. From inside to outside the party, from the cadres to the masses, and from the family to society, we should bring about the healthy tendency of our having the courage to uphold justice and to exterminate all evils thoroughly.

In order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, it is also necessary to pay close attention to combating all kinds of ideas and acts which attach more importance to men than to women, to safeguard in earnest the special interests and needs of the broad masses of women, and to adopt measures to do things beneficial to women and children as far as possible. There are already too many problems in this regard. Yet some enterprises and units not only make no effort to solve them but directly infringe on the special interests of female workers by changing, curtailing, or even abolishing without authorization the welfare of female workers and the measures stipulated by the state for protecting them during periods, pregnancy, and postpartum and nursing periods. Such a state of affairs, which has adversely affected society and women, warrants the serious attention of leading organs concerned.

Now that we are talking about the equality between the sexes, why do we continue to emphasize the need to protect the special interests of women? We do so because by equality between the sexes, Marx meant the equal rights and equal status in political, economic, cultural, social, and family lives. He did make allowances for the different needs caused by sex and physiological differences. Engels clearly pointed out: "Because of their special physiological makeup, the laboring women need special protection." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 452) On explaining that women had to take part in public work before they could enjoy a status equal to that enjoyed by men, Lenin said: "Here we are not, of course, speaking of making women the equal of men as far as productivity of labor, the length of the working day, labor conditions, and so on are concerned; we mean that the woman should not, unlike the man, be oppressed because of her position in the family." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 73) Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Times have changed and women are the equals of men. What men can do women can do as well." He said this from the viewpoint of the political and economic status, intelligence, wisdom, enthusiasm, and creativity of women in the new society. In the past, this passage was interpreted as a call for the complete equality between the sexes regardless of physiological differences and circumstances. Such a one-sided interpretation has already brought about some adverse consequences. We should bear this lesson in mind. The special needs and rights of women are dictated by the physiological conditions of women. By making allowances for the special needs and rights of women, we can do something beneficial for the physical and mental health of women and children and hence do something beneficial for society. The responsible persons of some units consider making allowances for women's need to give birth to the next generation to be burdensome and "troublesome" and they are unwilling to let women work in the units under their leadership. This is incorrect. We can have true equality between the sexes only by making allowances. The refusal to make allowances is a manifestation of absolute egalitarianism in handling women's affairs. This is not in keeping with the Marxist idea of equality between the sexes.

In order to safeguard the special interests of women, the state has formulated many laws, decrees, regulations, systems, and specific policies. With the development of production, the funds for spending on women's and children's affairs will gradually increase. This is completely in keeping

with the socialist principle of distribution. In criticizing Lassalle, Marx pointed out that the principle of distribution according to work practiced in a socialist society did not mean to distribute "100 percent of what is produced" but to distribute to each individual the remainder of what was produced after several deductions. Of what is deducted, the part reserved for social consumption funds includes money for the care of women's special needs and money for running social welfare services specially for women and children. Of course, this is not to say that the state should assume full responsibility for everything. That is unrealistic. Many things must be done by units in various areas and by the forces from various quarters of society. In this regard, the units concerned should proceed from the overall situation, adopt an enthusiastic attitude, and try to solve as many practical problems as possible.

Whether in the cities or in the rural areas, the broad masses of women are responsible for most of the housework. This is their contribution to society. However, too much housework will affect their children's education, their health, the full development of their intelligence and wisdom, and the full realization of their legitimate rights and interests. The basic way to solve this problem is, with the development of our economic construction, to bring about gradually the socialization of housework. At present, it is necessary to study emphatically the question of how, while stressing that women should go out to work, society and the family can improve the housework conditions for women. For example, we can vigorously develop the food industry, the garment industry, the production of household machines and electrical appliances, and various services. We can gradually eliminate the irrationalities in the distribution of workers' living quarters and in the distribution of places of work and improve communications and transportation in the cities. We can relieve women of troubles back in the home and help them educate their children by vigorously running nurseries and child-care centers and by building playgrounds and centers for children to play and carry out other activities. In addition, while the campaign of "five goods families" is being conducted throughout all the cities and rural areas, we can encourage men to share housework and to educate their children with their wives.

At all the historical stages of the revolution, thousands of women dedicated their lives to the cause of revolution. Without the enthusiastic participation and support of the broad masses of women, the Chinese revolution could not have been successful. Today, in putting an end to the ugly phenomenon extant in society of discriminating against and persecuting women and in safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, we also rely on the broad masses of women who enthusiastically wage a struggle themselves. Women should have self-esteem and self-respect, be self-possessed, and strive to become stronger. It is necessary to eliminate the sense of inferiority and the idea of belittling oneself of some women, to make them have confidence in their own wisdom and power, and to encourage them to study, to enhance their political consciousness, to improve their cultural knowledge, to work enthusiastically, and to be bold in fighting against all the acts and ideas of persecuting and discriminating against women.

The whole society is responsible for safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of women and children and the women's federations at all levels are directly responsible for it. All levels of party committees and administrative leadership should help the women's federations do this work well. In the past, we always said that the work of the women's federations should be centered on the central task of the party. But how should we carry out the work around the central task? As an organization of the masses of women, the women's federations should represent women's interests, say things and do things for women and children, resolutely fight against the acts and ideas of infringing on the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, protect and educate women and children, rely on social forces in carrying out constructive work, and improve the political, economic, and cultural status of women in family and social life. If the women's federations can do all this work well, they will help us further liberate women, arouse the enthusiasm of women and other social strata for building the material and spiritual civilizations, and make great contributions to the party's central task--the implementation of the socialist modernizations.

CSO: 4004/48

GIVE PLAY TO THE ROLE OF DICTATORSHIP, STERNLY CRACK DOWN ON CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 pp 6-7, 13

[Article by Zheng Shi [6774 1395]]

[Text] At present the public security in some places is unsatisfactory, and criminal activities, which are rampant, have seriously jeopardized the economic and cultural construction and the safety of the people's lives and property. To counter this situation, organs of dictatorship took decisive measures and sternly cracked down on criminal activities. They have won the warm support and applause of the broad masses of people. In order to tackle problems in public security in a satisfactory way as quickly as possible, it is necessary to give play to the role of dictatorship, overcome our previous weakness in taking effective measures against crimes in some spheres and places, and resolutely, sternly, and promptly punish serious offenders.

China has eliminated the system of exploitation and established a socialist society. However, class struggle still exists in society within certain limits, all kinds of elements who are hostile to the socialist system and oppose the people still exist, and the influence of bourgeois ultra-individualism and anarchic ideas still seriously exist. In such a situation all sorts of criminal activities are bound to emerge. We must notice that so far as serious offenders are concerned, whatever their motive for committing crimes, the way in which they commit the crime, or the influence and consequences of the crimes they committed were all extremely vile. They either robbed state property or killed the state personnel who stood fast at their posts; either kidnapped and raped women or abducted women and children; either dominated a region and rode roughshod or oppressed the masses; either engaged in random shooting and stabbing or killed and wounded the innocent; either looted, blackmailed, and imposed exactions on others or murdered others for their money, and perpetrated other outrages. If we allow, rather than suppress, these criminals who have seriously sabotaged the state's construction, disturbed public security, and cruelly injured the masses of people to do as they please, and if we stress practicing so-called "kindness" and "humanitarianism" among them, this will mean cruelty toward the people and a grave dereliction of duty toward the socialist cause.

Some comrades only see that many criminals were originally workers, commune members, students, and cadres, many of whom were sons and daughters of cadres and very young as well, and most of them did not have problems in terms of politics and history, and moreover, their political features and class affiliation were clear, unlike those old bandits, despots, secret agents, and backbone elements of reactionary political parties and other organizations. Therefore, they failed to see clearly the nature of this contradiction and the nature of our struggle against them. Many criminals are, in essence, newly resurfaced dregs of the society and members of underworld societies. They are an enemy of socialism and the people. With their minds totally corrupted by bourgeois and even feudal ideas, out of an extremely individualistic desire to benefit themselves at the expense of others, they resort to unscrupulous means to attain their sinister pursuits. They hate the society as a whole, either because they felt discontent about the previous criticism or punishment meted against them for committing mistakes or crimes, or because their personal desires cannot be satisfied at present. Their criminal activities are, in essence, actions they took to express their grievances and hatred and to make reprisals against our socialist society and people. Our struggle against these people constitutes an important content of the class struggle in the new situation, a salient expression of class struggle still existing within certain limits, and a grave struggle between ourselves and the enemy. We must have a sober understanding of this point.

Practicing democracy among the people and exercising dictatorship over the enemy are two aspects of our people's democratic dictatorship, which complement each other, and not a single one of which can be dispensed with. In March 1979, in his important speech, "Uphold the Four Basic Principles," Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out: "The more socialism advances, the more democracy should be developed. This is incontestable. However, developing socialist democracy definitely does not mean not exercising proletarian dictatorship over the forces hostile to socialism." "Without exercising dictatorship over them, socialist dictatorship will be out of the question." "In fact, without proletarian dictatorship, we can neither protect nor build up socialism." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," pp 154-155) The fact that Comrade Deng Xiaoping took the adherence to the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is, the people's democratic dictatorship together with the adherence to the socialist road, the leadership of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the fundamental prerequisite for the four basic principles that should be upheld and for accomplishing the four modernizations, is already known to all.

However, for a time, some places let criminals do as they pleased and did not arrest those who should have been arrested and sentence those who should have been sentenced so that criminal offenders became unscrupulous in perpetrating outrages. Such a strange phenomenon even occurred in some units, city sections, and public places: Criminal gangs and other criminals became reckless and had their own way and the masses of people felt alarmed and had to swallow their pride and endure in silence. It was not the people who had exercised dictatorship over criminals but, on the contrary, it was the

criminals who had "exercised dictatorship over" the people. Can we tolerate the continuous existence of this state of affairs? In the face of the sabotage of hostile elements and the wild lawlessness of criminals, we particularly need to stress exercising dictatorship over the enemy at present.

We can also notice that in order to safeguard state property and to protect the victimized masses, quite a few comrades who were faithful in the discharge of their duties and who had the courage to do what is right, regardless of the consequences, very often fought bare-handed with murderers or elements of criminal gangs and were killed at last, and thus they died a heroic death. There were also many people who, because the criminals had lethal weapons and the way they committed crimes was vicious, dared not step forward to stop the criminals who were committing physical assault or murder. We must commend the advanced elements who dare to fight with criminals and criticize the cowardly and shameful action of seeing someone in danger without lifting a finger to save him (as for party members and cadres, party disciplinary actions and administrative disciplinary measures will be taken against them) and in the meantime, the aforesaid cases also tell us that we must tighten the work of the organs of dictatorship and give play to the role of dictatorship. Only thus can the enemy be suppressed and the people be protected effectively and can the confidence and courage of the broad masses of people to struggle against criminals be enhanced.

Shortly after the October Revolution, in expounding the necessity for proletarian dictatorship, in light of the then actual conditions of Soviet Russia, Lenin pointed out: To put down the "increase of crime, hooliganism, corruption, profiteering, and outrages of every kind" "requires an iron hand." In order to suppress the enemy of socialism, proletarian dictatorship must have an "iron-rule government." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 517) Today, in coping with the enemy of the people and dealing with serious criminal offenders, our government must also be "iron." We must make criminal offenders feel frightened under the tremendous might of dictatorship and convince them that they will get nowhere if they continue to commit criminal offenses. Thus we will have the possibility to check the evil trend of criminals recklessly perpetrating outrages and put an end to the abnormal situation in which "bad people are very cocky and good people suffer wrong" in some places. The crackdown on criminal activities by means of giving full play to the role of dictatorship represents the strong demand of the broad masses of people, who have in reality provided it with a powerful backing. Only when the vigorous special work of the organs of dictatorship is integrated with the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people can satisfactory public security be ensured.

The practice over the last few years in consolidating public security has proved that the fundamental principle of making a success of public security is to comprehensively tackle public security problems. However, we must clearly understand that the crackdown on crimes is a decisive link in the comprehensive tackling of public security problems rather than one-sidedly regarding it as educating and redeeming those who have taken a wrong step in life and preventing crimes. When this link is grasped effectively, the

overall situation of comprehensively tackling problems concerning public security can be enlivened and a new situation in public security can be created. We do not stand for exclusive punishment but we also do not believe in education being all-powerful. These two one-sided practices that approach things in terms of absolutes are no good. While giving positive education and guidance to criminals, proper punishments should be meted out against them in accordance with the law and according to the merits of each case. This can be regarded as another form of education. It means convincing criminals (with the exception of those who are guilty of the most heinous crimes and are beyond cure) that they should not continue to commit crimes, warning those with minor offenses to quickly wake up to their errors, and teaching those who are ready to commit crimes to stop before it is too late. If we fail to severely crack down on criminal activities and if we appease and wink at criminals and let them succeed at criminal activities again and again, this will mean nothing but encouraging criminals to boldly continue to perpetrate outrages at ease, freeing the minds of those who are tempted to commit crimes but remain undecided, and letting those who originally can be expected to repent and surrender themselves side with criminals as before. As a consequence, the influence and effect of positive education of all kinds will be significantly reduced and even offset. Therefore, the argument concerning the comprehensively tackling of public security problems and not severely cracking down on criminal activities is wrong.

On the basis of unified understanding, we must take concerted actions and severely crack down on criminal activities. We believe that in this way we can surely bring about a fundamental turn for the better in public security and proceed to promote the fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct, to maintain social stability, and to ensure the smooth advance of the socialist modernization program.

CSO: 4004/47

A GUIDE FOR PROMOTING AND DEVELOPING SOCIALIST LITERATURE AND ART IN OUR COUNTRY--STUDYING DENG XIAOPING'S 'CONGRATULATORY SPEECH DELIVERED AT THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF CHINESE LITERARY AND ART WORKERS'

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 pp 8-13

[Article by Wen Hanying [5113 0698 5391]]

[Text] China's socialist literature and art suffered serious blows during the decade-long "Cultural Revolution." As a result of efforts to emancipate the mind and set things right since the smashing of the "gang of four" and, in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party's policy concerning literature and art returned once again onto the track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This has truly ushered in a spring for literature and art. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Congratulatory Speech Delivered at the Fourth Congress of Literary and Art Workers" is a brilliant document on the historic reform of fulfilling the party's principle and policy concerning literature and art during the new period. His brilliant expositions on a great number of important questions concerning literature and art, such as emancipating the mind and upholding the four basic principles, literature and art and politics, literature and art and the people, implementing the "double hundred" policy and unfolding criticism and self-criticism, are of practical and far-reaching significance as a guide for promoting and developing socialist literature and art in our country during the new period.

I

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee marked the shift to economic construction in the focus of our party's work. With this, the realization of the four modernizations becomes the overriding central task of the whole nation. What is the task of literature and art, as a component part of the entire revolutionary cause, in the new historical period? Comrade Deng Xiaoping began his "Congratulatory Speech" by giving us a clear and definite answer to this question. He said: "Literary and art workers should work hand in hand with educational workers, theoreticians, journalists, political workers and other comrades concerned and wage a protracted and effective struggle in the ideological field against ideas and habits that are harmful to the four modernizations. You must criticize the ideas of the exploiting classes and the effects of the conservative and

narrow-minded mentality of the small producers. You must criticize anarchy, and ultra-individualism and overcome bureaucracy. You must restore and carry forward the revolutionary traditions of our party and the people, cultivate and foster fine moral qualities, and make positive contributions toward building a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization." He called on the literary and art workers "to be promoters of progress in emancipating the mind, maintaining stability and unity, defending the unity of the motherland, and achieving the four modernizations." The fact that Comrade Deng Xiaoping assigned such an important task to literary and art work and set such high demands on the literary and art workers shows that the party has profound faith in, and earnest hopes for them. Our literary and art workers should feel honored. They should heighten their sense of responsibility toward history and impel themselves to advance continuously.

Over the past years, our literature and art has carried forward the combat spirit of revolutionary realism in the great struggle to effect the historic change and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. By educating the people in communist ideas, it is able to strengthen people's confidence and encourage them to build the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. A great number of outstanding works have been created. Some of them sum up historical experience and lessons, others reflect the contradictions and struggles on various fronts of modernization. With respect to novels, "The Class Master," "Factory Director Qiao Assumes Office," "Becoming Middle-Aged," "The Story of Convict Li Tongzhong" and others have long been widely acclaimed and are well-known far and wide. "The Wreaths at the Foot of the Mountain" only came out last year. Though written by a young man who has just joined the ranks of writers, this novel, which stands as a new breakthrough on the military theme, has not only shaken the literary and art circles but is widely acclaimed by the public. "Yanerwo by Night" and "A Symphony of Pots, Bowls, Ladles and Basins" are outstanding pieces which came out following the publication of "The Wreaths at the Foot of the Mountain." The first depicts the collective spirit displayed in the battle against floods and the second tells of the hardships endured and the wisdom and courage displayed by the pioneers in the course of reform. Both novels, with their depiction of the patriotic, collective, and revolutionary spirit, are moving and inspiring. They both radiate the light of the communist ideal. From the way our literature and art has developed in the past few years, we can see that the main trend is good. Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly affirmed long ago in his "Congratulatory Speech" that "the literary and art circles are among those sectors which have achieved much. The literary and art workers should be trusted, loved, and respected by the party and the people."

Of course, affirming the main trend does not mean we can ignore the other trends. It is true that a number of grotesque and vulgar works with unremarkable ideas and coarse art form have appeared in recent years. There are even works and articles which show the erroneous liberalistic trend of going against the four basic principles. Corroded by bourgeois ideas from outside, erroneous trends of thought which are running rampant in society are bound to reflect themselves in the realm of literature and art. In the course of the development of socialist literature and art,

interferences from the "left" and right are avoidable. Comrade Deng Xiaoping urged us to be promoters of progress in emancipating the mind, maintaining stability and unity, and achieving the four modernizations. This means we must correctly handle the relationship between emancipating the mind and upholding the four basic principles, and unite to resist, denounce, and oppose "left" and right erroneous trends. No doubt we must continue to advocate emancipating the mind and eliminate "left" pernicious influence in our work in the literary and art fields, but we must do so under the guidance of the four basic principles. The erroneous trend of bourgeois liberalization shown in literary and art works goes against the four basic principles and is detrimental to stability and unity and to the four modernizations. It is only natural that it is resisted by the people and criticized by the party.

Emancipating the mind and upholding the four basic principles are not contradictory. They both include anti-"left" and anti-right contents. Comrade Deng Xiaoping made it very clear that in order to uphold the four basic principles, we must continue to unflinchingly eliminate the pernicious influence of ultraleft trends of thought spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" while waging a struggle against the rightist trend of being skeptical about, and opposing the four basic principles. "Emancipating the mind means we must oppose both, 'left' and right." The same holds true for the question of literature and art. Of course this does not mean that all questions concerning literature and art must be classified into "left" and right. We are liable to make the mistake of being oversimplistic and crude if we casually apply "left" and right concepts to solve all questions concerning literature and art. We must not forget the lesson we have learned in this respect. However, we must not think that the only thing left to do on the literary and art front is to continue to oppose "left." It is evident that the trend of bourgeois liberalization still exists and that the ideas of Western bourgeois societies are corrupting us. We must not slacken our vigilance against these things which come from the right. At present, we must emphasize the need to oppose bourgeois liberalization, hold high the banner of socialist literature and art, and persevere in the orientation of making literature and art serve the people and socialism. This is completely in accord with reality and is therefore necessary. The road traversed by literature and art over the past years shows that had we not advocated emancipating the mind and setting things right, we would not have been able to repudiate the fallacies of "the sinister line of literature and art" and "the dictatorship of the sinister line" peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," remove the shackles of the "two whatevers" policy and revive and invigorate socialist literature and art in a matter of a few years. Similarly, had we not conducted discussions on problems on the ideological front after the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, upheld the four basic principles, and unfolded criticism of bourgeois liberalization, we would not have been able to ensure the continuous development of our socialist literature and art along a healthy course. Therefore, as far as the flourishing and developing of socialist literature and art is concerned, we must advocate emancipating the mind and upholding the four basic principles and wage a struggle between the two lines.

II

The relationship between literature and art and politics is an important question that concerns the nature and orientation of literature and art as well as the party's policy for literature and art. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's many incisive expositions on this question in the "Congratulatory Speech" and other articles provide us with an important ideological guideline for correctly handling the relationship between literature and art and politics in the new historical period.

In the "Congratulatory Speech," Comrade Deng Xiaoping summed up the lessons learned over the years in handling the relationship between literature and art and politics the "left" way. He pointed out that in leading the work in the literary and art fields, the party "should not try to subordinate literature and art to temporary, concrete, and direct political task. Rather, it should, in accordance with the characteristics and law of development of literature and art, help the literary and art workers obtain the necessary conditions to continuously promote their cause, raise the standards of literature and art, and create outstanding literary and art works and successful artistic performances that are worthy of our great people and great times." Trying to subordinate literature and art to temporary, concrete, and direct political tasks without taking into account the characteristics and law of development of literature and art is one of the chief manifestations of "left" mistakes in handling the relationship between literature and art and politics. It has its origin in the slogan "Literature and art are subordinate to politics." Thus, Comrade Deng Xiaoping advocated abandoning this slogan, pointing out in unequivocal terms that it could "easily become the theoretical basis for flagrantly interfering with literature and art" and "would do more harm than good to the development of literature and art." The party Central Committee decided to replace it with the slogan "Literature and art must serve the people and socialism." This major readjustment in the party's policy for literature and art conforms with the actual needs in the new historical period and is entirely correct.

This readjustment is aimed at achieving diversification in the subject matter, form, and style of literature and art in order to meet the many and varied needs of the masses. If subordinated to politics alone, literature and art will head toward a narrowing path. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "We must guard against and overcome the tendency toward monotonous and mechanical conceptualization." Our literary and art works have won such unprecedentedly widespread acclaim in the past few years because they have wide-ranging subject matters, rich and varied methods of presentation, and bold and innovative artistic forms. Of course, identical subject matters and the tendency toward conceptualizing can still be seen from time to time in today's creative works. This deserves our attention and should be overcome.

Literature and art serves the people and socialism. It includes politics but is not confined to politics. It plays a much wider role. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Literature and art has much room for development

in socialist modernization. Literature and art has an important role to play in meeting the many needs of the people in their spiritual life, in nurturing socialist new people and in raising the ideological, cultural and moral standards of the society as a whole, and this role cannot be replaced by other departments." Unlike other ideologies, literature and art as a special social ideology has a part to play in aesthetic education. Through the portrayal of artistic images that are vivid, lively, and touching, it can appeal to people's sentiments besides convincing them by reasoning. Its strong artistic appeal can exert an imperceptible influence on people's thinking, mold a person's temperament, and cultivate noble sentiments. Other ideologies cannot function in this way.

However, on this important question concerning the readjustment of the policy for literature and art, we must not move from one extreme to the other and advocate that literature and art "should stay away from politics." While stating that he favored abandoning the slogan "Literature and art are subordinate to politics," Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly said: "Literature and art cannot be separated from politics. Every progressive and revolutionary literary and art worker must consider the social effects of his works and must bear in mind the interests of the people, the state, and the party." At present, the supreme and most fundamental interest of the people, the state and the party is to achieve the four modernizations. This is the biggest politics at present. Since our literature and art must serve the people and socialism, it naturally cannot be separated from politics. During the years of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation, our work on all fronts, whether civil or military, was aimed at "defeating the enemy." In present-day China, history has already entered a new period which centers around socialist modernization. So work on all fronts must serve the four modernizations. Therefore, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly stated: "Whether it is beneficial or detrimental to the four modernizations should be the most fundamental criterion for judging right and wrong in all work." Of course our work in the literary and art field is no exception. Under this premise, writers should create rich and varied works of all kinds. Comrade Deng Xiaoping put it well: "Be it imposing or exquisite, serious or humorous, sentimental or philosophical, it should occupy a place in our garden of literature and art as long as it can educate, inspire, and entertain people and enable them to enjoy what is beautiful. The feats of the heroes, the toil, the struggle and the joys and sorrows, partings and reunions of the ordinary people, as well as the people's livelihood in modern and ancient times, should all be reflected in literature and art. We should make use of, and learn from all progressive and fine things in the literary and art works of old China and of other countries." Here, Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeated the word "should" three times. He spoke on the styles, subject matters, artistic forms and methods of expression, and made reference to the present and the past, China and other countries. In this way, he opened up a vast world for literary and artistic creation in the new period. In this vast world, our writers and artists should be able to give full scope to their talents and abilities and distinguish themselves.

In order to give play to the positive role of the superstructure of socialism, our literature and art must devote still greater efforts to portraying and nurturing socialist new people. This is necessary if our literature and art is to shoulder the heavy responsibility of educating the people in communist ideas and building socialist spiritual civilization. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Nurturing socialist new people means politics." What sort of literary and art works should we use to nurture socialist new people? Naturally we should use outstanding works with deep ideological content and strong artistic quality to nurture socialist new people with high ideals, moral integrity, general education and a sense of discipline. This requires that our literary and art workers must adhere to a staunch and correct political orientation, always take note of changes in history and in our times, and solemnly and seriously consider the social effects of their works. Vulgar and sloppy literary and art works are not only useless but have a bad ideological influence on the people, particularly the young ones. Furthermore, it is not conducive to molding the soul of the socialist new people. In his "Congratulatory Speech," Comrade Deng Xiaoping expressed his earnest hope that every literary and art worker who holds himself responsible to the people "will strive to contribute the best spiritual nourishment to the people" in order to heighten the ideological level of the people. We have every reason to believe that our literary and art workers will cherish the high hopes the party has placed on them.

III

In his "Congratulatory Speech," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Our literature and art belongs to the people." "The people are the mother of our literary and art workers. The artistic life of all progressive literary and art workers lies in their flesh-and-blood ties with the people. If these ties are forgotten, ignored, or severed, their artistic life will dry up. The people need art, but art needs the people all the more." Here, Comrade Deng Xiaoping carried forward the idea constantly emphasized by Comrades Lenin and Mao Zedong, that literature and art should serve the people in their millions. He further expounded the nature and socialist literature and art, the inseparable relationship between literature and art and the people in the new period, as well as the idea that literary and art workers must never estrange themselves from the people.

As a component part of the entire revolutionary cause of the proletariat, socialist literature and art belongs to the people. It has never been a personal cause, still less is it a tool for making money. This is because everything we do, including work in the literary and art field, is for the people. If we depart from this principle, the nature of our work will undergo a change and we will no longer be serving the people. Even in the old days, the truly progressive realist writers maintained close ties with the people and did not regard their creative activities as a personal cause. In our socialist state, the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other working people have already become masters of the country. If our literature and art, which regards reflecting the everyday life and mental outlook of the people in building socialism as its glorious duty, does not belong to the people, to whom does it belong then? The erroneous tendency toward

commercializing, that is, "putting money first in everything," which appears in the literary and art field at present is a departure from this guiding principle. We must not glibly profess that art belongs to the people while in practice regard it as a personal cause and as a tool for gaining fame and profits. Our writers and artists must hold themselves responsible to the people, constantly improve themselves, and create works that have achieved the best possible unity of ideological content and artistic form so as to enrich the people's spiritual life and meet the needs of those who appreciate and go in for literature and art.

"The people are the mother of the literary and art workers." This is an important idea concerning literature and art put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Provided that our literary and art workers firmly bear this in mind, they will consciously put themselves in a correct relationship to the people and refrain from divorcing themselves from the people, and will be able constantly to draw nourishment from the everyday life of the people. The tenacious struggle waged by the masses to transform nature, their relentless efforts in pushing society forward, as well as their colorful actual life are the only inexhaustible source of literary and artistic creation. It is only when our writers and artists consciously treasure and rely on this source and embody the people's high ideals, demands, expectations, feelings and preferences in their works that their creations will be successful and their artistic life stay evergreen and not wither.

In order to keep in close touch with the people, writers and artists must first find a way of penetrating into the life of the masses. Many of our middle-aged and young writers were able to produce a great number of fine works that gave a tremendous impetus to setting things right and effecting the historic change after the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly after the Third Plenary Session, because they shared weal and woe with the people during the decade of internal turmoil and cultivated deep affection for them. Let us look at the two outstanding pieces, "Yanerwo by Night" and "The Wreaths at the Foot of the Mountain," which came out last year. Both novelettes are maiden works. Their authors had only just entered the literary world, and yet they were able to amaze the world with a single feat. Why? While there are many factors contributing to their success, the most fundamental one is that they had plunged themselves into the thick of life and based themselves on life. Comrade Wei Jixin [7614 4949 2450], author of "Yanerwo by Night," visited an oil depot three times and had personal experience in battling against the flood. Comrade Li Cunbao [2621 1317 5508], author of "The Wreaths at the Foot of the Mountain," had been with the army for 18 years to begin with. Since the start of the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam, he had returned to the army twice and spent more than 7 months there. These days some comrades are not interested in the slogan "Plunging into the thick of life." Some people emphasize the need to express "self." Some are keen on portraying the so-called "storms in a teacup" or everlasting love in real life, and avoid important themes that reflect contradictions and conflicts in the course of the four modernizations. Some simply cater to the vulgar taste of a small number of people in society and scribble something to satisfy market demand. As a result, they will naturally be unable to match their creative activities

with the mighty and vehement rhythm of life of the masses of the people who are engaged in the four modernizations. Comrade Deng Xiaoping urged the writers and artists to "consciously draw subjects, themes, episodes, language, poetic sentiments and beautiful ideas from the people's daily life and nurture themselves with the enterprising spirit demonstrated by the people in creating history." This is earnest advice. In order to raise the quality of their creative works, our writers and artists must be down to earth. Today, our party is leading the whole nation in valiantly striving to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. New people and new things are emerging in an endless stream. This makes it all the more necessary for our writers and artists to keep in step with the advance of history by plunging into the thick of life and integrating themselves with the new people of the new times. We must learn from, and accept education by the people, and truly translate the thinking "art needs the people all the more" into our conscious action.

IV

In his "Congratulatory Speech" and other articles, Comrade Deng Xiaoping expounded in an all-round way the relationship between the "double hundred" policy and unfolding criticism and self-criticism and established the guiding ideology for carrying out this policy in the new period.

The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is an effective policy for developing science and promoting culture and art. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" practiced cultural despotism and carried out the so-called "all-round dictatorship." Thus, the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" was in effect cancelled. With the downfall of the "gang of four," a major obstacle on the road of advance was removed. Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared in his "Congratulatory Speech": Now we can say with confidence that "conditions for the true realization of the Marxist policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend are also ripening with each passing day." The vigorous development of literature and art in the past few years fully testifies to the correctness of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's appraisal.

As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, implementing the "double hundred" policy is a two-fold task: First, to "promote the free development of different forms and styles in artistic creation." Second, to "promote free discussions among different views and schools in artistic theories." This is where criticism and self-criticism come in. The reason is that with "free development" and "free discussion," different opinions are unavoidable and contention is inevitable. Therefore, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly stated: "We also cannot carry out the 'double hundred' policy without unfolding criticism and self-criticism. In unfolding criticism, we must adopt a democratic attitude and resort to reasoning. This is necessary. We must not think that criticism means using the big stick. We must get this straight because it concerns bringing up the next generation." It is true that under the influence of "left" mistakes in the past, literary and art criticism was used as a big stick against a great

number of outstanding works. Even their authors came under attack and were persecuted. Literary and art criticism was thus held in ill repute. As a result of this unfortunate turn of events, many literary and art workers had lingering fears long after the smashing of the "gang of four." After the Third Plenary Session, however, "left" mistakes in the guiding ideology were rectified and the principle of the "three nots"--not seizing on others' faults, not putting labels on people and not using big sticks--was consciously put into practice. Although literary and art criticism still showed shortcomings, such as oversimplifying things and lacking careful consideration in presenting certain questions, it was essentially different from the kind of abusive criticism it used to be. Basically, we tried to present the facts and reason things out in our criticism, whether it was on "Unrequited Love" or other erroneous works or points of view. Both criticism and counter criticism were allowed. This is a fact and it is obvious to all. Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly emphasized that "we must pay attention to the method of criticism, do what is proper, and must not resort to joint attacks or political movements." However, he also emphasized that "on no account should we discard the weapon of criticism." Comrade Deng Xiaoping made one thing very clear: "The ideological and artistic accomplishments of a piece of work should be evaluated by the people. Artists should always humbly listen to criticism from all quarters and accept useful suggestions because these can give impetus to continuous progress and improvement." To writers and artists, literary and art criticism conducted in a scientific way is not only a friend which will give forthright admonition, it is also a bridge between them and the readers. Through literary and art criticism, the readers can raise their ability of appreciation and the writers and artists can hear what the commentators and reading public have to say about their works. It is not in the spirit of the "double hundred" policy to set creation and criticism against each other, to belittle or even reject literary and art criticism. In literary and art criticism, it is necessary to seek truth from facts, avoid oversimplification and crudeness, and at the same time refrain from outrageous flattery. In criticizing erroneous tendencies or trends of thought, it is necessary to maintain a clear stand and stick to the principle. Otherwise, our literary and art criticism will be weak and lacking in militancy.

Socialist literature and art is in its springtime and everything is full of life. Now is the time for our writers and artists to give their best and display their artistic talents to the full!

CSO: 4004/48

TEACHING MATERIAL WHICH MUST BE STUDIED BY CADRES IN THE NEW HISTORICAL PERIOD

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 pp 14-15

[Article by Shi Youxin [2457 0645 2946] in the "Ideological Commentary" column]

[Text] Today, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has become the main subject of study for the cadres. Just as many comrades said, this work is the great record of the period of the historic change and the theoretical basis of principle and policy, the general program of socialist construction with Chinese characteristics, and the teaching material for all cadres.

Whenever "books essential to cadres" are mentioned, the Yanan rectification campaign is brought back to the minds of many old cadres. During the rectification campaign, our party enabled its members and cadres to receive education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the idea of the unification of Marxist-Leninist theory with Chinese revolutionary practice in opposing the "leftist" dogmatism of Wang Ming. In order to make this movement effective in a down-to-earth manner, the party Central Committee compiled and published a collection of "Documents of the Rectification Campaign" and a number of essential works of Marxism-Leninism as teaching materials essential for cadres' study. As the principle of linking theory with practice was implemented during the study, the style of the whole party changed greatly, thus laying a solid ideological foundation for the great victory of the whole new democratic revolution.

Forty years later, when our party is carrying on socialist modernization today, it is likewise necessary to carry out ideological education in Marxism-Leninism in breadth and depth. In order to set the party's style upright and to strengthen the party's combat effectiveness, the Central Committee has decided to carry out an all-round rectification of the party in stages and batches beginning this autumn and winter. As mental preparation for the rectification of the party, it is necessary to study in earnest the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the important documents issued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is imperative for the whole party, cadres in particular, to master this ideological weapon.

The development of the socialist cause in our country has not been plain sailing. The revolutionary road has been tortuous, while the road of construction has not been plain sailing either. Only a helmsman who stands high and sees far and who possesses, at the same time, rich experience, will be able to hold fast to the course of navigation, detour around hidden reefs, and sail the ship of our cause of communism to the objective. After the smashing of the "gang of four," Comrade Deng Xiaoping first made a breakthrough in the bondage of dogmatism and the personality cult, put forth a complete, and precise scientific system of understanding Mao Zedong Thought, with a clear-cut stand of opposing the "two whatevers," and opened up the road of correcting the long-standing "leftist" errors within the party. In the course of bringing order out of chaos, when the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization came raiding, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly proposed: "Without the Communist Party of China, there would be no socialist new China." "In order to realize the four modernizations in China, it is imperative for us to persist in the four basic principles ideologically and politically." During the drafting of the "Resolution Concerning a Number of Problems in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC," he made speeches on several occasions, focusing on the historic role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has vividly recorded the series of correct proposals and important strategic policies put forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, substantiated and enriched by the collective leadership of the party, and the unremitting efforts of dispelling the interference from the "left" and right at a critical moment in the period of the historic change. If the erroneous trends had not been handled in such a cool and calm manner, the healthy development of our cause would not be ensured, and neither would the political situation of stability and unity. Today, in the excellent situation, every one of our party members and cadres should review the historic road we have traversed, and sum up the course of development of his own thinking and understanding. This will deepen our understanding of the historic role of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and strengthen consciousness in preserving political unity with the Central Committee. And the best way is to review and sum up and to appraise one's own thinking while studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in earnest.

To persist in and develop Mao Zedong Thought is the requirement of the times. Nonetheless, there is a great gap in people's understanding as to how to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed: By upholding, we mean to uphold the basic principles of Mao Zedong Thought, the four basic principles, and the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. In particular, he has grasped "seeking truth from facts," the essence of Mao Zedong Thought as the foothold for "upholding" and the new starting point for "development," linking Mao Zedong Thought with the vigorous, ever developing social practice, and has made a series of new contributions, rich in creativity, to the theoretical treasure house of Marxism, adding new brilliance to it and bringing vitality to Mao Zedong Thought.

On the problem of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made an outstanding contribution in upholding and

developing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. He said: "When making democratic revolution in the past, it was necessary to suit it to the conditions of China and to adopt the road opened by Comrade Mao Zedong of the rural areas encircling the cities. Today, when carrying out construction, it is also necessary to suit it to the conditions of China and to open up a road of modernization with Chinese characteristics." He explicitly pointed out: "To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of our country, to take our own road, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics are the basic conclusions we have arrived at through summing up long-standing historical experiences." The idea of building socialism with Chinese characteristics runs through the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" from the beginning to the end, including all aspects of politics, economy, science, education, literature and art, the united front, and the building of the army and party and so on. Therefore, all cadres should study it in earnest, no matter what jobs they are engaged in. We rely on our cadres to implement the party's policies and to lead the masses in pioneering our cause. Only by linking practice with the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in earnest will we be able to dispel blindness and master the guiding idea of formulating policies so as to learn to handle problems scientifically and to create a new situation in socialist construction based on the realities of various fields and units.

Though some comrades have studied certain articles in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in the past, it is still necessary for them to study it systematically. This is because they did it rather from understanding the practical significance in guiding their work at that time than understanding deep enough its theoretical significance and far-reaching effects. Moreover, theory itself is systematized knowledge and has its own process of formation and development toward perfection. It will be genuinely mastered only through studying it systematically with a historical view.

It is a long-term task in the ideological building of the party to grasp well the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." It is necessary for us to expend tremendous efforts on doing well in this study. At present, the party members, cadres, and masses in many localities and units are actively studying it in earnest and with great enthusiasm. The difference is felt before and after studying it. Nonetheless, it is necessary to see that there exists imbalance in study progress among various units. In some units, not enough attention has been attached to the study--the leadership has not grasped the study firmly enough or has been too occupied in their routine work, while the time set for study has been elbowed out. Such a state of affairs should be changed as quickly as possible. Here, the key lies in the leadership. When the leadership takes the lead in study, the party members, cadres, and masses will follow.

Engels said: "A great, the greatest revolutionary prospect will immediately come before our eyes if we further bring into play our materialistic view." Today, in unfolding the new ideological education in Marxism with the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as its center, it will inevitably raise the ideological and political levels of our cadres and masses greatly in welcoming the new development of our modernization cause.

AMASS MATERIAL RESOURCES TO ENSURE KEY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 pp 16-19

[Article by Li Kaixin [2621 7030 0207]]

[Text] Manifestation of and Causes for Dispersion of Material Resources

A shortage in the financial and material resources of the state and a serious dispersion of funds and material resources is an outstanding problem facing our current economic life. The main manifestation of the dispersion of material resources is the fact that the proportion of the means of production in the hands of the central authorities has become increasingly smaller in the total amount of means of production of the country. Compared with that in 1965, in 1982, the percentage of major raw materials and fuel actually distributed by the central authorities dropped sharply. For example, the percentage of rolled steel fell from 95 to 53 percent, that of timber fell from 63 to 57 percent, that of cement fell from 71 to 25 percent and that of coal fell from 75 to 51 percent. At the same time, the scope and amount of the distribution and supply of means of production that should be provided by the central authorities continues to grow. For example, the basic construction projects that utilize various kinds of loans and foreign funds and that are funded by localities and units on their own, and urban construction and rural housing construction all need the help of the central authorities in acquiring materials. The central authorities are also asked for the supply of raw materials by military industrial enterprises in their production of civil products and by some light industrial enterprises that originally got supply of raw materials from localities for their light industrial production. All these requests have put too heavy a burden for the supply of material resources on the state. In order to maintain a balance of supply and demand for production and in order to ensure meeting the demand of the construction of key projects, the state has been forced to resort to excessive importation and to purchasing from the localities to make up the shortage. Since the beginning of 1983, the amount of rolled steel imported in a centralized manner by the central authorities has accounted for one-third of the amount of rolled steel that has been distributed in a centralized manner at home. The state has spent 600 million yuan in purchasing 23 million metric tons of coal and 4 million metric tons of cement from localities. This has aggravated the financial burden on the central authorities.

Why has the proportion of means of production in the hands of the state fallen so sharply? The major reasons for this are:

1. The transference of the power over materials management that was previously carried out several times, and the slow growth for a long time in the past in the production of means of production for centralized distribution have given rise to a relatively great change in the proportion of the materials in the hands of the central and local authorities. During the First 5-Year Plan period, a method of centralizing planning and expenditures was adopted in the management of major means of production, which were therefore, basically distributed by the state. Later, through the "Great Leap Forward," the mechanization of agriculture, for which pilot projects began in 1965, and the transference to the lower levels of jurisdiction over enterprises which began in 1970, the localities have been allowed to dispose of the products of the "five kinds of small enterprises" including small iron and steel works, small cement plants, and small coal mines. Moreover, the central authorities have transferred a number of medium-sized iron and steel enterprises to local authorities, which have thus been empowered to dispose of all or a part of the products of these enterprises. The scrap nonferrous metal collected in localities has also been transferred to their own disposal. Successively, the products of steel mills and cement plants which were formerly distributed in a centralized manner began to be shared proportionally between the central and local authorities. During this period, the production of local enterprises developed relatively quickly while the key enterprises of the state, particularly those producing cement and coal developed their production and construction relatively slowly. From 1958 to 1982, the output of local cement plants jumped 256 times while that of key cement plants rose by only 180 percent. From 1963 to 1982, the output of local coal mines increased by 470 percent while that of key coal mines increased only by 120 percent. The rapid increase in the materials and goods at the disposal of the localities has played a great role in overcoming the malpractice of overcentralization of the state's management over materials and goods, in giving play to the initiative of the localities, and in promoting the development of industrial and agricultural production. However, the materials and goods in the disposal of the central authorities have proportionately decreased.

2. Our weak planning and management over means of production and our lax financial discipline has given rise to the excessive dispersion of the material resources which ought to have been disposed of the state. This has mainly been shown in the following three aspects: 1) Quite a few enterprises often fail to receive orders for their products in accordance with the state plan or to conscientiously carry out the state's contracts for the supply of goods. They also fail to hand over to the upper levels the products produced in excess of their quotas, but use or retain these products without authorization. In 1982, all the key cement and steel plants and key coal mines overfulfilled their production quotas, but quite a large part of the state's distribution plan was not fulfilled. Throughout that year, a total of 2.87 million metric tons of cement, 2.25 million tons of rolled steel and 11.82 million tons of coal were taken away by some localities and enterprises. 2) Quite a few of our enterprises have blindly pursued high

output value and profits and failed to arrange their production in accordance with the demand. This has harmed the implementation of the state's distribution plan. For example, during the past few years, the output of timber products such as wire poles, piles, pit props, drilling rig frames and gangplanks exceeded the demand by 500 percent because of their relatively high prices. On the other hand, the output of low-price products such as form and bridge sleepers for which there was an urgent demand in railway construction fell short of the demand by about 50 percent because forestry enterprises were not willing to produce them. This was also the case in the arrangement of the production of some kinds of rolled steel.

3) The price hike in the extra-plan free sales of many kinds of means of production has caused some units to sell the materials and goods that must be distributed according to the state plan, to those production and construction units not included in the plan. This has also encouraged unhealthy trends in the economic field and in the activities of reselling at a profit materials and goods that should be distributed by the central authorities.

Appropriate Concentration of Material Resources Is Imperative

In order to concentrate the strength of the whole nation on key project construction, it is necessary to concentrate material as well as financial resources. If we fail to solve the problem related to dispersion of material resources, it will be very difficult to achieve any great things.

Since "materials and goods will be available as long as we have money," why should we stress concentrating material resources while concentrating funds? Money is the measure for materials and goods. When the state has collected a part of the funds of its departments, localities, enterprises and masses of people, we should say that it has correspondingly concentrated a certain amount of materials and goods, among which rolled steel, timber, cement, equipment and other means of production are major materials and goods needed in construction. However, in practice, the concentration of a certain amount of funds does not necessarily mean that the corresponding amount and variety of materials and goods are available. In order to ensure the supply of the materials and goods for key project construction, we not only require a quantitative balance, but also require that the varieties, specifications, and quality of the materials and goods satisfy the needs. As Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "The amount of capital construction we can carry out is determined not by the amount of money, but by the amount of the raw materials available." In other words, financial strength must be backed by material strength and while concentrating funds, we must correspondingly concentrate the materials and goods needed. Apart from acquiring these materials and goods at home, we can also import some of them from abroad through expanding our foreign trade. However, we should not fail to see that there is a limit to our expansion of import which is restricted by the foreign exchange available and the capacity of our ports, as well as the situation of the international market.

Will concentration of material resources make our circulation of materials and goods rigid and lead us back to the old path of centralizing all our

planning and expenditures? Concentration of material resources is not in conflict with enlivening our economy. One of the manifestations of the superiority of socialist planned economy lies in the fact that this economy can appropriately concentrate the manpower and the material and financial resources of the whole nation to do some things that are of decisive significance for the whole nation. At present, appropriately concentrating the materials and goods that are intended for dispersed utilization and thus strengthening the construction of key projects is precisely aimed at enlivening the whole situation of our national economy. Only when the whole is enlivened can any part of it be enlivened. Our appropriate concentration of material resources is not aimed at returning to the old path of centralizing all planning and expenditures, a path of draining the pond to get all the fish. On the contrary, it is aimed at intensifying necessary centralization, while continuing to persist in carrying out reform and enlivening the circulation of our materials and goods. At the same time, it is also aimed at restricting the economic activities that do not conform to the interests of the whole situation and correctly giving play to the initiative of our departments, localities, and enterprises. In the future, we will continue to respect the rights of our localities and enterprises in enjoying their power of disposal over materials and goods according to the regulations of the state. For some products, the percentage assigned to enterprises to be sold on their own behalf needs to be further increased in the future in accordance with what is allowed by our material resources. However, regarding the major means of production that are vital for the state plan and the people's livelihood according to the requirements of the planned economy, we should concentrate what must be concentrated and strictly control what must be strictly controlled. The major problem now is that part of the means of production that must be controlled by the central authorities is dispersed because of the above-mentioned reasons. As a result, there is no guarantee for the supply of materials and goods for the construction of key projects. This situation must be changed.

Will the concentration of material resources for key project construction squeeze out the demands of other areas and lead to a new imbalance in our national economy? In the past, problems of production development squeezing out the needs of people's livelihood and heavy industry squeezing out light industry actually cropped up. This was because we were impatient in achieving our goals and blindly went all out. At that time, as a matter of fact, no efforts were made to strike a comprehensive balance. The concentration that we stress at present is based on satisfactorily striking a comprehensive balance in our national economy, including a balance in our financial revenue and expenditure, a balance of credit, and a balance in the supply and demand of materials and goods. It is conducted on the prerequisite of keeping the overall scale of our capital construction within the scope allowed by our financial and material resources. Now, because of the lessons drawn from 30 years of practice, we have already had a relatively clear understanding in handling some important proportional relationships in our national economy, such as the ratio of accumulation funds to gross national income, the ratio of financial revenue to gross national income, and the ratio of capital construction funds to financial revenue. Regarding the order of priority in distributing materials and goods, we have

established the principle of first ensuring the supply for the minimum demand of the sector that produces necessities for people's livelihood; second, ensuring the needs for the production of indispensable means of production; and finally, using what is left for capital construction. The arrangement of the capital construction scale in the Sixth 5-Year Plan was fixed through repeatedly striking a balance and making calculations and estimates on the basis of these principles. It is, therefore, an appropriate arrangement. If everybody in our country works in accordance with the regulations of the State Council, conscientiously sorting out the projects under construction and strictly controlling the overall scale of capital construction, the situation of squeezing out agricultural production, supply for the products of light industry and funds for intellectual development in the supply of materials and goods will not occur. The policy of overall consideration and all-round arrangement is a policy that we should adhere to for a long time to come in the distribution of materials and goods. Concentrating our material resources to ensure key project construction has never been envisaged as a practice of neglecting necessary general construction such as the housing construction for urban and rural people and the construction of cultural, educational, medical and public utility facilities. Naturally, we have to give up something if we want to ensure something. In order to ensure key project construction, we cannot help but give up the projects that are not urgently needed in view of the current overall situation. As for the projects that are obviously blind and which duplicate construction projects, we should suspend them immediately in order to spare funds and material resources for the construction of key energy and transport projects. This is imperative for the overall situation.

Measures for Concentrating Material Resources To Ensure Key Project Construction

1. We should do a good job of striking a balance of materials and goods throughout our society and we should strengthen macroeconomic guidance.

A balance of materials and goods is an important part of the overall balance of our national economy. It is also a basic condition for the planned and proportionate development of our national economy. In maintaining this balance, we must do our best to achieve the aim of ensuring the sources of resources and providing supply according to actual needs so as to eliminate any loopholes. Once we have satisfactorily struck an overall balance, we will have created the premise for a rational utilization of our material resources.

Formulating an overall plan for materials and goods of the whole society is, at present, a major problem in strengthening our efforts in striking an overall balance of materials and goods. Our country has vast areas of territory, where we carry out the management of our national economy at various levels. The central and local authorities and the enterprises all have a portion of the important materials and goods at their disposal. In the past, the state struck a balance only of that part of materials and goods which was directly controlled by the central authorities and lacked

concrete understanding of the resources controlled by the local authorities and the enterprises. This was basically the same case for the governments of the various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in their understanding of the materials and goods controlled by the prefectures, cities, autonomous prefectures, and counties. Thus, it is difficult enough for both the central and local authorities to master the whole situation of the supply and demand of materials and goods, let alone exercise a planned guidance over the socialist market of the means of production. In order to put an end to this kind of backward situation, when the planning and material departments of the state and localities formulate their overall material plan, it is necessary for them to strike a balance between production and the demands of the major products in the scope of the whole country and the whole localities and gradually improve the material management by means of the three forms of management, i.e., the management by mandatory plans, that by guidance plans, and that by the regulation of market mechanism. This will not only be favorable for taking into account the overall situation in its arrangement, and guaranteeing the key projects while taking into consideration all other needs, but will also be favorable for organizing in a planned way cooperation, and compensating each other's deficiency with their surplus, thus further enlivening the circulation of materials and goods.

2. We should expand the production of the means of production distributed in the centralized manner, and rationally readjust the scope of expenditure of the resources of the central and local authorities.

In order to guarantee the supply of materials and goods for the key construction projects, from a long-term viewpoint, we must accelerate the development of fuel and raw material industries and expand the production capacities of the enterprises to produce important materials such as coal, cement, and steel which are distributed by the state in a centralized manner. After the key construction projects which are arranged by the state in the Sixth and Seventh 5-Year Plan periods, are completed and put into operation, the proportion of the important materials and goods controlled by the state will be increased to a comparatively great extent.

Judging by the present situation, in order to do a good job of balancing of the means of production distributed in a centralized manner, we should go further and rationally readjust the scope of the expenditure of the resources of the central and local authorities, in addition to the continuous collection of a part of fuel and raw materials from the localities. The materials which are directly distributed by the central authorities must be used to guarantee the demands for the key construction projects of the state. The local authorities will continue to be responsible for arranging the kinds of material consumption which are originally supplied by them. The supply of materials and goods for the projects which are not included in the state plans, and are funded by the units on their own or by bank loans will in principle be solved by the various units themselves. In arranging the supply of materials for production, we should also draw a clear demarcation line between the planned tasks of the central departments and the planned tasks of the localities in order to facilitate separately

arranging the balancing and distribution of raw materials. The products and raw materials included in the distribution plan of the state should be arranged by the state. The enterprises should solve the problem related to the supply of materials for the products that are to be marketed by them independently.

3. We should strengthen the planned management of the means of production which are distributed by the state in the centralized manner, enforce our discipline, and stop up the loopholes.

The plans for the distribution of important means of production are the state's mandatory plans that all the localities, departments and enterprises should strictly carry out and should guarantee their all-round fulfillment. Under the conditions of the socialized mass production, the various links of social production are closely related. If the production plan for one enterprise or for one kind of important product is not fulfilled, a chain reaction will take place and the whole plan will be upset. Therefore, all the enterprises which produce means of production should take the whole situation into consideration, receive orders according to the state plans, arrange the production in order to produce varieties and specifications needed, and fulfill the contract and supply the consumers in accordance with fixed deadlines.

The unauthorized use of the material resources which are distributed by the state in a centralized manner is an action that disregards organization and discipline. We must resolutely put an end to it. At present, the scope and proportion of the products, a percentage of which is allocated to local authorities, and the scope and proportion of the products marketed by the enterprises on their own cannot be expanded at random, otherwise it will have a harmful impact on the state plan. We should strengthen our supervision and examination over the implementation and fulfillment of the state material distribution plan. We should punish those who have violated the state regulations in intercepting, retaining, and using the materials and goods which are to be distributed by the state in a centralized manner, in order to safeguard the dignity of the state plan.

4. We should strive to carry out all-round responsibility contracts for the supply of complete sets of materials and goods and strengthen our work of service.

In supplying materials and goods, we should also conscientiously implement the guiding principle of concentrating our material resources to ensure key construction projects. The materials departments at all levels must coordinate with the relevant departments in giving preferential treatment to the state's key construction projects in supplying materials and goods in terms of their amounts, varieties, delivery time and transportation facilities, and in vigorously implementing all-round responsibility contracts for the supply of complete sets of materials and goods. This year, the state material departments have made all-round responsibility contracts with the relevant departments and localities for supplying materials and goods for 14 key construction projects. The results are very good. We plan to

extend this practice to 50 other major projects next year. In order to do this work satisfactorily, the materials departments should send our service teams to go deep into the construction sites to promptly solve the problem related to material supplies. At the same time, these teams will distribute and supply materials and goods in strict accordance with designs and quotas, and frequently inspect the situation of the consumption of materials and goods. They will also insist on transferring the surplus materials and goods after the completion of a project, urge the continuous reduction in materials consumption, and overcome the malpractice of waste in key project construction. By so doing, they will not only enable our supply to be carried out in a better planned manner and facilitate the shortening of construction periods, but will also put an end to the dispersion of materials and goods caused by the practice of building and construction departments storing materials and goods level by level, in order to speed up material circulation, raise economic results, and facilitate the quick and thrifty fulfillment of the tasks of constructing the state's key projects.

CSO: 4004/48

ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND THE CREATION OF A NEW SITUATION IN AGRICULTURE

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 pp 20-24

[Article by Shi Shan [4258 1472], Yang Hanxi [7122 0698 3556], Yang Tingxiu [2799 2185 4423] and Shen Changjiang [3088 7022 3068]; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress Comrade Hu Yaobang said that we must "steadfastly protect all kinds of agricultural natural resources and maintain the ecological balance." More recently the central authorities have pointed out in further detail that we must ensure that one of the most important conditions for developing agricultural production is rational utilization of natural resources and the preservation of a healthy ecological environment. This strategic policy issued by the central authorities clearly illustrates that China's agriculture will in the future be following its very own special road. This requires that we change from simply demanding things from the natural world and instead move toward an integrated system of protecting, improving, and propagating natural resources while at the same time utilizing them in a rational way. We must organize production according to the laws of nature and the laws of economics, unifying ecological, economic, and social results, unifying commodity production with the construction of a healthy ecological environment and, at the same time as developing agricultural production, construct a highly efficient ecological system and an outstanding environment for living, as well as a new kind of agriculture which conforms to the present situation in China, that is, ecological agriculture.

I

There is an extremely close relationship between the ecological environment and agricultural production, which is characterized in the following few ways:

/1. Agricultural production requires a specific ecological environment./ The ecological environment, its make-up and its potential all determine the level of agricultural production and the possibilities for healthy development. For example, as a result of many years of destruction of the natural vegetation in some areas of China, the ecological environment in these areas has worsened and this has led to low agricultural production

levels for long periods of time. Agricultural production in some regions of the loess plateau has now sunk into a situation described by the phrase "more poverty means more cultivation, more cultivation means more poverty." This is a very typical example. At present soil erosion in China totals around 1.5 million square kilometers and each year about 5 million tons of fertile soil is washed away with a loss of around 10 million tons of nitrogenous potassium phosphates in the form of nutrients. (According to experimental results achieved in 1981 by the national chemical fertilizer experimental network, 1 jin of effective nutrients can increase production by 7 jin of grain.) The worsening of the agricultural ecological environment has also led to increased occurrences of droughts and floods. If we look at the amount of land affected by natural disasters (where production dropped more than 30 percent), according to statistics the total area during the 1950's was 140 million mu while during the first 2 years of the 1980's it was already around 310 million mu, an increase of 1.2 times. If we look at 1980 as an example, the total amount of land afflicted by natural disasters measured 330 million mu and this reduced production by 36 billion jin of grain. Thus the ecological environment has an enormous effect on agricultural production and the few examples cited above are enough to shock one!

/2. Agricultural production requires a suitable ecological environment./
Agricultural production is the reproduction of plants. Plants have to maintain a state of balanced unity with the environment. There are three basic channels to this unity. One is to utilize the rich variety of plants and their various varieties and match them with the different kinds of existing natural environments. Second, one can change or adapt the plant to suit a new environment. Third, one can adapt the environment to suit the plant. The first way makes use of the natural order of things, exploiting the geography of the land and guarantees very good results. The second way requires a certain amount of effort and time, and yet production increases are striking (cross-breeding) and the third method requires a very definite expenditure (such as irrigation construction costs) but is extremely effective. However, if things get out of control (such as reclaiming fields from around lakes, opening up land in wastelands, and steep slopes, or planting vegetation in distant regions), then it is often the case that one's efforts are wasted and in some cases the natural world even seeks revenge. Losses that we incurred in the past were the result of violations of the laws of ecology and a lack of understanding of the fact that agricultural production must correspond with the ecological environment. As a result of these shortcomings, we organized some subjective and blind commands and the formalist "one sweep of the knife." After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee the rural areas of China all implemented various kinds of responsibility systems with payment linked to output. The peasants were given the right to determine production for themselves and they made use of various kinds of plants in different kinds of ecological environments, thus implementing the system of suiting measures to local conditions, deciding on plant variety according to the soil, intercropping timber and grain, and grass crop rotation, and so on so that there were abundant harvests of all crops and domestic animals all thrived.

/3. Agricultural production must preserve the ecological balance./ Organic natural resources have two characteristics. One is their potential for reproduction and their potential for regeneration and the other is the definite limits of reproduction and utilization. If utilization exceeds the limits laid down then the structure and proportional relations between plants and the factors in the inorganic environment and between plants themselves are broken down and the function of the entire system breaks down and also destroys the ecological balance. In the last 30 years we have learned a great many lessons in this topic. Because some areas simply took everything from nature while ignoring the ecological balance, the limits of utilization were exceeded and as a result various areas of agriculture such as forestry, fishing, animal husbandry, agricultural by-products, and so on all sank into problems of ecological imbalance and an extreme depletion of natural resources. For example, in the crop development industry we only knew how to make use of good kinds of crops and seeds and how to improve the multiple crop index and we thought only of higher production and ignored ideas about improving the quality of the soil, using green manure or forage grass-growing areas. As a result of this, nutrient dislocations occurred and the land potential dropped. Naturally the situation in each area was different and in some cases the land potential actually improved. In another example in the forestry industry, dropping quotas exceeded annual growth quotas, thus producing a constant "lumber deficit." In another example, this time in animal husbandry, the agricultural areas involved in animal husbandry did not work hard at production and processing of animal fodder and instead they strived only to increase the number of pigs, and as a result a dislocation occurred between the fodder and the pigs. This resulted in the raising of many so-called "longlife pigs," very few of which ever left the pigpens, resulting in a waste of fodder and a small amount of edible pork. In the grazing areas used in animal husbandry there was little work done to construct pastures and the proportional relations between land area and animals was totally ignored. Instead all efforts were concentrated on increasing the number of cattle and this led to severe dislocations in terms of land area for the animals, destroying the ecological balance and leading to an excessive number of animals and a shrinkage in pasture land. This in turn led to a drop in animal husbandry production capacity and a drop in the production of products related to animal husbandry. In the fishing industry the fact that fishing capacity far exceeded the reproductive capacity of the natural resources, namely the fish, as well as severe water pollution both led to daily drops in fishing resources and thus drops in fishing capacity. In the end there was no choice but to limit the fishing capacity and allow the fish supplies to replenish themselves.

/4. Agricultural production and construction must take care to improve the ecological environment./ Although at present China has only 1.5 billion mu of agricultural land, it does have 14.4 billion mu of total territory and 2.2 billion mu of coastal waters. Because of this we must build on a basis in agricultural cultivation and we must work hard to improve per unit area yield but we must not merely restrict ourselves to agricultural cultivation. Large-scale planting of forests, plants, and grazing grass in mountain regions, hills, and slopes which cover nearly two-thirds of China's total

land mass should also be a tactical key point in the capital construction of China's agriculture. This would develop agriculture itself and also at the same time improve the ecology. We would be "killing two birds with one stone." Not only must we preserve natural resources, we must also increase our natural resources. Intensive farming should be carried out in agriculture, forestry, fishing, animal husbandry, and agricultural by-products production so that the more the ground is sown, the more fertile it becomes, and the more the natural resources are used, the more they increase in availability. In this way the ecological environment will constantly improve along with production output so that eventually our natural resources will be constantly available and we will find ourselves in a harmonious cycle. Facts prove that barren mountain areas always mean poor soil and poor people while green and fertile land with plenty of water always means abundance. The ecological environment and agricultural production represent a mutually dependent "pair of twins." Only by setting up a rational and highly productive agricultural ecological system can an agricultural production system emerge with high productivity and low consumption.

In order to improve the ecological environment we must adopt many different kinds of methods, suiting these to local conditions. 1) We should plant trees and plants in mountain areas and rocky slopes and hills, thus constructing a "green reservoir," while on the slopes we should construct terraced fields, preserving the natural environment. 2) In drought and semidrought areas, with the exception of those areas which have ample water reserves to guarantee sufficient irrigation, we should reduce cultivation and introduce more animal husbandry thereby restoring the pasture lands and allowing brushland to develop, cutting down on wind and settling the earth and sand and so avoiding causing a desert. 3) We should plant trees or economical timber along roadsides, rivers, canals, and in villages, developing shelter forests around fields and shelter forests near coastal regions. In addition, we should fully exploit the natural resources in the earth and improve the microclimate. 4) We should solve the energy resources problem for the rural areas, developing timber for firewood, methane gas, small coal pits, small-scale hydroelectric power units, solar energy, and so on, applying each wherever suitable, adapting the use of straw and other crop dross from its former and present use as a fuel to use as animal fodder, thus developing grass-eating animals. We should develop the use of organic fertilizers and improve the soil fertility. 5) We should reduce the three kinds of industrial pollution and develop plant protection as well as examine scientific uses of fertilizers and avoid agricultural pollution. 6) We should develop "rain-nurtured agriculture" (drought region agriculture) and "water-saving agriculture" and gradually restore underground water reserves and eradicate underwater leakage, working toward a balance between utilization and replenishment. 7) We should organize irrigation and drainage channels or well-irrigation in the saline-alkaline soil of northern China, integrating this work with the measures to be adopted in respect of plant life and reducing the underground water capacity to the critical level and changing the saline-alkaline soil into good cultivation soil. 8) We should dig deep trenches for water irrigation in the southern paddy fields which have the potential to produce two rice crops a year, or, alternatively,

rotate their use between water and dry usage, thereby improving the air flow and nutrient availability of the soil and increasing productivity. The masses in every area have the creativity and models necessary for all of these undertakings and the key lies in assessing experiences and propagating them. In the western mountain district of Shanxi "the comprehensive harnessing of small drainage areas" has been undertaken within the contract responsibility system and so far results have been good and are at the moment reaching a peak. This is one example of such undertakings.

In conclusion, only by paying attention to the dialectical relationship between the ecological environment and agricultural production and by organizing things according to the laws of nature and the laws of economics can we fully understand the significance of agriculture in the broad sense and understand that ecological agriculture represents the future and direction of agricultural development.

II

So, what then is ecological agriculture?

Ecological agriculture means that agricultural production must respect the principles of ecology and also means that agricultural production must be guided by and organized in accordance with the laws of ecology. Ecology is the science which examines the relationship between organic life and the environment in which organic life exists and the relationship between human beings and the environment in which they live. Within the three-way relationship that exists between mankind, organic life, and the environment, man represents the dominant factor, but mankind must regard itself as an integral part of the organic world, developing in coordination with organic life, the environment, and all other integral parts. When carrying out agricultural production, it is necessary to abide by the laws of ecology. The first of these is to suit measures to local conditions and the ecological environment. Second, in exploiting nature, one should not exceed the reproductive capacity of one's natural resources. Third, agricultural production should be organized in accordance with the "food chain" in the ecology (namely the relationship of eating and being eaten between plant life, herbivorous animals, and carnivorous animals) and its proportional relations. Fourth, whatever one takes away one should replenish and maintain the ecological balance. Fifth, natural resources must be nurtured and increased with the aim of achieving a healthy cycle. In conclusion, agricultural production must be guided by the laws of the natural ecology and by the laws of the economic ecology.

Ecological agriculture is comprehensive agriculture involving overall planning and mutual coordination. The starting point for ecological agriculture must always be the overall function of the system. There are at least three yardsticks by which one may balance the standards of the overall function of the system. The first is social results, satisfying the constantly increasing wide variety of social needs of the people in terms of agricultural products; second, economic results; the people want to become prosperous; third, ecological results; the ecological environment must

constantly improve. Ecological agriculture requires a consideration of the rational utilization of all the natural resources within the system and the implementation of overall planning for resources of manpower, resources of land, organic sources, and all other natural resources. In addition it requires equal consideration for the various integral parts so that mutual coordination and coordinated development are achieved and the overall function of the system improves.

Ecological agriculture is a highly efficient man-made ecological system. Unlike the natural ecological system it involves human labor and human intervention and as a result is not merely a process of natural reproduction. At the same time it is also a process of economic reproduction and both of these processes are carried out in an interwoven fashion. Ecological agriculture constantly readjusts and perfects its structure and function through the labors and intervention of mankind, and in doing so establishes a highly efficient man-made ecological system with high production for a relatively small investment and which achieves good social results, economic results, and ecological results.

Ecological agriculture is the concrete manifestation of agriculture in its widest sense. It differs from agriculture in its narrowest sense in the following ways: 1) It is not limited only to crop agriculture but includes the overall development and diversified management of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishing. 2) It is not merely limited to cultivation of the land. On the one hand it is based on the cultivation of the land and active efforts to improve per unit yield, and on the other hand it makes all natural resources throughout the country their own production arenas. 3) The concept of food mainly refers to grain and cereals but in this case it is not merely limited to grains and cereals but instead, on the basis of the science of nutrition, it can scientifically plan and organize agricultural production according to the nutritional needs of the human body in terms of energy (carbohydrates, fats, and so on), protein, multi-vitamins, and various minerals. These kinds of nutrients can be found extensively in animals, plants and microorganisms and any area which supports life of some kind has the potential to become the production arena for providing mankind with food, and hence a vast and rich number of channels are opened up for producing food for mankind.

Ecological agriculture is an integrated body made up of both organic and inorganic agriculture and is an agricultural chain which involves the constant expansion of both the energy and material chains. Organic and inorganic agriculture both have their pros and cons and the advantages of the former lie in the way it improves soil fertility, while the latter is good at introducing additional energy and materials. Thus inorganic agriculture promotes organic agriculture and expands the flow of the energy and materials. The very best situation is an integration of the two in which each one can exploit its advantages and make up for its shortcomings. This is ecological agriculture. The energy and materials which flow out of the system in the wake of the commodities being produced are constantly replenished and increased by the introduction of chemical fertilizers from outside the system. This maintains the nutritional balance and

constantly improves the productivity of the soil so that the energy and material cycles never cease. This means that the outward flow of commodities increases while the cycle expands, thereby creating a cyclical agricultural system.

Ecological agriculture is an extremely complex and large system. It is also a unified and integrated whole comprising five basic parts. 1) It offers the biggest amount of vegetation. Photosynthesis in plant life represents primary production and only through photosynthesis can there be any other production on other levels. The specific solar energy of green plant life has always been the material basis on which human society has had to rely and the main "source" of energy. If one wants to increase the "source" of the system then it is necessary to develop plant life as much as possible throughout the country. 2) Organic output in ecological agriculture is the highest. If one wants to achieve the highest possible organic production output per unit surface area, then one must ensure that all species and plant varieties are located in suitable conditions, thus suiting measures to local conditions. Furthermore, the transformation rate of organic output is extremely high because of the rational interstructure between plant and animal life and the mutual coordination that exists. 3) It has the most rational utilization of photosynthetic results. This requires utilization many times over according to "the food chain" and its proportional relations within the laws of ecology. This increases the utilization rate of photosynthetic results and creates much more social wealth. 4) It has the highest economic results. In addition to carrying out multiple utilization in line with the "food chain," it is also necessary to carry out in-depth processing and value incrementation according to the "processing chain" (the sequence of multiple processing of agricultural by-products). The reason for this is that the greater the number of times processing is carried out, the higher the production value and the greater the financial flow back into the system, and the smaller the flow of energy and materials out of the system, and the better the ecological and economic results. 5) It offers the most perfect dynamic equilibrium. Thus it maintains the ecological balance and in addition offers the purest dynamic equilibrium which is constantly improving in a spiral, forward direction.

III

The most important ways of improving the ecological environment and establishing ecological agriculture are to change from extensive management to intensive management and from unit management to comprehensive management. In addition, we must change from traditional agriculture, which is based on our experiences, to modernized agriculture, which should be based on science. It is necessary to carry out several work tasks and solve some realistic problems, for if we do not do this it will be impossible to achieve this change.

/First we must organize the study and propagation of ecology and agricultural science and technology./ Many people are still very unclear about what ecology actually means and involves and as far as the masses of cadres and the peasants are concerned. This is primarily a question of study. Only

when we are equipped with the necessary knowledge of ecology can we organize production along ecological lines and can we construct ecological agriculture. Knowledge about ecology and the agricultural sciences comes from reality and practice. Those people who have practical experience will not find it hard to learn about such things and when the knowledge learned is combined and evaluated with what one has already experienced, the results may be even better. We propose the organization of a batch of technological and scientific experts who can assess and summarize from an ecological angle China's experiences in agriculture since liberation. Then they can write a book entitled "Outline of Ecological Agriculture" which may be used as an active source of linking theory with reality and which may help raise the cadres' and the peasants' awareness and skills in organizing agricultural production in accordance with the laws of ecology. If we have no understanding of ecology and if we simply take from nature, without understanding the need to replenish the natural resources we are using, then we will suffer severe losses. It is not only the peasants who must rely on science to develop agriculture, but is also and perhaps primarily the leading cadre ranks, for the most important thing of all is to carry things out in a scientific manner with long-term plans, concrete programs, and with a general guiding policy.

/Second, organize comprehensive planning, rational organization, inclusion in state planning, and the implementation of various measures./ Improvements to the ecological environment and the establishment of ecological agriculture involves harnessing the land, comprehensive development, and rational utilization. It is very far-reaching in terms of what it involves. In order to implement this strategic policy, it is vital that we implement certain measures and carry out certain work tasks. 1) On the basis of a comprehensive investigation of our natural resources and a division of agriculture, everyone from the central authorities to the regional level, on all levels of leadership, must organize their strength and draw up comprehensive plans and designs. Quotas and locations must be fixed so that we have an active plan which can actually be implemented. For example, how do we rationally utilize and comprehensively open up and develop the mountain areas and hills which make up two-thirds of China's territory? How do we successfully integrate agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry and ensure their proportional development? In forest areas, where do we plant fuel timber, where do we plant water-conserving trees, where do we plant economic timber, where do we plant trees for lumber, and where do we develop woody oils? How do we arrange protective woodland for fields and how do we plant different kinds of trees and plants in suitable areas, according to ecological conditions? All of these questions require concrete plans in order to answer them. 2) After we have comprehensive plans and programs they must be entered into state and regional long-term plans and annual plans before they may become effective and viable. China has a large population and limited land for cultivation, while grain supplies are short. Developing woody oils may help remedy the shortages in grain oils. In addition, we may increase the amount of vegetation, thereby preserving the water and soil and improving ecological conditions. China at present has 40 million mu of tea-oil forests and the question now is how to improve this land and increase production yield. How much should we develop each

year and where should such development take place? All of these questions require the implementation of specific plans. 3) We must carry out investments. Since improvements to the ecological environment represent the focal point of capital construction in agriculture, it should also be the focal point and center of our investments. If investments are insufficient then no amount of planning and organization will come to anything. For example, in China at present there are 1 billion mu of young trees and saplings, of which around 400 million mu require careful nurturing. However, because of a lack of finances, these trees are not receiving the nurturing and care that they need and without this care they will not develop into forests or potential lumber. This is very irrational and also extremely wasteful. 4) Policies must be maintained and must be viable. Once we have comprehensive plans, once they have been entered into state and regional planning, and once investments have been made we must still depend on the peasants before any real work can be effected and we must draw up suitable policies to ensure that the peasants' enthusiasm is mobilized. China's greatest advantage is the richness of its labor resources, while in addition the country has enormous potential in terms of as yet untapped natural resources and land. However, these two things must be integrated before any wealth can be created for society. Since improvements to the ecological environment require a long period of time before any results may be seen or appreciated, and since this work cannot be done by just a small number of people, it is vital that we adopt lively policies and measures to suit this special situation.

/Third, we must organize and set up comprehensive scientific experimental bases./ We must respect the demands of the laws of ecology and set up bases in different areas, organizing coordinated research in many fields and in many areas of science while at the same time carrying out comprehensive scientific experiments. As far as traditional agriculture is concerned, improvements to the ecological environment and the setting up of ecological agriculture is a very new and very complex matter, and the cadres and the peasants at the moment are still unfamiliar with what is involved. It is extremely important to organize pilot schemes, set up models, and so on so that studying, learning, and propagation becomes easier. On the basis of cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the relevant provinces and regions, five base prefectures are carrying out 5-year practical pilot schemes. This is proving that this method is the most effective for probing and setting up an advanced form of agriculture of a Chinese style. The methods involve the following: First, the organization of groups of scientists to carry out comprehensive investigations of the natural resources available as well as investigations of the economic situation of the rural areas concerned. This is followed by the drawing up of developmental strategies and agricultural divisions. Next, overall planning is carried out, followed by comprehensive allocation and organization, and general plans are drawn up for production in all areas of agriculture such as forestry, animal husbandry, agricultural by-products, fishing, and so on, while at the same time any irrational distribution or production structures are readjusted. The agricultural by-products processing industry is also organized according to agricultural natural resources so that a coordinated process is set up involving "planting-raising-processing-selling." In this

way the rural economy is developed in a comprehensive way and at the same time a socialist spiritual and material civilization is set up. Work in this area has been successfully carried out in Hailun Prefecture in Heilongjiang Province. There the people's evaluations are that the direction is correct, the organization and distribution is rational, and the aftereffects are great. This, then, is the result of developing agriculture in its broadest sense and also represents the embryonic form of ecological agriculture.

Today, many agricultural research units and institutes lack money, space, and research topics, are unable to provide any services, and their theories cannot be integrated with reality, thus creating a situation best described by the saying "the hero has nowhere to use his weapons." On the other hand, some state-launched commodity bases do have the investments they need but do not have the scientific skills to correctly guide the use of such investments and make the best of these investments. This man-made isolation and splitting up is a waste of both manpower and material resources and is not good for the development of agricultural development. All departments and leadership levels should tackle this situation and unify scientific experiments with the construction of commodity bases and in this way speed up the steps toward modernization of China's agriculture.

In conclusion, only by implementing a series of specific measures can we ensure the realization of the central authorities' strategic policies to steadfastly preserve all kinds of agricultural natural resources and maintain the ecological balance, and can we be sure of moving toward agricultural development of a characteristically Chinese style and opening up a new situation in the modernized construction of China's socialist agriculture.

CSO: 4004/47

DEVELOP MODERN AGRICULTURE-ORIENTED INDUSTRY AND MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 pp 25-29

[Article by Zheng Zhong [0774 6850]]

[Text] Modern agriculture is characterized by advanced technology and equipment and it is impossible to build such agriculture without the support of an advanced agriculture-oriented industry. Modern agriculture-oriented industry represents a material and technical prop for agricultural modernization. In order to expound this question, it is necessary to recall and study the history of the development of agriculture.

Agriculture represents the most ancient material production area of man. As far back as the late cultural period of prehistoric times, our ancestors already had changed from their reliance on collecting, fishing, and hunting the existing natural products in meeting their necessities and began to tame wild animals and grow vegetation. This effort resulted in the emergence of primitive agriculture. Since then, man has accumulated experiences in his struggles against nature through his own labor. At the same time, constant efforts made by man in improving production tools has enabled agriculture to experience the stages of primitive agriculture and traditional agriculture. At present, this production area is transiting in varying degrees into modern agriculture throughout the world. Some economically advanced countries have already built modern agriculture; many developing countries are still in the stage of traditional agriculture, while agriculture in China is now in the process of changing from a traditional agriculture to modern agriculture, with socialist modern agriculture being gradually realized.

I

During the stage of primitive agriculture, people tamed the wild animals they caught through hunting and grew wild vegetation they collected. This effort was followed by the emergence of the breeding industry and vegetation industry and people changed the practice of maintaining their life by merely relying on the gift of nature into certain activities of transforming nature. As a result, they were able to expand the sources of their means of subsistence. For example, they grazed herds of animals in grasslands,

fell primitive forests on plains to open up farmlands and grow crops and, consequently, they had more agricultural and animal products. Following the emergence of primitive agriculture, stone and other new production tools were used in agricultural production. But production technology was still very simple and production level was very low. They could only provide the minimum means of subsistence needed by man. Following the development of history, man constantly accumulated experiences in the process of carrying out productive labor and with his knowledge growing, was able to improve production tools to gradually change primitive agriculture to the stage of traditional agriculture.

Traditional agriculture also can be called experience agriculture, because with the experiences that were handed down from generation to generation, agricultural activities consequently had a bigger influence over nature and, in order to accord with this situation, iron and other production tools began to be used in agricultural production, and the agricultural labor force also grew following the growth of population. All these factors eventually pushed agricultural production to a new level. Through their labor in production, people came to understand simple principles of the change of material and energy such as, "if you want to get, you must first give," and "harvests or failures depend on water, the volume of harvests relies on fertilizer." Consequently, in carrying out production, people resorted to various measures to make up for soil consumption and maintain soil fertility such as applying fertilizer, introducing irrigation, crop rotation and multiple cropping, growing leguminous plants and integrating agriculture with animal husbandry. Crop growing gradually developed from extensive farming into intensive farming while animal breeding changed from nomadic to enclosure breeding or a combination of these two methods. In this way, people were able to attain more means of subsistence than primitive agriculture from the same acreage. But taken as a whole, traditional agriculture represents natural economy and basically it is still in the position of energy and material cycle within the system of agricultural production. That is to say, people returned to the soil what they took from it and they did not put in much material and energy from outside the soil. Therefore, when people wanted to get more means of subsistence and demanded that more commodities and agricultural products be transported to other places and cities at a time when they were not in a position to put in the corresponding amount of material and energy into the soil, the ecological balance in agriculture would be damaged, thus spoiling the balance of natural ecology and seriously endangering the economy and society. Therefore, to develop modern agriculture to replace traditional agriculture is only natural in the development of the history of man and the building of modern agriculture represents a further development of social productivity.

II

Modern agriculture is based on modern science. In analyzing the positive influence of the capitalist production mode over agriculture, Marx said that this influence "enables agriculture to develop, within the viable sphere under the condition of private ownership, from being the most

backward part of society, with monolithic experience and methods that are mechanically copied, to agronomy that is consciously using science." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 25, p 696) Following the industrial revolution in Europe in the 18th century, there have been a series of major discoveries in natural science. These discoveries have served as a foundation for the development of agricultural science and technology to enable people to resort to natural law more consciously in their effort to develop agricultural production. And to accord with this development, machinery and other advanced production tools began to be used in agriculture to strengthen people's ability in utilizing, controlling, and transforming nature and developing agricultural production in a big way.

Agricultural production is a reproduction of living substance and it represents a process of energy conversion and material change and cycles between organic environment of animals and vegetation. Through photosynthesis, vegetation (including crops and plants) is able to change inorganic substances into organic ones, while solar energy can be turned into chemical energy that can be stored, and all this has formed agricultural and forestry products that are needed by man. Through the second production, part of these products are turned into animal products (including marine products). In the process of natural reproduction, agriculture is subject to the control of the natural law of conservation of matter and conservation of energy. As in industrial production, the amount of the raw materials (energy and substance) that are used in agricultural production has a certain proportionate relation to the amount of the products. But there are differences between industry and agriculture. Agricultural production is affected by natural conditions and laws such as light, heat, water, soil, and organisms (the effect on industry is smaller) while the proportion between input and output is not as direct and apparent as in industry. At the same time, while agricultural input and output are out of balance and soil "expenses" are higher than "income," the ecological balance will be spoiled. The grave consequences of this situation will be exposed only after a certain process while the reaction in industrial production is very sensitive. Therefore, the relation between input and output in agricultural production is often ignored. The science of modern agriculture has expanded the law of nature and, therefore, it is necessary for us to use this law consciously in our effort to create the well-being of mankind.

III

Marx expounded the question of whether the capitalist production mode has created the material premise for a new integration between agriculture and industry. He said: "Capitalist production has concentrated urban population in various centers and increasingly brought this population into a predominate position. In this way, while capitalist production is concentrating the historical motive force in society, it is also damaging material conversion between man and soil. That is to say, the part of the soil that has been consumed by man in the form of foods and clothing cannot be returned to the soil and, as a result, the permanent natural condition of soil fertility is spoiled." But he pointed out: "While capitalist production spoils such material conversion that is formed spontaneously, it has

also forcibly turned such material conversion into a law for regulating social production and formed this law systematically in the form that is in line with the full development of men." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 23, p 552) This thesis of Marx not only explains the advanced stage of integration between agriculture and industry but also essentially expounds the necessity of the transition from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture. It also explains that today, when population is increasing and industry is developing each passing day, it is impossible for agricultural production to meet social needs for agricultural products when agricultural production still remains in the stage of traditional agriculture and when it relies totally on the cycle of agricultural energy and material. For example, agricultural crops absorb the three elements of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium and water and different crops have different levels of requirement. But in general, to produce 100 jin of grain from 1 mu of farmland, the crops will absorb these elements from the soil in an amount equivalent to about 20 jin of standard chemical fertilizer and the amount of water needed is equivalent to about 100 mm of rainfall, that may as well be provided through irrigation. Primitive agriculture solely depends on nature's gifts, such as soil decomposition, nitrogen-fixing organisms, and rainfall to achieve a certain output; traditional agriculture, on the other hand, relies on the cycle within the system of agricultural production and intensive farming and, therefore, it is able to produce higher output. But if we want to achieve still greater yields per unit of cultivated land, we have to put in more organic substance and energy. Fodder grass, plants, and agricultural crops also belong to vegetation and in order to make grass, plants, and particularly industrial crops grow flourishingly and to increase per unit output, it is also necessary to put in more substance and energy.

With regard to agriculture in China, we must understand that our country has a huge population with limited land. Therefore, it is a very sharp contradiction to feed such a huge population by relying on limited cultivated land. The United States has advanced agriculture, with one-third of its surplus agricultural products being exported. But in that country, on the average there is more than 12 mu of farmland per capita, that is to say, the agricultural products of 4 mu of farmland on a per capita basis are for export while the products of the remaining 8 mu are for home consumption. Of course, the fact that the United States is consuming so enormous a quantity of agricultural products is greatly related to the high level of nutrition and consumption as well as to serious waste. In our country, there is an average of less than 2 mu to feed one person, with a farmland population feeding load four times higher than that of the United States. Consequently, it is demanded that farmland in our country must turn out more agricultural products per mu, and in order to meet this requirement, it is necessary to put in more organic substance and energy per mu of farmland. The average area of farmland per capita in Britain and West Germany is similar to that in our country, that is, less than 2 mu. If we calculate the acreage of land territory on an average basis, in Britain and West Germany there are about 230 people per square kilometer as against 100 people in our country. But 95 percent of the population in our country is in the eastern and southern parts that make up about half of the total land

acreage, with an average of almost 200 people per square kilometer (by the end of this century, this figure will reach the present level of that for Britain and West Germany, and therefore, with regard to the strategy of agricultural development, we must exploit the wide regions in the western and northern parts of our country). Agriculture in Britain and West Germany is equipped with advanced science, technology, and equipment and the amount of chemical fertilizer applied per mu of farmland in these countries is, on average, 3 and 4 times higher than in our country respectively; the number of tractors per mu is respectively 8 and 20 times higher than in our country and with a considerably higher production level. But these two countries are still not self-sufficient in staple foods. The rate of self-sufficiency in grain (including fodder) in Britain and West Germany is respectively more than 60 percent and 80 percent and the figure for meat is respectively more than 70 percent and about 80 percent. A huge population and limited land constitute a sharp contradiction (in the countries throughout the world where there is just over 1,000 jin of grain for more than 10 people, the per capita farmland in general being on average over 5 mu). Of course, there is no reason for us to become pessimistic with regard to the prospects for our agriculture. In Zhejiang Province, for example, there are now almost 400 people per square km, with an average area of farmland of less than 1 mu per capita; and yet this province has not only become self-sufficient in agricultural products but has also made contributions to the state. This situation shows that agriculture has a great potential, with very good prospects for development.

IV

Agricultural modernization in China must accord with the national condition of the country and with Chinese characteristics. It is also imperative scientifically to sum up and develop the advantages of our traditional agriculture and to use advanced technology and equipment in agriculture so that our agriculture will have an advanced material and technical foundation.

We must pay attention not only to using land but also to nourishing it. In fact this practice represents a good tradition of agriculture in our country; but this situation is not balanced across the country and there is still a big potential waiting to be tapped. But we must understand that basically speaking, the various measures of combining soil utilization with nourishment still belong to the cycle within the agricultural system. For example, the application of organic fertilizer, manure, compost, and straw in fact represents the natural cycle of "from the soil and to the soil" and it is often that such input is not in a position to compensate for output. In addition, at present hundreds of millions of tons of straw are burned annually as fuel and, as a result, most of the materials obtained from the soil are not returned to the soil and this situation is far from being rational. Therefore, efforts must be made to utilize and to economize on various forms of energy and to turn straw into fodder and fertilizer so as to return it to the soil. As another example, rotation cropping, convalescent cropping, and growing leguminous plants and other green manure in wide areas are useful in fixing nitrogen and conserving the moisture of

the soil and therefore they must be popularized on the basis of specific conditions. But there is a certain proportion of crops grown on a certain acreage. The average per capita farmland acreage in our country is small and there is little flexibility. Peasants in China have a good tradition of turning grass, weeds, and silt into fertilizer and this tradition must be developed. In addition, it is necessary to encourage people to open up barren land and use areas of water to grow leguminous plants, to build green fertilizer bases, to put into cultivated land materials and energy obtained from outside cultivated land and to expand the cycle of materials and energy in agriculture so as to increase per unit output. However, in order to increase per unit output by a big margin, it is necessary to put in more organic substance and energy from outside agriculture.

There is a big potential in improving the utility rate of the energy and materials that are put into agriculture through paying attention to and applying science and technology. But given certain production conditions and material foundation, the roles that can be displayed by agricultural laborers are limited. But before we are able to use science and technology in agriculture, it is necessary for industry to provide certain material and technical support. For example, such measures as creating good conditions for production and for completion of sowing, transplanting, and weeding during intertill-age, and for applying pesticide and harvesting and threshing in the shortest possible time and during the most proper seasons without having to affect farm work are helpful in increasing output and decreasing losses of agricultural products. But for this, it is necessary for industry to provide transportation facilities, plowing, harrowing, and sowing machinery, irrigation machinery, pesticides, harvesters, and drying machinery. And if we are able to apply fertilizers rationally, the chemical fertilizer utility rate in our country can be raised from about 30 percent at present to around 50 percent which is the average advanced international level. In this way, we will be able to save about 50 percent of the fertilizer in producing the same amount of agricultural products. But to achieve this goal, it is necessary, in addition to rationally combining and scientifically applying organic fertilizer and chemical fertilizer, to demand that industry provide quality chemical fertilizer with rational proportions of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, coupled with the supply of equipment for applying synergists, testing soil fertility, and storing, transporting, and applying chemical fertilizer. Scientific breeding and breeding of domestic animals and poultry with compound fodder will help double fodder efficiency and consequently we will be able to save 50 percent of fodder in producing the same amount of animal products. In order to reach this goal, it is necessary to make full use of protein fodder from agricultural and sideline products and, in addition, it is also necessary for industry to provide additives such as amino acids, vitamins, growth promoters, and trace elements. There are very great differences in the distribution of precipitation between regions, years, and seasons, and therefore it is imperative to take active measures to develop dry land farming and to expand the acreage under irrigation. In the United States, there is an average of 1.4 mu of irrigated acreage per capita; the acreage under irrigation in India has developed very rapidly over the past few years and the figure in that country is now 0.9 mu, higher than the figure of

0.7 mu in our country. In building water conservancy facilities, it is necessary to rely on hard work by the peasants and to increase labor accumulation; but in addition, it is also necessary for industry to provide materials for basic construction such as cement and steel. And in order to cut down the losses of agricultural products, it is imperative that transportation departments provide facilities and conditions for processing, cold storage, keeping products fresh, and storing and transporting. Industry also must provide teaching equipment and apparatus so as to train agro-technicians and to popularize the knowledge of agricultural science and technology.

In short, in order to popularize science and technology in agriculture and to improve the level of scientific farming, material and technical conditions must be guaranteed. At the same time we must be aware that the modernization of agriculture in China must take the road that is characterized by intensive farming, the saving and low consumption of energy, high yields, good quality, and high efficiency; we must in no way follow the road taken by advanced agricultural countries.

V

Under the situation in which the reserved resources of cultivated land in our country are not enough, an important method for building modern agriculture and increasing per unit output is to increase the agricultural production level and increase the output of agricultural and sideline products and commodities in a big way. Therefore, we must improve the level of scientific farming and increase the input per unit of cultivated land of organic substance and energy from outside the agricultural production system. In order to be able to do this, we must take active measures to build modern an agriculture-oriented industrial system that is in line with modern agriculture. Agriculture-oriented industry has made very big developments in our country since the founding of new China and particularly over the past few years. The production of chemical fertilizer, pesticides, agricultural machinery, and agriculture-oriented plastic products has been developed to a considerable level. For example, the output of chemical fertilizer in 1981 was 61 million tons as compared with 28.5 million tons in 1975, and the horsepower of mechanical power in rural areas has increased from 100 million to 210 million, with a growth of more than one-fold in 6 years; the supply of such energy as oil and coal for agriculture has been increased; the supply of basic building materials such as cement and steel also has been increased and over the past few years, measures have been taken to develop the fodder industry. All these have constituted very great support for agriculture.

However, we must understand that at present, our agriculture-oriented industry is still relatively backward, with its products low in quality, and of few varieties and not enough quantity; some products are yet to be made. Compared with agricultural products, the price of these industrial products is relatively higher. For example, there are few varieties of chemical fertilizer; there are only single efficient elements and their content is low, and quality is poor. At present, carbon and ammonium make up more than

50 percent of the total composition of chemical fertilizer; nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium have been out of proportion for a long period and the shortage of phosphorus and potassium has affected the efficiency of nitrogen fertilizer resulting in serious waste; chemical fertilizer is in short supply while in many places the fertilizer is sold at high cost through bargaining. The output of pesticides is still limited and with few varieties; a number of old products have been in use successively for 1 to 2 decades without being renewed; the proportion of low quality pesticides is high, affecting the efficiency of eliminating and preventing pests and the quality of agricultural products and causing environmental pollution. As the fodder industry has just been set up, fodder variety is monolithic, there is a lack of protein fodder, the output of fodder additive is small, nourishment is not complete, and fodder quality is low. Consequently, the fodder industry is still basically under the situation of "feeding with what is available." And as a result of this situation, while there is a shortage of fodder, there is also a serious waste of fodder due to its low efficiency. With regard to agricultural machinery, there are shortages of small farming machinery and tools, of the machinery needed to develop diversified economies of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery, and of power-driven machinery and other equipment that can use various kinds of energy with low consumption; the quality of farm machinery is low and, with a shortage of spare parts, it has been difficult to repair such machinery for a long period. The amount of farm machinery has been rapidly increased over the past 2 years, but the supply of diesel oil has remained unchanged while electricity is in seriously short supply. As a result, the utility rate of the machinery has dropped. The price of agriculture-oriented industrial products in our country is several times higher than that in economically advanced countries. These situations show that the level in the development of agriculture-oriented industry in our country is far from meeting the needs of the development of agriculture.

VI

The 12th CPC National Congress put forth the goal of 20-year economic construction for the end of this century and it demanded that under the premise of constantly raising economic efficiency, efforts must be made to quadruple annual gross industrial and agricultural output value across the country. To realize this grandeur goal, it is imperative for our agriculture to develop still greater. According to initial calculations by departments concerned, the national agricultural production level by that time must reach the present level of the agriculturally advanced provinces. Take grain production for example. Grain output for average per mu sowing acreage in Zhejiang Province in 1981 was 561 jin; if the goal of total grain output across the country is calculated at 960 billion jin by the end of this century and grain producing acreage remains at the present level of 1.7 billion mu, the average output per mu across the country should reach 565 jin. Consequently, the input of energy and materials in agriculture at that time should reach the present level of Zhejiang Province. In 1981, the province on the average applied 224 jin of chemical fertilizer per mu of cultivated land, coupled with 5.6 jin of pesticide, and utilized 0.3 horsepower of mechanical power and 89 kilowatt-hours of electricity, and

had 84 percent of its cultivated land under irrigation. Presently, across the country chemical fertilizer is applied to an average of 83 jin per mu, coupled with 2 jin of pesticide, 0.14 horsepower of mechanical power, and 25 kilowatt-hour electricity, with 45 percent irrigated acreage. The amount of fertilizer, pesticides, and machinery and irrigated acreage in Zhejiang Province is now one to more than two-fold higher than the national average. Of course, we will spare no effort to achieve the same yields of Zhejiang by using scientific technology and paying attention to raising economic efficiency with lower input per mu than in that province. But taken as a whole, the level of agriculture-oriented industry in our country is still far from meeting the needs of the development of agriculture. Therefore, efforts must be made to considerably develop this industry, speed up the building of the agriculture-oriented chemical industry, agricultural machine-building industry, fodder industry, and advanced agriculture-oriented industrial system which produce such products as fuel, steel, cement, and so forth that are needed by the rural areas. The situation in the rural areas is excellent now, with the broad masses of peasants actively carrying out reproduction to open up broad markets for industry. For industry, to serve and support agriculture also means to open up broader prospects for its own development and to further strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

We must understand that the building of the agriculture-oriented industry needs a process and the cycle of construction is relatively long. For example, the building of a big chemical fertilizer factory takes 3 to 5 years. We must have an overall plan for the building of this industry during the Sixth and Seventh 5-Year Plans; otherwise, the development of agricultural production in the 1990's will be affected. Agriculture is the foundation for the development of the national economy and if we fail to develop agriculture, the grandeur goal that is to be realized by the end of this century will no doubt be affected. We must, therefore, pay attention to this question.

CSO: 4004/47

NUTRITION--AN IMPORTANT MATTER INVOLVING PEOPLE'S HEALTH

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 pp 30-33, 39

[Article by Yu Ruomu [0060 5387 2606]]

[Text] The nutritional state of a person is very closely related to the physical strength of that person and, in a more general sense, the nutritional state of a people is closely connected to the healthy expansion and continuation of that race of people. The nutritional condition of a people is also a way of measuring the extent to which that country's economy, science, and culture have developed. Developing physical exercise is an important way of strengthening the people's health, while improving a people's nutritional intake is the material basis for strengthening a people's health.

Nutrition Is an Extremely Useful Branch of Science

In ancient Chinese culture a great deal of knowledge concerning nutrition was amassed. During the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period the famous medical book entitled "Classic on Internal Disease by Huang Di" mentioned the principle of food coordination defined as "five cereals for nutrition, five fruits for supplementation, five meats for health, and five vegetables for completion." Some 1,300 years ago the Chinese doctor Sun Simiao outlined, in his treatise on food cures, the rational food intake of a normal man and food and drink cures for a sick man. He noted down his experiences in using food cures for such illnesses as diabetes, coronary heart disease, nyctalopia, beriberi, and scurvy. Today it has been proven that many of these cures correspond to modern theories of nutrition. Since the Qin, Han, Tang, Song, and Yuan Dynasties, the emperors' governments have always included a "nutrition official" who had to be skilled in nutritional matters and nutritional cures.

Every human being is able to appreciate just from his or her own experiences with his or her body, that when one's food and drink intake is well-organized and one is nutritionally healthy, the body feels strong and the occurrence of illness is very infrequent. On the other hand, if the body is weak and undernourished then it is very easy to catch infectious diseases. For example, a hundred years ago on Chinese boats many of the sailors used to catch scurvy. "First it makes the legs swell, then it continues every day

until it reaches the heart and then one dies." Later it was discovered that the cause of the disease was the fact that the sailors were eating nothing but rice. After eating habits were improved and more vegetables and meat were introduced into the sailors' diets, occurrence of the disease dropped considerably. Although today everyone is obscurely aware that scurvy is linked to one's diet, people do not know that the real reason is a lack of vitamin B1 (otherwise known as thiamine) in one's diet. Another example is the very common saying that carrots can prevent illness--"toward the end of the lunar year the doctor has folded his arms and eaten a carrot and all illnesses are gone to the wind." The carrot is sometimes known as the "poor man's ginseng." However, for many years people were unaware that the carrot was rich in carotene and vitamins B and C. Carotene is transformed into vitamin A in the body and this promotes growth, aids vision, and improves one's resistance to disease.

Nutrition is an ancient science and it is also a new and flourishing science. In recent times nutrition has gradually developed on the basis of biology and biochemistry. It is a very comprehensive science which involves research into human metabolism, the nutritional makeup of food, and food hygiene. It also involves research into the rational utilization of existing food resources and the possibilities of developing new food resources. The science examines the nutrition of human beings from newborn babies to elderly people as well as the nutrition of the sick. In addition it studies the nutrition of people working in different occupations (heavy manual labor, light manual labor, mental labor, and so on), as well as studying the nutrition of people living in a variety of different geographical locations (extremely cold climates, tropical climates, high altitude, and so on). In conclusion then, nutritional research examines the varying nutritional needs of different kinds of people so that in the long run all children may develop healthily, both physically and mentally, adults may be energetic and vigorous, and older people may live long and healthy lives.

Chinese nutritionists have already done a great deal of work on the nutritional problems of various kinds of people, most of the work so far having been done on the nutritional problems of children. Children are in a constant state of growth and development and thus need special care and attention. Neurophysiologists and nutritionists all say that human brain cells begin to grow at a very early stage and that they also stop growing at an early age. In other words, between 2 months after conception and 6 months after birth an infant completes all brain cell division. If, during this period of time, the infant lacks sufficient nutrition, there will be no chance later on to make up this deficiency. Backwardness and dementia in children is not only caused by inbreeding and hereditary factors, it is also linked to nutritional conditions during and just after pregnancy. The prevention of dementia is a major question which is closely linked to the quality of China's population and the mental capacities of the Chinese people, and for these reasons it is vital that the problem receives sufficient attention. As far as nutrition in children is concerned, a new situation has developed which is worth taking note of. Today some young parents spoil their only child, giving him or her far too many sweets, cakes,

chocolate, malt extract, meat, and eggs and this means that the nutritional content of the child's food becomes unbalanced and this is not only not good for the child's growth and development it can also be detrimental. On the markets today many fortifying foods have appeared which are rich in iron, calcium, and vitamin D additives. If these kinds of foods are taken under the direction of a doctor then they are very safe and effective ways of preventing anaemia in children, due to a lack of iron, and rickets, caused by calcium deficiency. However, if these foods are taken in excess without guidance then they are poisonous and they can cause irreparable damage to a child's growth.

A very definite material foundation is required as far as nutrition is concerned. However, regardless of whether this material foundation is sufficient or not, it is always necessary to research and examine the nutritional value and rational makeup of food. Food which lacks nutrition and food which is too rich in terms of nutrition are both damaging to the human body and thus knowledge of nutrition is required to help guide people in their diets. For example, during the difficulties of the early 1960's, nutritionists pointed out that if each person ate an additional 2 liang of soybeans every day, then it would be possible to prevent dropsy. This remark attracted the attention of the leaders of the central authorities and thus measures were adopted which resulted in a drop in the occurrence of dropsy. As another example, the present bad nutritional condition of some people is not due to a lack of food but rather to a lack of important nutritional knowledge, which means that the dietary structure of these people's food is not good. Thus we must use all possible means to publicize nutritional knowledge, including newspapers, radio, TV, posters, booklets, and so on. Food labels which include the nutritional makeup of the product and the daily required amounts of each component part are an effective way of propagating nutritional knowledge. Some nutritionists suggest that lessons dealing with nutrition should be included in primary and secondary school programs as a fundamental way of disseminating information about nutrition.

Nutritional Investigations Are a Fundamental Piece of Work for China

Nutritional investigations are like population censuses in that they are also a fundamental piece of statistical work to be done in China. This work forms the basis of nutritionists' research work and it should also form the basis for drawing up production plans in agriculture and the food industry.

In 1959 China undertook a national nutritional investigation and completed an investigation into the four seasonal foods of 27 provinces, towns, cities, and autonomous regions as well as physical investigations of 90,000 people and physiological investigations of 20,000 people. In addition analyses and experiments were carried out to determine and assess the nutritional components of various kinds of foods. As a result of this investigation the basic nutritional state of the Chinese people was determined and this provided the basis for the government's policies on grain quotas and the scientific basis for grain processing requirements. On this basis the Nutritional Academy came up with recommended standards for each

person's daily nutritional needs. As a result of the investigation it was discovered that some regional diseases in China were linked to the nutritional condition of the people there and thus suitable corrective measures were outlined and this was extremely useful in reducing the occurrence of illnesses which had perplexed the people of these regions for centuries.

In some northwestern regions of China a certain kind of "black ringworm" used to be very prevalent during the spring months. In the early stages of the illness the skin is red and swollen but it becomes progressively rougher until it eventually festers and forms scabs. The nutritional investigation showed that this was a nutrient-deficiency illness caused by a lack of nicotinic acid (a kind of aqueous vitamin) and a lack of tryptophan (an amino acid vital to the human body). The reason for these deficiencies was simply that the people in these regions only ate a kind of maize low in tryptophan while the nicotinic acid in the maize was not easily absorbed into the system.

Keshan disease used to be found in a belt running from the northeast down to the southwest. The investigation showed that the belt in which the disease was found was poor in selenium and that crops grown in the area had a very low selenium content. On the other hand, certain areas of Hubei were found to be rich in selenium and in these areas there were frequent instances of people's hair and nails falling out, numbness in the limbs, red and swollen skin, and sometimes festering skin. The nutritionists discovered through their analyses that the cause of the illnesses was too high a concentration of selenium in the food grown in the region.

These investigations proved that to a very great extent many regional diseases were due to a lack of variety in the diet of that region or an overconcentration of or lack of certain vitamins or trace elements in the food. An effective way of preventing these kinds of diseases is to diversify one's food and exchange local food with food from other areas, thereby improving the dietary makeup of the inhabitants of each area.

In 1982 another nutritional investigation was carried out in China and when the results are compared with the investigation carried out in 1959 we can see that the nutritional standards of the Chinese people have improved considerably, although there is still a considerable gap between the nationally recommended standards for nutrition intake and the national average nutrient intake. Thus we are still facing the formidable task of working hard to improve the nutritional standards of the people in China.

We should undertake nutritional investigations on a regular basis. On the basis of the scientific data obtained from the nutritional investigations we should provide guidance for crop planting and food cultivation in various areas so that we may produce more food of a higher nutritional value on the limited amount of cultivable land available. We should also provide guidance for the people's food consumption so as to eliminate various nutrition linked diseases and to improve the nutritional condition of the people and thus improve the standard of their health.

An Important Task Is To Satisfy the People's Protein Needs

Of the three major kinds of nutrients--namely proteins, carbohydrates, and fats, protein is extremely important. All human cells and organs are mainly made of protein. Most active materials in the human body related to bodily functions, such as enzymes connected with metabolism, disease-fighting antibodies, and some hormones which carry out physiological functions are mainly made up of protein. In addition, the regulation of acids and alkalines in the body, the balance of body fluids, and the transmission of hereditary information is all closely related to the presence of protein. Thus protein represents the existential form of life and it is also the material basis for life. As Engels said: "Life is the existential form of protein." If there is an insufficient supply of protein entering the body then it can lead to tardiness in growth and development, reductions in body weight, fatigue, a reduction in the body's resistance to infectious diseases, difficulties in rehabilitation after illness, and even anaemia and dropsy due to nutrient deficiencies.

According to physiologists' experiments, statistics show that an adult body replenishes 3 percent of its protein every day and that for every kilogram in weight around 1 gram of protein per day is needed to maintain the body's nitrogen balance (protein contains nitrogen and the nitrogen balance is the balance achieved between the amount of nitrogen absorbed and consumed in protein). An adult weighing 60 kg, depending on the amount of labor he or she is doing, needs around 70-105 grams of protein a day for replenishment.

Human beings absorb protein from their food. Meat, eggs, milk, and other animal food products as well as many vegetables are all rich in protein. At the same time as actively developing the production of milk, eggs, meat, and so on we must also pay special attention to improving the quality of grain foods so that we may obtain even more protein from nonanimal foods. Not only is this in line with the present reality of economic development in China, it is also in line with the eating habits and customs of the Chinese people. Improving the quality of grain foods mainly means increasing the amount of protein in grains and cereals. Of all agricultural crops, the soybean is the richest in protein, containing 36 percent. What is more the protein in the soybean is of an extremely high quality, that is to say, the distribution in the soybean's protein of the eight aminoacids vital to the human body is very good. Before liberation there was a saying which went "the rich eat meat and the poor eat bean curd." Vegetarians keep in good health mainly by relying on bean products to supplement the body's protein needs. During one period in the past, biased striving for higher grain output along with irrational purchasing prices meant that China's total soybean planting area was constantly reduced and thus total output dropped from more than 20 billion jin in the 1950's to 10 billion jin in the 1970's. One of the main reasons for the occurrence of some regional diseases was the lack of bean products. In some regions of Shandong Province dried sweet potato used to represent around 70 percent of the grain foods available and the protein content of dried sweet potato is only 3 percent. Thus, since the supply of protein was insufficient in these areas the rate of nutrition-linked diseases amongst children was very high. Nutritionists suggested to

the relevant leading cadres that more soybeans should be produced. The cadres accepted this suggestion and the occurrence of these diseases dropped greatly. They said that in the past they had not known that there was such an important relationship between beans and one's health and that if someone had told them they could have arranged greater bean production much earlier. Thus we can see that it is very important and useful for regional leadership cadres to study and learn about nutrition.

In addition to increasing the cultivation of soybeans, improvements to plant varieties is another way of increasing the protein content of grains and cereals. For example, hybridization has already been used to produce a kind of maize rich in lysine whose protein content is 50 percent higher than that of other varieties of maize. Other crops such as rice, wheat, and common sorghum are also being examined and efforts are being made to hybridize new varieties, and while attention is paid to production targets, emphasis should also be placed on increasing the protein content of these crops.

Oil crops such as soybeans, rapeseed, peanuts, and sesame seeds all contain large amounts of protein in their dried cake form after the extraction of the oil. At present China produces around 30 billion jin of various kinds of dried cake every year and this cake is normally used as fertilizer, representing an enormous waste of protein. We should first of all consider using a certain percentage as fodder so as to solve the problem of protein deficiency in animal feeds and at the same time some of these cakes could be processed to provide a very good form of edible protein for humans.

Edible fungi also represent a source of protein and they have now attracted attention in many countries. Thus, while being a very traditional food, fungi are also seeing a comeback as a result of between 10 and 20 years of work on the artificial nurturing of edible fungi. In the 1950's the world output of edible fungi was only 70,000 tons while in 1976 it had already reached 1.21 million tons. The protein content of edible fungi is very high and in addition these fungi also contain many kinds of vitamins and as such they are able to increase resistance to viral diseases and also dissolve a certain amount of cholesterol and prevent the occurrence of tumors. For these reasons fungi have become known throughout the world as "health products." In the last few years China's production of edible fungi has developed very fast and last year it stood at around 250,000 dan (of dried fungi) with annual production value standing at about 450 million yuan. Today 23 supply and marketing cooperatives at provincial level throughout the country have entered the development of edible fungi production into their plans for supporting rural diversified management while the commercial department intends to set up edible fungi technological development centers in Shijiazhuang and various other places. These measures will ensure that production of edible fungi in China develops normally, providing prosperity for the peasants while at the same time providing the markets with a large quantity of extremely nutritious products.

In addition, the unicellular protein industry is using fermentation technology to produce bacteria, yeast, molds, and various other microorganic

proteins and this represents another important way of opening up the protein resources available to us through industrial techniques. This industry produces protein by using such raw materials as petroleum, waste liquid paper pulp, molasses (a waste product from sugar factories), alcohol waste, and natural gas. In such a densely populated country as China, where the amount of cultivated land is small, the unicellular protein industry has a bright future.

Edible Products Should Be Manufactured on the Basis of Rational Nutrition

In recent years the food industries in some developed countries have developed more in the direction of nutritional design and refined processing, manufacturing their food products on the basis of a rational and suitable nutritional makeup, thus improving the existing food products' nutritional value or manufacturing new, special foods. For example, a bill in the United States says that bread must be fortified with vitamin B and this law may not be contravened. In some countries lysine is used as a strengthening agent in flour or rice and this represents an economic means of increasing the amount of protein in the human body. Because the lysine content of protein in cereals and grains is very low, part of the vital amino acids in grains and cereals cannot be used by the human body. Experiments have shown that 1 gram of lysine added to every 1 kg of flour permits the amino acids in the flour, which previously could not be used, to play their important role, and thus the nutritional value of the bread is increased. As another example, some countries have tried to reduce the occurrence of obesity and coronary heart disease by carrying out a large amount of research into "health products" low in calories, low in fat and sugar, or totally without fat and low in salt or low in cholesterol.

Convenience foods save time and energy and are nutritionally rich and hygienically prepared, and at present they are developing fast in developed countries. There are now over 12,000 different kinds of convenience food. According to investigations, cooking time in a U.S. household is reduced from 119 minutes a day to 32 minutes a day as a result of eating convenience foods. In the United States 80 percent of restaurants provide convenience foods and there are 4.7 million fast food restaurants scattered all over the country which total \$80 billion in retail sales every year. Some 70 percent of food expenditure in a U.S. household goes on convenience foods. In the Japanese food industry there is a very wide variety of convenience foods available and these have already become the mainstay of the food industry with production now serving up to 50 million people.

Although the food industry in China has been developing very quickly, it is still some way from satisfying the people's needs. In China many married couples both work full time and no matter whether they are government cadres, scientists, peasants, or workers, household chores and responsibilities have now become a heavy burden as they struggle courageously forward in their work toward socialist modernization. Some 40 percent of the elderly intellectuals find themselves occupied and tied up in household chores. If in China we could work hard to step up the production of convenience foods during the development of the food industry

in general, taking care to control a rational nutritional content in such foods, putting in suitable amounts of additives, depending on the dietary makeup of the region for which the food is being manufactured, and thereby increasing the food's nutritional value, then not only would this allow everyone to focus all their energy on socialist modernized construction, it would also improve the population's health and enhance the physical quality of the people's bodies. China's food industry has a great future and we should pay special attention to it.

We Must Focus on Setting Up a Team of Nutritional Scientists and Technologists

The study of people's nutritional problems requires a team of scientific and technological experts. Today, nutrition is a very popular subject in many countries and there is now quite a considerable number of people working in this field. In the United States, Japan, Brazil, and various other countries, hospitals, kindergartens, canteens, restaurants, and food factories are all required by law to employ a nutritionist, without which they may not operate. For example, in hospitals the nutritionists have to write out nutrition prescriptions for patients in every ward. Many universities have a department of nutrition or a department of food manufacturing and many secondary level schools of nutrition are training large numbers of nutritionists. In some countries national and regional nutritional research centers have been set up to research nutrition. All of these things are having a very positive effect in improving the health of the people in these countries.

In China the numbers of people carrying out research into nutrition and food in general are not large but they have done a considerable amount of work, such as the two nutrition investigations, investigations into and prevention of regional diseases, research into the production of nutritional food for children and the drawing up of standard daily nutritional requirements for adults. All of this work has been extremely important. However, because in the past we tended to ignore the training of nutritionists, we now find ourselves with a shortage of such experts. The older generation of nutritionists are very concerned about this. We should adopt all kinds of active measures to train a new team of nutritionists so that we may set up, as fast as possible, some nutritional research bodies which will then be able to give full expression to the role of nutrition and to improve the physical quality and health of the people.

It could be said that nutrition is the study of how to eat scientifically. Nutrition has an extremely important role to play in the organization of agricultural production, the development of the food industry, and guidance of the people's eating habits. The difference between having nutritional guidance and not having such guidance under similar material conditions is enormous. We have an outstanding socialist system and we have the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and we have a glorious tradition of caring for the well-being of the people. We foresee that not only will the people eat their fill, they will also be able to eat nutritiously and hygienically and thus the people's health will strengthen and improve and our race will become even more thriving and prosperous.

ARTISTS MUST TREASURE THE HOPES OF THE PEOPLE

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 pp 34-35

[Article by Wang Ziyue [3769 1311 6851]]

[Text] In his speech at a discussion on the ideological front 2 years ago, Comrade Hu Qiaomu opposed the tendency for spiritual products to become commodities. And in June this year, Premier Zhao Ziyang warned us against this problem in his government work report to the Sixth NPC. He said: "While effort must be made to continue to overcome 'leftist' mistakes, it is at the same time necessary to guard against and pay enough attention to the tendency of certain spiritual products that have apparently and totally become commodities with a bad influence, disregarding social effects, and effective measures must be taken to correct this situation."

Where does the evil wind of spiritual products becoming commodities come from? We can say that this wind has come from the capitalist world. In capitalist society, where money is almighty, it has become a matter of common practice to write bad books and stage bad theatrical works for the purpose of making money. This practice is a method of becoming rich used by capitalists and it is also an ideological corrosive for the laboring people. But even in such a society, there are a number of advanced ideologists who are concerned with the ideological situation in society and who are daring enough to have come to the fore to oppose and hit at such evil deeds. A characteristic figure in this aspect was the famous French enlightenment ideologist of the 18th century, Rousseau.

Rousseau wrote a 100,000-word essay (in his "Les Confessions," he referred to "Correspondence With Dalangbei [6671 2597 6296] on Discussion of Drama"), in which he seriously criticized the drama that did not help transform social traditions but instead corrupted public morals. And yet Rousseau indiscriminately denied all drama, no matter whether good or bad; it was apparent that he was theoretically lopsided. But in spite of this, his exposure of bad theatrical works was merciless, daring, sharp, and profound.

*I have translated this letter into Chinese and certain passages of the translation will be carried in "Collected Translated Articles on Literature and Art Theory," published by the Literature and Art Joint Publishing Company.

He paid very much attention to the social effect of drama; no matter how famous a scenario was, he would ruthlessly criticize it if the social effect of the performance of this work was bad. He acknowledged that Moliere was a genius and spoke highly of his lofty character. And yet he was of the opinion that the social effect of the performance of theatrical works by Moliere was not good, that in Moliere's works the honest were befooled and turned into idiots so as to get big laughs from the audience while the petty, tricky swindlers, the unctuous vagabonds, and playboys that were fond of flirting women were applauded. After watching such performances, Rousseau came to the conclusion that such plays have no other role than corrupting the morals of young people. Of course these frightening views of Rousseau's could in no way be tolerated by men of honor and it was only natural that these views were regarded as heretical beliefs. But this view of opposing art's becoming a commodity has been regarded by advanced people in the world as a treasure that consequently has since been handed down.

The creator of modern dance, famous U.S. dancer Duncan said that she was a student of Rousseau and one source of her ideas in dancing was Rousseau's work "Emile." She was also very resolute in opposing art's becoming a commodity.

Paragraph nine of the "My Life" mentions that when Duncan's talent began to emerge, she found herself in economic difficulties, and she was often terribly upset because she had no money to pay rent and she suffered from cold because she could not afford to turn coal in the stove to get warm. It was in such a situation that she was offered a high fee to perform in an entertainment park; and she refused at once. It is very interesting to read this anecdote: "One day,...a well-dressed gentleman came to visit me. He wore an expensive fur-collared overcoat, with a diamond ring on his finger. He said: 'I am from Dublin. I was informed that you are staging barefoot performances.' (You can imagine how shocked I was that my dance art was described in such a way.) 'I am from the biggest entertainment park and I would like to sign a contract with you at once.' Saying this, he rubbed his hands together and he was smiling, as if he was bringing a big fortune to me. But on the other hand, I was like an injured snail that hurriedly shrank into its shell. Indifferently, I said: 'Oh, thank you. But I do not like to perform my art in the park.' He was surprised and said: 'Some of the best artists are performing in our entertainment park and they also can earn much money. I promise to pay you 500 marks for one evening's performance and this figure will be increased later. We will also spare no effort to publicize you as the first barefoot dancer in the world. You will promise, won't you?' 'No, absolutely not!' I repeated my words and at last I lost my temper. 'I will not promise, no matter what the conditions are.' ... 'Now, please get out!' 'Will you still want to refuse even if I pay 1,000 marks for one evening?' It seemed that he was feeling suffocated. 'Of course I will,' I said seriously. 'I will not promise even if you pay me 10 to 100,000. You do not understand the goal I am seeking.'" Duncan resolutely refused to perform her art in entertainment circles and the reason was no doubt because such circles were where the shows of vulgar interest were staged.

What was the goal that Duncan was seeking? She said that she wanted "to make people understand, through the expressions of body movements, the beauty and purity of the bodies and souls of human beings and to refuse to use her creation to while away the time of the idle rich bourgeoisie at their leisure." In 1905, she visited Russia to perform and in this country she witnessed bloody massacres of the broad masses of workers by the Russian tsar and this experience completely changed her world outlook. She said: "The whole of my life would be quite different if I had not seen this event. There, when I was facing endless ranks of people and tragedy, I swore to myself that I would devote the rest of my life to serving the people that have been trampled underfoot."

Of course, such an artist as Duncan would be unpopular in capitalist countries. Having run into snags and been foiled everywhere, she finally found the new world of the USSR that was born following the October Revolution and she happily threw herself into the embrace of this country. And before her departure, she wrote a letter to Lunacharski [4151 6719 1390 1422 2448 1015] who was a member of the Soviet Russian People's Education Committee. She said in her letter: "I will never hear of exchanging my works for money. I am disgusted with bourgeois art becoming a commodity. It is a tragedy that in the past I have never been able to contribute my works to the broad masses of the people for whom the works are created." She sincerely hoped that she would be able to dance for the laboring people and perform for them voluntarily. She said to Lunacharski: "If you agree to these conditions, I will be glad to work for the Republic of Russia and its people."

Having read this anecdote of Duncan and consequently linked it with the vulgar performances that have been exposed by the newspapers, I have uneasy feelings. I do not know what the feelings are of the comrades who have taken part in such performances after they have read this anecdote of Duncan.

Of course, we must also see that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our literature and art have followed a healthy road and their orientation is correct. Most actors and actresses are honest and upright and have a lofty morality. And there are many that can be matched with Duncan and one of them is famous Beijing opera actor Ye Shaolan. Over the past few years, he has refused "invitations" to perform on many occasions although he was offered much money and he is disgusted with the performances that are aimed at nothing but making money. He is of the opinion that to do so will spoil the moral quality of literary and art workers, corrupt the ranks of actors and actresses, and lead socialist literature and art in a wrong direction. He said that the more famous performers become, the more strict the demands they must make of themselves; they must in no way disregard justice for the sake of their private interests.

It is totally correct to say do not disregard justice for the sake of private interest. The harm caused by the arts becoming commodities is known to all. Yet there are people who are keen on such practice and the reason is that they will not hesitate to disregard justice when it is in

their personal interest. If literary and art workers do not take a strong stand on this question, they will consequently make mistakes.

It is a sacred obligation of literary and art workers to uphold the principle of educating the people with ideology of patriotism, collectivization, socialism, and communism and to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization. Let us bear in mind these words of Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report: "All our ideological and literary and art workers must treasure their heavy responsibility toward the people and treasure the hopes the people place in them."

CSO: 4004/48

SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL PRODUCTS CANNOT BE DIVORCED FROM THEIR SPIRITUAL OBJECTIVE

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 pp 36-39

[Article by Zheng Wenlin [6774 2429 2651]]

[Text] At present, agriculture, industry, commerce, party organs, and so on, are all undergoing reform, and reform is beginning in the fields of culture, education, and so on. However, reform in the sphere of spiritual production is unlike both structural reform and the reform of material production spheres. This fact is dictated by the characteristics of spiritual production. Spiritual production has its own spiritual aim; socialist spiritual products cannot be divorced from their own spiritual objective.

The survival of mankind depends on material necessities (these are fundamental), and on spiritual necessities. In order to satisfy people's needs in both of these aspects, human social production is also divided into material and spiritual production. In primitive society, because the forces of production were low, these two aspects of human production were not divided. Later, with the development of social production, there appeared social division of labor, and mankind's spiritual production was separated from material production.

After the division between spiritual and material production, there came the problem of the relationship between the two. Marx said: "From a certain form of material production is formed the following: First, a certain social structure; second, a certain relationship between man and nature. People's state system and their spiritual forms are dictated by these two things, and therefore the nature of people's spiritual production is also dictated by these two things." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 26, p 296) This statement by Marx tells us that a certain society's spiritual production must be decided by two factors: One is "a certain social structure," which means the society's economic base; the second is "a certain relationship between man and nature," which refers to the social forces of production. The social forces of production provide spiritual production with a certain material base and material means, including material means of subsistence such as food, water, accommodation and clothing, along with material means of production such as factories, machinery, paper,

film, and so on, all of which are necessary for the production of spiritual products. The society's economic base, on the other hand, decides who social production is carried out for, and in whose service. Of course, the development of spiritual and material production is unbalanced, and spiritual production has its own relative independence of development.

This relationship between material and spiritual production demands the following: First, a certain proportional relationship must be maintained between the two. Socialist material production must have a certain spiritual production to go with it. Thinking which takes only material production seriously while looking down on spiritual production is mistaken. Second, socialist spiritual production must be adapted to the socialist economic base, and be regulated by it. Therefore, in the reform of socialist spiritual production, we must first take care to put the socialist orientation in the prime position. If we abandon the socialist orientation, we will be going against both the nature and the aim of socialist spiritual production.

In socialist society, commodity production still exists within the sphere of material production. Spiritual production is a complex area, and we cannot say that all spiritual products are commodities, nor that they all have the nature of commodity exchange. For example, things like education, libraries, museums, and many scientific projects are all developed through state funding; they are by no means products, nor do they have a commodity exchange nature. However, the majority of spiritual products have now taken the form of commodity exchange. Spiritual products like books, paintings, films, and so on, now have the double nature of commodities, that is, use value and value. People buy them in the sphere of circulation (the market) through certain means of circulation (currency), and only thus are they able to satisfy the needs of their own spiritual lives. To watch a play, people must also pay a certain amount of money, which also involves a question of the mutual exchange of labor between people, and carries a certain commodity exchange nature. Some comrades equate commodities with "money," and in their opposition to the "sole pursuit of money," propose that in all cases "spiritual products should not be commodities." This is worth discussing.

However, spiritual products are commodities with different characteristics from other commodities, which are that idealistic spiritual products all have a certain ideological or spiritual content, and have a spiritual aim. It would be hard to claim that commodities like food, clothing, and bicycles express any ideological content, or have any spiritual aim; their use value lies in their satisfaction of the material needs of the people. Spiritual products like books, paintings, sculptures, plays, and films, on the other hand, are different; through their material forms, they express a sort of thinking, and have a certain spiritual aim. The reason why people need them is to satisfy their own needs in the sphere of the spirit. The activities of cultural and artistic workers are even more like this; they all have a certain ideological content, and a certain spiritual aim.

What, then, decides the ideology expressed in these spiritual products and activities, and the spiritual aim which they possess? On the surface, it seems that the various producers who produce them decide these things, but in fact, they are decided by a certain class or set of social relations. Because each spiritual producer comes from society, and in a class society is also a class member, his thinking must be influenced by a certain set of social relations or a certain class, such that his spiritual products will in turn express the ideology of a certain class or certain social relations. The ideological content and spiritual aim of spiritual products will be different in different societies and different classes. For example, in the feudal society of China, the spiritual products of the landlord class advocated a whole set of thinking concerned with loyalty, filial piety, compassion, righteousness, and so on, and the spiritual aim which they pursued was the maintenance of feudal domination. In capitalist society, the spiritual products of the capitalist class advocate so-called "liberty, equality, and fraternity," along with individualism, the idea that money is supreme, and so on; the spiritual aim which they pursue is the maintenance of the domination of the capitalist class. In socialist society, however, the ideological content of spiritual products changes completely, and embodies the scientific system or ideology of the proletariat--the system of communist ideology--and their spiritual aim is to use revolutionary, healthy ideology to educate the people, and inspire them to build socialism, and to satisfy the ever-increasing spiritual needs of the people.

From this, we can see that spiritual products without ideological content do not exist. At present, some people in literary and arts circles are advocating "nonideological" works and negating the ideological nature of works of art and the ideological content of artistic forms; this is obviously incorrect. Of course, when we say that spiritual products always express some ideological content, this ideology, even in a class society, need not be of a class nature. For example, landscape paintings in class society by no means carried any class nature, but they nevertheless expressed some ideological content, and possessed a certain spiritual aim. Since spiritual products have their own spiritual aim, spiritual producers in our socialist society must give consideration to their own responsibility toward society and the people, and in spiritual production, what ideological content they are to put into their works: Is it communist or bourgeois ideology; is it collectivist or individualist ideology; is it lofty, beautiful thinking, or low, vulgar thinking, and so on. This is a question facing spiritual producers, and one which they must answer seriously.

Since the majority of spiritual products appear in the form of commodities, they must to a certain extent abide by the laws of commodity production--the regulation or influence of the law of value--and therefore spiritual production departments and individuals must take into account questions of the capital needed for this production, the price of the products, profits, and so on. A socialist spiritual production enterprise, such as a publishing house, a film factory, or the like, cannot but calculate capital, or pay attention to economic results. At present in our country, some spiritual production departments are cumbersome and overstaffed, and adding to the complacency created by years of "eating from the same big pot," have

suppressed the initiative of spiritual producers, and have therefore produced the result that our country spends a lot of money but fails to get the proper results, and the people's spiritual needs cannot be satisfied. This situation constitutes one of the problems which we must solve in our reform of the sphere of spiritual production. The reform, by enabling all spiritual production departments to achieve expanded reproduction, will satisfy the ever-growing spiritual and cultural needs of the people.

However, as we have said, spiritual products are by no means ordinary products; they express a sort of ideology within their material body, and have their own spiritual aim. Therefore, we cannot approach the question of profit from spiritual products as we would approach it with other sorts of product. Commodity production and exchange under socialist conditions already have fundamental differences from the sole pursuit of profit, the blind acceptance of the law of value, and so on, which prevails in commodity production under the capitalist system of private ownership. Therefore, socialist spiritual products are less in a position to take profit as their motive, but must instead serve the spiritual aim of spiritual production itself. In this way, in its approach to the question of profits in the sphere of spiritual products, the state must make different demands on different sectors. In general, it should require that small profits be maintained, so as to facilitate the maintenance of simple reproduction and progress to expanded reproduction; some, on the other hand, should be required merely to make no losses, while others should be subsidized entirely by the state, such as education, libraries, museums, or publishing, the arts, and so on, which are of advantage to the education of the people and the satisfaction of their cultural and spiritual needs, those which have genuine academic value, and cultural value; if at present they are unable to make a profit, or they even require subsidies, the government must pay money to support and develop them. Of course, it is precisely these spiritual production activities and departments, whose nature dictates that the state will not demand profits and will even subsidize them, which must carry out economic accounting, lay stress on economic results, and do their utmost to spend less money.

If our socialist spiritual production takes profits as its sole aim, and "looks toward money" in everything, paying no attention to whether or not it is satisfying the spiritual lives of the people, which constitutes its primary aim, then it is not basically any different to capitalist spiritual production. We all know that in capitalist society, both material and spiritual products have become highly commercialized, and just as Lenin said: "All things--land, human labor, human personality, conscience, love, and science, inevitably become things which can be bought and sold." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 12, p 282) The basic nature of capitalists, which is to pursue profit, means that the spiritual production which these capitalists control has as its aim the earning of money, and as long as they earn money, all sorts of low class, vulgar, crude and even destructive things may be produced in large quantities without limit. The commercialization of spiritual production is an important reason for the creation of the spiritual

crisis on the basis of a high degree of capitalist development. Therefore, though the majority of the spiritual products in our socialist society are commodities, and are regulated by the law of value within a certain sphere, we oppose the divorce of spiritual production from its own spiritual aim, and its commercialization. What spiritual producers are involved in is lofty work called "human spiritual engineering," and the value of their creations cannot be valued in monetary terms.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there have been great developments in our news, publishing, literature and arts, theory, education and so forth, and a flourishing situation comparable to the hundred flowers period has appeared. The spiritual products and spiritual food which the people have been given are incomparable not only with the "Great Cultural Revolution," but with the 17 years before the "Cultural Revolution." However, class struggle still exists within a certain sphere, and under conditions of opening up to the outside and enlivening the domestic economy, all sorts of capitalist corrupt ideology and customs are taking the opportunity to enter, corrupting our spiritual producers. One important manifestation of this is the ideology of "looking toward money" which has arisen in some people over the past few years, which is also the tendency toward commercialization and away from the spiritual aim in spiritual production. Even more worthy of note is that some people are of the mistaken opinion that the sole purpose of the reform is "money." Therefore, they do not accord with the spiritual needs of the people in their building of socialist modernization, nor with the direction and principles of socialism, thereby placing greater demands on socialist spiritual production, but instead think only of ways to "make money." These phenomena remind us that in the reform of spiritual production, we must by no means forget the basic principle that socialist spiritual products must not be divorced from their own spiritual aim. Carrying out reform in the sphere of spiritual production is a question of solving the problem of economic results (including profits), but this by no means implies that we must "look toward money" to the neglect of all else, but rather that this is only one of the problems to be solved. An even more important problem to be solved in the reform of the spiritual production sphere is how to make full use of the merits of the socialist system, and enable socialist spiritual products, both in quantity and in quality, to shoulder the task of educating and inspiring the people, and thereby to better satisfy the spiritual needs of the broad masses of the people.

CSO: 4004/47

EXPLANATIONS OF SEVERAL IMPORTANT NOTIONS IN 'SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING'

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 pp 40-47

[Article by the RED FLAG Theoretical Education Editorial Office; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] V. Concerning Socialist Economic Construction

19. /"Under the condition of a proportionate imbalance in the economy, a firm determination to make the necessary correct readjustment constitutes the logical premise for our economy to progress toward normal and stable development."/ ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 147)

(By Ji Si [7162 1835])

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party Central Committee, starting from the current condition of the economic construction in our country and following repeated discussions and taking into consideration the situation as a whole, advocated in 1979 the guideline of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving." In December 1980, a decision was made to further readjust the national economy. This represented an important policy decision based on the ideological line of being practical and realistic in economic construction and aiming at rectifying "leftist" errors to enable our economy to proceed on the healthy road of development.

Marx' theory on reproduction has taught us: Social production is divided into two big departments, namely, production of means of production and production of means of consumption. Mutual coordination of these two production departments and maintenance of a rational proportion between them is the fundamental condition for the normal progress of social reproduction. Concretely speaking, between important departments of the national economy, and between accumulation and consumption, a rational proportion must be maintained. Marx pointed out: "To obtain varying quantities of products commensurate with varying quantities of need, it is necessary to put out varying kinds, and a definite quantity, of gross social labor power. This /necessity/ of /distribution/ of social labor power according to a definite ratio can never be eradicated by a /definite form/ of social

production. What is susceptible of change is its /form of manifestation/." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 32, p 541) Under a capitalist system, the means of production are owned by the capitalists. It is impossible to make a planned regulation of production on a society-wide basis. What regulation is possible is only through blind regulation by means of the law of value in accordance with proportionate subjective demands and as a result of repeated damages inflicted by recurring economic crises. Under a socialist system, the establishment of the system of public ownership of the means of production has created the logical premise for the realization of planned economy. We certainly can, and must, consciously readjust the serious proportionate imbalance left behind by history or brought about by errors in work.

The historical background for readjustment of the national economy advocated in 1979 by the party Central Committee and the State Council was: The long-standing problem of an important and serious proportionate imbalance in the national economy was due to historical conditions in our country's economy prior to liberation, to our wishes, that had existed all along, to achieve quick results in economic construction following the fruition of the First 5-Year Plan, and also to the 10 years' ravages of the "Great Cultural Revolution." In the first 2 years after the smashing of the "gang of four," economic recovery and development was proceeding rather rapidly, but due to the violent effects of the 10 years' internal disturbance not having been sufficiently estimated and the "leftist" errors in economic work not having been rectified, we continued to one-sidedly strive for high targets and high speed and further enlarged the scale of capital construction which had already surpassed the capability of the country. Too many heavy industrial projects, particularly in the iron and steel industry, were undertaken and we somewhat overexerted ourselves in the importation of whole-set machinery equipment and the utilization of foreign capital. The proportionate imbalance was thus made all the more serious and glaring, as mainly shown in the following:

1. A serious imbalance in the proportionate relationship between agriculture and industry. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, but agriculture in our country has been, for a prolonged period of time, backward. In the 20 years before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, its development had been particularly slow. The proportion represented by agriculture in the gross value of industrial and agricultural output was 43.3 percent in 1957 but dropped to 27.8 percent in 1978, while for the same years, that of industry rose from 56.7 percent to 72.2 percent. This large-scale fall in the position occupied by agriculture illustrates the lack of coordination in the development of industry and agriculture. Supply of agricultural products has lagged far behind the population growth rate, the growth of industry, and needs for improving the people's livelihood. By 1978, the per-capita share in grain production was only slightly higher than that in 1957 but was lower than in 1957 in the case of cotton and edible oils. In the period of the First 5-Year Plan, there were exports of our agricultural products, but in 1978, we had to import grain, cotton, oils and sugar and one-fifth of our total foreign exchange earnings had to be spent on this score. This shows that if we do

not adopt measures to step up agricultural development and readjust the proportionate relationship between agriculture and industry, our economy will be unable to achieve a steady development, and construction of the four modernizations will meet with immense difficulties.

2. A serious imbalance in the proportionate relationship between light industry and heavy industry. For a prolonged period of time, in capital construction investments as a whole, the proportion occupied by investments in light industry has all along been rather low whereas the ratio for investments in heavy industry has always been rather high. Taking the gross national investments as the base 100, during the period of the First 5-Year Plan, investments in heavy industry made up 38.7 percent, and those in light industry, 6.8 percent; during the period of the Third 5-Year Plan, investments in heavy industry occupied 54.5 percent whereas those in light industry, 4.7 percent; during the Fourth 5-Year Plan period, investments in heavy industry occupied 52.1 percent, and light industry, 6.1 percent; and in 1978, the ratios were: heavy industry, 55.7 percent and light industry, 5.7 percent. Owing to the small size of the investments, the growth of light industry has been retarded. Of the gross value of industrial output, light industry accounted for 53.1 percent in 1957 but dropped to 42.7 percent in 1978; whereas in the case of heavy industry, during the corresponding period, the ratio rose from 46.9 percent to 57.3 percent. Supplies to the market of the major light industrial products have fallen short for a prolonged period of time, and even under conditions of a slow growth in the purchasing power of the populace, they have still failed to meet the people's needs.

3. A serious imbalance in the proportionate relationship between the fuel industry and other industries. Although the growth rate of the gross fuel output volume of our country is relatively fast, yet, because of the irrational structure of industry and other causes such as the poor management of enterprises, a serious waste of energy has resulted. The growth speed in energy production cannot catch up with the growth speed in consumption. On the one hand, this state of affairs has prevented many plants from running at full capacity on account of energy shortage and they cannot bring their production capacity into full play; on the other hand it has caused the energy industry to produce in excess of its capacity, bringing about imbalances in excavation and between excavation and storage. In 1978, coal mines and coal pits found to have been suffering from intense and continuous excavation and from an excavating disproportion and imbalance amounted to 22 percent of the gross production capacity of mines under the unified coal allocation of the state. In the case of the petroleum industry, the shortage in reserve resources has generated a steep decline in growth rate. In contrast, industries with a high energy consumption rate as the iron and steel industry and the processing industries have still developed blindly.

4. A serious imbalance in the proportionate relationship between accumulation and consumption. The proportion represented by accumulation in the expended portion of the national income was 24.2 percent in the First 5-Year Plan period and was 26.3 percent during the Third 5-Year Plan period.

During the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," production was disrupted and the growth rate of the national income was lower but during the Fourth 5-Year Plan period, the accumulation rate went up to 33 percent and was 30.9 percent in 1976. In the years 1977 and 1978, after the smashing of the "gang of four," it was still respectively 32.3 percent and 36.5 percent. This high accumulation rate over a prolonged period has squeezed out consumption on the part of the people. At the same time, in capital construction investments, the proportion of nonproductive accumulation directly related to the people's livelihood has continuously declined, thus bringing about stringent housing conditions, retarded and slow development of cultural, educational and public health enterprises and serious shortages in public facilities in cities and towns.

The above conditions indicated that economic readjustment must be carried out. As a matter of fact, following the implementation in recent years of the guideline of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving," commendable results were achieved therefrom. At present, the national economy has removed the state of instability due to the serious imbalances in its proportionate relationships, and is gradually on the track of healthy development. Obvious improvements have been made in the extremely backward conditions and in the state of too-high an accumulation rate in agriculture and in light industry. There has been a consistent rise in agricultural production. In 1982, compared with 1978, production of grain increased by 16 percent; cotton 66 percent; edible oils 126 percent; sugar 83 percent; and tobacco, silk worms, pork, beef and mutton all showed production increases of over 50 percent. The gross value of agricultural output averaged an annual increase of 7.5 percent of the gross output value of industry and agriculture, agriculture's proportion rose from 27.8 percent in 1978 to 33.6 percent in 1982. Light industry, likewise, has made relatively large progress. Between 1979 and 1982, its average annual increase was 11.8 percent, surpassing heavy industry's average annual increase of 3.4 percent. Supplies of industrial goods--daily use were in the majority of cases plentiful. Heavy industry has gradually rectified the orientation of its service direction. As a result of the readjustment and consolidation of the industrial structure and making it more rational, and under the condition of the gross volume of energy consumption registering an average annual increase of only 1.9 percent, industry as a whole has developed at an annual growth rate of 7.2 percent. This represented an immense victory in the readjustment of the economy. The accumulation rate was readjusted from the 36.5 percent of 1978 to 29 percent in 1982, the volume of consumption funds has sizably increased, and the people's livelihood in the cities and the countryside has clearly improved. In fact, during the period of readjustment, we have been able not only to maintain the stability of the whole economic situation but also to maintain a fairly high economic growth rate. In 1982, the gross value of industrial and agricultural output in the country amounted to 829.1 billion yuan, an increase of 32.6 percent over 1978, averaging an annual increase of 7.3 percent. Facts have amply shown that the policy of economic readjustment was entirely correct.

Naturally, we must realize that the tasks of readjustment have not yet been completed. Difficult tasks are still ahead in readjusting such sectors as the structure of products, the structure of technology, the structure of the enterprises, and so forth. More importantly, we must not, just because the situation has turned for the better, become too anxious for results and blindly expand the investments in capital construction, thereby bringing about new proportionate imbalances in the national economy. We must definitely insist on the principle of being practical and realistic and on the policy of taking stable steps forward in construction. We must further readjust well the national economy, step up the reform, concentrate funds to strengthen focal construction, firmly grasp the technical transformation of existing enterprises, strive hard to enhance economic results, and consolidate and seek further advancement of the extremely good economic situation at the moment.

20. /"Along the various economic fronts, it is necessary to carry out important reforms not only in technology but also in the operation system and organizational structure."/ ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 126)

(By Zheng Hongqing [6774 3163 1987])

Following the party and the state shifting their focal point of work to socialist modernization with economic construction as the center, our economic fronts have been presented with two outstanding problems, namely: 1) Science and technology being far behind the world's advanced level; and 2) the economic system, including our economic management system and organizational structure, being extremely irrational, seriously impeding the advancement of the social productive force. In view of this situation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly pointed out that the economic front must carry out reforms in technology and in the management system.

Over the past 30 years, modern science and technology have developed by leaps and bounds and have been applied to production on an unprecedentedly large scale and at high speed. Raising the social labor productivity rate and enhancing economic results have become increasingly dependent on improvement in technology. As a result, in many countries of the world, their economic departments and enterprises have speeded up renovation of their production technique and offered new products to the market. However, over a prolonged period in the past, due to the effects of "leftist" thinking, in economic construction in our country, we strove one-sidedly for speed, emphasized production but overlooked technique, and stressed new building but neglected remaking and renovation. We devoted too much financial power, material resources, and manpower to capital construction while the technical transformation of the existing enterprises, so urgently needed, was sadly disregarded. Among the several hundred thousand communication and industrial enterprises throughout the country, with the exception of a minority whose technical equipment is more or less advanced, the great majority are generally bothered by such problems as antiquated equipment, backward production technique, products "being of the same pattern through the years," and weakness in technology, and so on. Moreover, they are characterized by other symptoms such as a high consumption

rate of energy and raw materials, scarcity in product variety, poor quality of products, and low labor productivity rate. If these symptoms are not rectified, it will be extremely difficult to achieve development of the productive force of the whole society and enhancement of the economic results.

In technical transformation, we must have regard for the national economy as a whole and must carry it out systematically and with due note of the focal points, following compilation of the general rules and the trade regulations. First of all, we must select as focal tasks projects which are related to the national economy and the people's livelihood and which cost little but can achieve quick results and good comprehensive benefits. We must give a prominent place to projects involving the renovation and transformation of technical equipment which can effect economy in energy consumption and promote energy development. According to the actual conditions in our country, at present we should concentrate our strength on, and grasp well, the technical transformation of industrially developed central cities and towns, principal industries and trades, and a number of backbone enterprises. In order to realize the objectives of technical transformation, it is necessary to adopt a series of concrete measures, such as rationally determining the ratio of technical transformation funds in the gross volume of fixed asset investments, systematically raising the depreciation rate of fixed assets, introducing those advanced techniques which conform to the national conditions of our country and stepping up the technical training of employees and workers. Technical transformation and industrial reorganization must proceed abreast. We must vigorously develop specialization and cooperation and, taking due note of our own capability, undertake the new construction of a number of enterprises with a representative modern scientific and technological level, and newly arising trades and industries, so as to convert, in an all-round manner, socialist economy onto a technical foundation for modernized large-scale production.

Reforms in technology have helped to solve problems concerning the productive force, but problems relating to certain portions and certain links of production relations which do not fit in with the development of the productive force can be solved only through reforms in the system and organization structure, that is to say, reforms of the economic system. In "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," Comrade Deng has made a very penetrating elucidation of the necessity and urgency of reforms in the economic system and also of the direction, principle, and method of the reforms. He has thus pointed out the road for our reform work.

In many respects, our original economic system had been formed under the influence of "leftist" thinking and, due to the lack of experience, to the inappropriate copying of foreign methods, and to the influence of ancient thinking and ancient customs left over from history, it really had many flaws and defects. Concerning the management system, the outstanding problem was the failure to set up a rigid responsibility system. This has caused a dislocation between responsibility, power, and benefit in the economic units. The various systems on planning, price, taxation, currency, foreign trade, wages, and so on, all had many portions inconsistent with the

demand for the development of the productive force. As for the organization structure, the main problems were the lack of a clear-cut and rational division of work between the party, the government, and the enterprises. The party superseded the jobs of the government, while between the government and the enterprises the demarcation was not exactly clear. Frequently, the leadership was composed of many heads who vied with each other for power; the departments divided out their spheres of influence, while the localities enforced regional blockades, in this way severing the internal relationships of the economy. In addition, the structure of the ownership system was too unitary. All the above were disadvantageous to the vast masses of the populace displaying their enthusiasm and initiative, seriously impeding the development of the social productive force. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointedly said: "If reforms are not carried out now, our modernization enterprise and socialist enterprise would be buried." (p 140)

Reform of the economic system implies that under the logical premise of firmly insisting on the basic political system and economic system of socialism, we reform those systems which do not conform to the needs of developing the productive force or to the people's interests, change the state's form of control of the economic life and also the form of internal management of the enterprises, and gradually set up a socialist economic system which has special Chinese characteristics. The reforms should cover an extensive area, principally embodying the following:

First, under the logical premise of insisting on state-run economy occupying the leading position, we should vigorously develop collective economy, appropriately develop individual economy of the laborers and certain Chinese-foreign jointly operated economic forms, and set up the structure of an ownership system which can accommodate diversified economic forms. Among the economic units under different ownership systems, we must develop diversified forms of cooperation and combination. This will conform with our actual conditions of an unbalanced development of the productive force, existence of various and varying kinds of social demands, and the need to find employment for a large labor force.

Second, inside the management structure, a responsibility system should be set up and perfected. We should endeavor to make an enterprise evolve into an economic body possessing unified and relatively independent economic responsibility, economic power, and economic benefits. We must fix different responsibility, power, and benefit relationships in accordance with the nature of the ownership system governing the enterprise and its position and role in the national economy. Concerning large backbone enterprises and medium-sized enterprises producing vital products, their major production and operation activities should be subjected to arrangements under the state plan. Under this logical premise, they should be provided with autonomous power in operation and management, which they deserve, and the proportion of the benefits of the enterprises and their staff should be linked with the portion of the profits after payment of taxes as prescribed by law, and we should avoid the practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot." As for the remaining medium-sized and small state-operated enterprises and enterprises under the collective ownership system, they

should be allowed to freely develop production and operation under the guidance of the state plan and in accordance with market needs. Concerning individual economy, it should be completely under the operation of individual laborers in an autonomous and independent manner, within the prescribed scope of state policy and legal statutes. In so doing, we shall be able to convert enterprises from being appendages of administrative organs to economic cells which possess, internally, motive power and, externally, mobility though subjected to control, and which can initiate improved management and operation, raise economic benefits, and create even more wealth for society.

Third, in accordance with the principle of taking planned control as the leading factor and regulation by market mechanism as the supplementary factor, the system of planned control should be reformed. Complying with the different position and role of enterprises in the national economy and the differences in the ownership systems to which the enterprises are subjected, and also with the differences in the importance of the products, we should resort to various measures such as mandatory planning, guidance planning, and regulation by market mechanism to keep the more important issues of the national economy under control but to be relatively lax on, and enliven, the lesser issues. We should change the former method of economic control which mainly depended on mandatory material targets and administrative tactics, and should resort more to such economic levers as price, taxation, credit and loans, and wages and learn to make use of economic methods in economic control. Therefore, it is necessary to determinedly reform the original management systems on price, taxes, banking, and wages which were overcentralized, stiff, and irrational. At the same time, we should vigorously carry out such economic supervisory work as statistics, auditing, and industrial and commercial management, set up a system of economic intelligence, and guide the economic activities of the departments, localities, and enterprises to develop in the correct direction.

Fourth, we should break the system of the demarcation of departments and localities and, on the basis of demands for socialized large-scale production and the inner relations of the economy, organize production and circulation with cities and towns as centers and form a socialized unified market. The system of economic control organized principally on the basis of the administrative system of departments and the administrative districts or zones of localities should be reformed and emphasis should be laid on bringing the role of cities and towns, particularly large cities and towns, into full play. Taking cities and towns as centers, we should comprehensively plan and organize the specialized cooperation, reorganization, and combination of enterprises and the circulation of commodities. We should rely on the economic and technical strength of the cities and towns to lead and guide the development of the economic and cultural enterprises of the vast surrounding countryside, and gradually form liberalized types of economic zones and economic networks featuring the combination of urban and rural areas and combination of departments and localities.

Fifth, making a clear distinction between the function and power of the party, the government, and the enterprises, we should institute a rational division of work between them. The party's guidance over the economy should principally consist of determining the direction of economic development and guidelines on big political issues and ensuring their realization by means of forceful ideological and political work and organizational work. The party should not supersede government departments and the enterprises to directly grasp administrative affairs or direct production work. Governments at various levels should principally resort to plans, regulations, policies and legal statutes to guide, regulate, and supervise economic activities and should refrain from overintervention in the daily production operations of the enterprises.

Reform of the economic system represents a new and deep-going revolution in which we should display an active and careful attitude to advance through continuous studying, exploring, and experimenting. The urgent problem at present is to formulate a general framework of reform, but before presentation of the framework for all-round execution, we should, just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping exhorted, "make a partial start, beginning with a single locality and a single industry and trade, and gradually expand." (p 140)

21. /"At present, development of the economy must still depend on the principle of self-reliance and regeneration and acting according to one's capability."/ ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 362)

(By Zheng Hongqing [6774 3163 1987])

Self-reliance and regeneration and acting according to one's capability are exceedingly important guiding principles advocated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping after his summing up of the historical experiences in economic construction in our country over the past 30 years and more. Throughout the entire process of realizing socialist modernization, all of us should determinedly and irrevocably abide by these principles.

Our country is a big country with a population of 1 billion people. Our socialist construction enterprise must be built on the foundation of our own strength, that is, principally relying on the activism and creative talent of our own people and on our country's natural resources and technological foundation. Only in this way can we maintain our country's political and economic independence and autonomy, and only in this way can we stimulate our entire people to go all out to make the country strong and to unite to engage in the struggles. It basically ensures that we can overcome all difficulties and be forever unconquerable.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The most important thing experience has taught China is principally to depend on self-reliance and regeneration." (p 361) Over the past 30 years and more since the founding of the PRC, our party has led people of the whole country to firmly insist on the correct guideline of self-reliance and regeneration and to rely on our own strength in building an independent and relatively integrated industrial structure and system of national economy in China's poverty-stricken and

regressive base areas. By the end of 1982, the value of the fixed assets of industry in the whole country had mounted to over 490 billion yuan, equivalent to 3300 percent of the accumulated industrial fixed assets in the country over the 100 years before liberation. Relying on the hard struggles of people of the whole country, we have newly built and expanded a number of gigantic-scale coal, iron and steel and petroleum base areas, greatly strengthened the electric power, light and textile, and chemical industries, and rapidly established certain modern industries such as the motor vehicle, airplane, laser and atomic energy industries. Moreover, we have succeeded in instituting and setting up from scratch many rising industries and in producing nuclear arms, carrier-missiles and man-made satellites. In recent years, economic recession has swept the whole world and the economies of many developing countries have been badly affected. Certain countries which had failed in handling well the relations between self-reliance and had resorted to foreign aid, cast overreliance at one time on the introduction of foreign capital and on the raising of foreign loans, resulting in adversely affecting the developing of their national industries and immersing them in the depths of serious loan crises. On the other hand, our country's economy has been progressing at a relatively rapid rate and in a sustained and stable manner. This all the more illustrates the correctness and powerful force of the guideline of self-reliance.

The stress on self-reliance by no means implies a closed-door policy. Under modern conditions, no country in the world can possibly possess all the resources and advanced technology required for developing its own economy. Rather, on the basis of equality and mutual aid, it must vigorously cultivate economic and technical exchange with the outside world. Our country has carried out the open-door policy and is striving for the utilization of international capital and advanced technology to help our economic development. This is entirely correct. It may be said that this is a necessary supplement to insisting on the principle of self-reliance. Naturally, we must never forget that seeking foreign aid should be set on the basis of self-reliance and has the objective of strengthening our capacity of self-reliance and promoting the further and better development of our industries. We should never indulge in the thought that since we have decided to open our doors the time has passed for self-reliance and it is no longer of any importance. The more we have determined to open our doors and to expand economic and technical exchange with the outside world, the more we must be determined to oppose those who blindly downgrade us, worship capitalism, and support the liberalized thinking and acts of the capitalist class.

To firmly insist on self-reliance and regeneration, it is necessary to take as a logical premise a full and correct understanding of the national condition of our country. Hence, the principle governing self-reliance and regeneration is closely related to the principle of acting according to one's capability.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly pointed out that in undertaking economic construction, we must act according to our capability, that we must start from the actual natural condition of our country, and, in accordance with the capability of our national strength, arrange for the speed and scale of

production and construction and formulate the relevant economic and technological policies. We have a large population but, comparatively speaking, rather little cultivated land. Our natural resources are plentiful but the great proportion of them are not yet developed or utilized. It is true that we already have a fairly good material foundation, but its composition is not exactly rational and our technology is backward. We have an extreme shortage of high-caliber technical personnel and management personnel. Our labor productivity rate and economic results are both relatively low and the annual increment in our national income has been rather limited. And so on and so forth. All these factors ordain that our modernization construction will be rather prolonged and extremely difficult. If we depart from our actual national condition and national strength, solely rely on zeal and subjective wishes, become anxious for quick results and blindly strive for high speed, then we may eventually miss our objectives, wreck the overall balance of our national economy and bring about enormous confusion and losses. The 12th CPC National Congress has ordained that realization of the fighting targets at the end of this century must be in two stages: The first 10 years will be devoted to laying a good foundation, storing up strength and creating the necessary conditions, and the growth rate will be lower; the next 10 years will mark the entry into an economic development era and the growth rate will be adequately raised. This strategic arrangement fully illustrates the principle of acting according to one's capability, and is entirely correct.

According to our practical experience, in acting according to one's capability, it is most important to rationally arrange the gross scale of the capital construction investments. Realization of the strategic target of quadrupling requires the building of a large number of projects, particularly focal projects in energy and communications. But the extent to which the scale of investments can be expanded is subject to restriction from various factors. First of all, we have very weak "family resources," and over recent years, the increase in national income each year amounted to only 20-30 billion yuan. Of this amount, after adding to the consumption funds which are absolutely essential, the amount of funds available for use on construction was rather limited. Second, supplies of the major raw materials such as timber, steel products, and cement have all along lagged behind demand. Hence, the more the investments, the bigger the gap becomes. Third, the existing several hundred thousand enterprise units have antiquated equipment, are backward in technology, and badly need funds for their technical transformation, thus barring the use of these funds for new construction. If these factors are overlooked and the scale of capital construction becomes so excessively large as to exceed national capability, a chain of adverse reactions may result. Under the conditions that the social consumption funds cannot stand any reduction but must be increased every year, in the event that investments cannot be effectively kept under control, it will frequently lead to excess distribution, or overspending, of the national income. In consequence, there will be budget deficits and adverse balances in credit and loans. Very likely this will lead to the volume of currency issue and foreign loans being excessively increased, bringing in its wake financial instability and rising commodity prices. This, in turn, will cause damaging effects on the people's livelihood. Moreover, if

within a stated period the number of investment projects is too large, the capital construction fund will necessarily be extended, the construction period will be prolonged and the situation of a so-called "marathon construction period and bottomless investment pit" will prevail, thus causing frightening losses, waste, and extravagance. Assigning too large a portion of the national income to capital construction will invariably squeeze out consumption funds and funds for renovation and technical transformation. All this is disadvantageous to arousing the enthusiasm of the populace and transforming the technically backward status of the great majority of enterprises.

Fixing the scale of capital construction according to the national strength, as seen in the distribution of the gross social product, means that first we must ensure the people's basic consumption and its necessary increases and next, we must make due allowance for the needs of simple reproduction. Only then can we use the remaining portion to pursue expanded reproduction. Seen from the quantity limit, in general the growth rate of capital construction investments should not surpass the growth rate of the national income, and, correspondingly, the accumulation rate should not exceed 30 percent of the gross volume of the national income.

In similar manner, not only should production and construction be carried out according to a country's capability but also improvement of the people's standard of living should be governed by the same principle. If the consumption funds increase too rapidly, and there is a shortage of the vitally needed accumulation funds to finance strategic focal projects such as those related to energy, communication, science and education, then the normal development of the national economy cannot follow and the sustained improvement of the people's standard of living will lack a material basis for support. Moreover, a rise in the actual standard of living of the people is restricted by the scale of increase of the means of consumption. If the increase in the social purchasing power is too rapid and development of the production of consumer goods cannot follow up, the phenomenon of money being unable to procure or purchase the needed goods will appear. The consequence is a rise in commodity prices and the people cannot obtain much real benefit. Hence, "we can only gradually improve the standard of living on the basis of developing production. To develop production without improving the standard of living is not right. Similarly, to improve the standard of living without developing production is not right either, and nor is it possible." (p 222) We must be resolved to toil hard and diligently for a prolonged period and to build enterprises through arduous effort. Taken as a whole, an increase in consumption funds cannot surpass production development and increase in national income. Increases in the average wages, bonus, and fringe benefits to the employees and workers must be lower than the scale of increase in the labor productivity rate of the enterprises and the remittances to the state of taxes and profits. The peasants, for their part, should mainly rely on developing production and lowering the cost of production to enhance their income and should not rely solely on raising the prices of agricultural and sideline products.

22. /"We shall irrevocably carry out the open-door policy, and actively expand our external relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. At the same time, we shall continue to be clearheaded, firmly resist the corrosive effects of corrupt external ideologies, and shall never permit the upsurge of the capitalist mode of life in our country."/ ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 372)

(By Xu Ke [6079 2688])

Here, Comrade Deng Xiaoping scientifically summed up our country's experiences since carrying out the open-door policy and pointed out the dialectic relations between expanding the external relations and resisting the corrosive effects of external corrupt ideologies, that is to say, neither should be overemphasized at the expense of the other and, in effect, they are indivisible from each other.

Implementation of the open-door policy in the economic sector was an important resolution of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it being one of the 10 major guidelines on construction of socialist economy adopted at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. Implementation of this guideline is entirely necessary and conforms to the objective demands of economic development.

First of all, it is the objective demand of socialized large-scale production. One of the basic and special features of socialized large-scale production is that exchange is daily expanding. It not only expands internally within a country but also expands externally in the whole world, forming a world market. Marx and Engels pointed out in the "Communist Manifesto": "Because of the opening up of a world market, the capitalist class has turned production and consumption of all countries into a world market." At present, not a single country in the world can possess the entire resources for developing its own economy, or can grasp all the advanced technology of the world, or is able to produce all the commodities the country needs. Take for example the United States, the most developed country in the capitalist world today: Tungsten, a strategic material needed for development of its space technology and by the war industry must be nearly all imported from abroad and many agricultural products have to be imported from Latin America. In the absorption of foreign capital, the United States is also in the front rank of the Western world. Needless to say, Britain, Japan and West Germany all rely on the world market. Practice has clearly shown that if a country wishes to develop economically, it must carry out an open-door policy. Closing its doors and isolating itself from the world runs contrary to the law of socialized large-scale production and impedes development of the productive force.

Second, it is the universal experience of economically and technically backward countries of the world in stepping up modernization. Development of the world's modern industry began in Britain. Early in the 19th century, industrially the United States was far behind Britain. For the purpose of construction of its industries, the United States borrowed a huge amount of funds from Britain and other countries and imported much advanced technology

into the country. It did not completely repay its loans until the time of World War I. At present, in economic strength it occupies the top position in the capitalist world. Japan's industrial modernization began after abandoning the closed-door policy during the Meiji reform. As a result of the introduction of a large volume of industrial technology, and machinery and equipment from Europe and the employment of a large force of foreign specialists to teach and impart scientific knowledge and technology, Japan was able, within a relatively short period of time, to realize modernization, and become a strong capitalist country.

In the case of socialist countries, realization of their modernization program principally depends on self-reliance and regeneration, but this by no means rules out economic and technical exchange with various countries of the world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. In "Outline of an Article on 'Current Tasks of the Soviet State,'" Lenin made use of a formula which vividly illustrated his thinking on interflow in the economic and technical fields between socialist countries and foreign countries: "Willingness to absorb good things from abroad: The Soviet State plus orderliness in Prussian railways, plus American technology and trust organization plus American national education and so on equals a sum total which equals socialism." At that time, the Soviet Union, commencing from 1920, established trade relations with various Western countries in succession and utilized foreign capital in the form of lend-lease projects. In 1929, the most serious crisis in history erupted in the capitalist world and the Soviet Union took advantage of the opportunity and advanced another big step forward in absorbing foreign capital and introducing advanced technology and equipment. In 1931, Soviet importation of machinery and equipment made up one-third of the world's gross export of machinery and equipment. In 1932, it went up by 50 percent. In 1931, of the export of machinery from the United States, 50 percent was sold to the Soviet Union. In 1932, over 90 percent of Britain's machinery exports were destined for the Soviet Union. During this period, the Soviet Union also obtained a large volume of international loans. Utilization of foreign capital and introduction of machinery and equipment have played an important role in speeding up national industrialization and agricultural mechanization in the Soviet Union.

In handling external economic relations, our country has collected many experiences and lessons. On the eve of the establishment of new China, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The Chinese people are willing to work in friendly cooperation with peoples of other countries of the world and to restore and develop international trade relations so as to develop production and promote economic prosperity." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 4, p 1403) Unfortunately, due to various reasons, over the past 30 years and more since the founding of the PRC, the external economic relations of our country have failed to achieve any great progress during the greater portion of the period. In the course of the "Great Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" wrongly interpreted the party's policy of self-reliance and regeneration as a "closed-door policy," defiled the policy of opening the doors to foreign relations as "slavish comprador philosophy," and thus seriously affected economic intercourse with

foreign countries. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee restated the established policy of the party and clearly advocated the vigorous development of external economic relations. In his opening address at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphasized that we must firmly and irrevocably carry out this policy, which is indeed a farsighted policy of strategy. From 1981 to the end of this century, under the logical premise of raising the economic benefits, we shall strive hard to achieve the objective of quadrupling the annual gross value of industrial and agricultural output. To realize this gigantic target, there are many advantageous conditions but there are also many difficulties among which we may mention such problems as shortage of capital funds and backwardness in science and technology. We must fully utilize this opportune moment in the world to develop positively and energetically our economic and technical interchange with foreign countries. On the basis of equality and mutual benefit, we should adopt diversified forms to utilize available foreign funds as much as possible so as to supplement the shortage of funds in our country. We must also actively, and in a stable manner, introduce foreign advanced technology and equipment so as to promote our country's technological development. We must absorb the strong points of all countries and races for our own use, and thus speed up the modernization program.

In implementing the open-door policy, our intercourse with foreign countries will increase day by day, and in the course of such contacts the influence of the capitalist ideology and mode of life is bound to increase. Consequently, many people will be unable to withstand the corrosive effects of external corrupt thinking and will become corrupt in quality, ultimately becoming criminal elements. In fact, in recent years, there has been an obvious increase in criminal activities such as smuggling, bribery, corruption, speculation and cheating, and stealing state and collective properties. In a few localities, among a small group of people, criminal activities of this kind have become rampant. Accordingly, we must firmly insist on playing two hands: One hand insisting on the policy of opening up external relations and internally enlivening the economy and at the same time promoting and developing economic and technical interchange with various countries of the world; and the other hand determinedly dealing heavy blows on serious criminal activities, in the economic sphere as well as in the political and cultural spheres, which endanger socialism, and at the same time resisting the corrosive effects of capitalist thinking and mode of life. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We must, in a planned manner and selectively, introduce advanced technologies of capitalist countries and other things beneficial to us, but we must never learn or introduce the capitalist system and must never learn or introduce other things which are wicked and decadent." (p 154)

Since January 1982, notable results have been achieved in the nationwide campaign waging struggles against serious economic criminal activities. Up to the end of April this year, in the country as a whole, over 190,000 cases of various kinds of economic crimes have been exposed and investigated according to legal procedure. Of these cases, 170 people have been found guilty of making illegal profits amounting to 100,000 yuan each, and 7,000

people have been prosecuted for making illicit gains of over 10,000 yuan each. In all, over 130,000 cases have been tried and settled and the government has reclaimed over 410 million yuan worth of illicit money and properties. This campaign has dealt a heavy blow on serious economic criminal activities. Since the party's open-door policy will be enforced on a long-term basis, we must be prepared to carry on our intercourse with foreign capitalists more or less on a long-term basis and on an even larger scale. Hence, corrosion from capitalism and anticorrosion struggles of socialism will be in existence for a rather prolonged period. We must insist on carrying out educational processing against the corrosive effects of capitalism, maintaining the character of purity of communist thinking so as to ensure the correct implementation of the policy of opening up external relations with foreign countries and internally enlivening the economy, so that socialist modernization can progress smoothly.

23. /"We advocate distribution according to work and give spiritual rewards and material rewards to individuals and units who have made special contributions; we also advocate that some people and some localities become affluent first by getting more pay for more work."/ ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 222)

(By Zheng Youyun [6774 1635 7189])

This is an important guiding thought advocated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in order to rectify long-standing "leftist" errors on the problem of distribution, to overcome the evils of equalitarianism, and to firmly insist on the principle of distribution according to work.

For a prolonged period of time, particularly during the period of the 10 years of internal disturbance, and under the influence of "leftist" guidance, the socialist character of distribution according to work has been under criticism, and even negated, being accused of being a "capitalist" factor, and a condition facilitating the growth of the capitalist class. It has been suggested that a restriction be placed on distribution according to work and that equalitarianism be practiced in distribution. As a result, much confusion has been caused in theoretical discussions, and in actual practice the system of distribution according to work has been seriously violated.

In the course of promoting and guiding the party in bringing order out of chaos and realizing the great historical transformation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has advocated many important and strategic ideological and general policies on the principle of distribution according to work and allowing some people and some localities to become affluent first. In March 1978, he clearly pointed out that the nature of distribution according to work belongs to the sphere of socialism and not to that of capitalism and he repeatedly stressed the necessity of firmly insisting on this principle of distribution according to work. Several years of actual practice have amply justified that this guiding thought of Comrade Deng Xiaoping is in conformity with the demands of objective laws of socialist economy and with the interests and wishes of the vast masses of the working public, and that

it plays an important role in developing production, bringing the economy to prosperity, and promoting socialist modernization construction.

The form of distribution of the means of consumption is determined by the nature of the ownership system of the means of production. The socialist system of public ownership determines that in regard to the consumer goods of individuals, distribution according to work must be carried out. It is an economic law which is not subjected to changes by people's wishes. Early in his "Critique of the Gotha Program," Marx had already mentioned that, at the first stage of communism, distribution of consumer goods to the individual must be based on labor as a yardstick, that is to say, the principle of equal volume of goods for equal volume of work rendered. "Each and every producer, after making the various deductions, receives from society precisely all he has given to society." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 19, p 21) Lenin considered the public ownership of the means of production and distribution according to labor as the most essential and special feature of socialism. He said: "Mankind can only pass from capitalism directly to socialism, that is, a transition to the public ownership of the means of production and distribution according to labor." ("Lenin's Selected Works," Vol 3, p 62) Originators of Marxism have repeatedly said: At the socialist stage it is still not possible to practice distribution according to need. This is because at the socialist stage, be it on the economic side or on the spiritual or moral side, signs of the old society have still remained; division of labor in old society has still not completely vanished, and between industry and agriculture, between cities and towns and the countryside, and between mental work and manual work, essential differences are still in existence; labor has not yet become the first essential in mankind's livelihood; the productive force has not yet attained a high degree of development, and the products of society have not yet become exceedingly plentiful. Thus, the material conditions for practicing distribution according to need are still lacking. Under such conditions, in the distribution of consumer goods, society must acknowledge that different laborers, because of differences in the quantity and quality of labor rendered, are entitled to different compensations, that is to say, only labor can be taken as the yardstick for the distribution of consumer goods. Distribution according to labor refutes the proposition that people can by means of the private ownership of the means of production take over the results of the labor of other people, and hence refutes exploitation in capitalism. And it is only after establishment of the socialist public ownership system that a brand-new distribution system has come into being. It is entirely erroneous to claim that distribution according to labor is a capitalist factor and thus negate its socialist nature.

Practicing distribution according to labor is the antithesis of equalitarianism. Distribution according to the labor implies that distribution is made according to the quality and quantity of labor rendered, following the principle that those who work more receive more, those who work less receive less, and those who do not work at all receive nothing and therefore starve. Good or poor work rendered will be rewarded or punished accordingly, and rewards and punishments are justly delineated. Individuals and units which

have made special contributions will be given spiritual rewards and material rewards. This can encourage the advanced and can encourage people to create more wealth for the state and the collective. To practice equalitarianism in distribution will wipe away the differences in mankind's labor and bring about equal treatment to those who work and those who do not work, to those who work more and those who work less, and to those who do good work and those who do poor work. This is not encouraging the advanced, but is encouraging the regressive people. Hence, it will certainly impede the development of production.

Implementing the principle of distribution according to work will permit some people and some localities to grow rich first on account of operation of the principle of "more work more pay." Among the laborers, differences exist in physique, some being strong, some weak, in intellect and technical skill, some being of high grade and some of low grade, and also in the number of dependents in their families, whom they must support, some being many and some few; hence, in carrying out distribution according to work the degree of affluence will naturally differ. Some people may, because of having rendered good work, receive more income and become affluent first. As for the localities, they have differences in historical conditions and in natural conditions. Their economic development is therefore unequal. Even among the different communes and brigades in the same locality, because of differences in the quality and quantity of their means of production, in their labor organization, and in their operation and management level, there are also vast differences in their income. In this way, some localities and some communes and brigades may, through sheer diligent work, become rich first. Indeed, whether or not we permit some people and some localities to become affluent first is tantamount to whether or not we accept the principle of distribution according to work and the collective ownership system of the working masses.

The policy of advocating and permitting some people and some localities, because they work more and therefore receive more, to become rich first has generated an enormous promotional force. It has motivated millions of people to advance speedily on the socialist road of affluence. As seen in the countryside, in the past few years, the peasants' income has universally increased and their standard of living has noticeably improved. And some people and localities have already become rich. According to the 1982 statistics covering 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, 34,021 production brigades reported an average per-capita income of 300 yuan from collective distribution, an increase of 2000 percent over 1979. The same claim was made by 97 counties. The latter was an increase of nearly 100 percent over 1981.

That some people and some localities become affluent first is not our ultimate aim. Rather, our ultimate objective is to make the whole people become affluent and enjoy a happy and contented life and also the realization of communism. In allowing some people and some localities to become rich carries the significance that it will play an immensely exemplary role, that it will influence the neighboring people, and that it will lead other units and people in their localities, within the scope of the socialist

system and policies, to display their wisdom and talents and utilize new production techniques and management methods to create more wealth for the state, thus enabling the whole national economy to continuously surge forward and allowing people of the various nationalities in the whole country to speedily become rich as well. Therefore, in the execution of this policy, we must firmly oppose the activities of certain people and units who are concerned only with enhancing their own benefits to the detriment of the national interests. As for those who wish only to enrich themselves, who unscrupulously damage collective interests and the interests of the state, and who engage in speculation and criminal activities such as graft, bribery and smuggling and so forth, they must be subjected to punishment according to the laws of the state.

CSO: 4004/48

IS EMPHASIS ON POLITICALLY KEEPING IN LINE WITH THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
CONTRADICTIONARY TO PROMOTION OF INNER-PARTY DEMOCRACY?

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 p 48

[Article by Guan Qun [7070 5028]]

[Text] A high degree of ideological and political unity is essential to a proletarian political party. In the long revolutionary struggle, our party has all along regarded the principle that the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the organization, the lower level is subordinate to the upper level, and the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee as an important organizational principle, carried out an unremitting struggle against mountain-stronghold mentality, decentralism, and splittism, strengthened the combat effectiveness of the party, and ensured the victory of the revolution. The core of leadership of the CPC Central Committee elected at the 12th CPC National Congress has a very high Marxist-Leninist level. It is politically extremely mature and completely reliable. We must unswervingly implement the line, policies, and principles of the Central Committee, and politically keep in line with the Central Committee. Only thus can great new victories be obtained in the cause of the party and the people.

Politically keeping in line with the Central Committee is not contradictory to the promotion of inner-party democracy. Politically keeping in line with the Central Committee refers to complete unity in understanding and action with the CPC Central Committee on basic and vital political issues. This is based on fully developing inner-party democracy. To keep in line politically with the Central Committee, we must first obtain unity in thinking. Without unity in thinking, the line, policies, and principles of the party cannot be smoothly implemented. Fully developing democracy not only will not hinder but will also contribute to unifying the thinking of the whole party. By means of developing democracy, carrying out ample discussion, emancipating the mind, and speaking out freely, the broad masses of cadres and party members will be able to understand truly the correctness as well as necessity of the line, policies, and principles of the party, and they will more consciously keep in line with the CPC Central Committee in action.

Like other things in the world, our party is also a contradictory entity. It has central leading organs, local as well as basic organizations at

various levels, and more than 40 million party members. The difference in environment and position of each party member, and the difference in experience of life, mastery of theory, and level of understanding will inevitably give rise to inconsistent understanding. This is perfectly normal. Particularly as our country is at present situated in a new historical period and faced with the unprecedentedly arduous and complicated task of modernization, it is even more unavoidable for some of the cadres to feel that they do not understand certain policies and principles of the party, cannot change their way of thinking overnight, or for them to have some different views. Under such circumstances, the party organization should actively create conditions and let them freely express their ideas and views, so that they will say all they know without reserve. If they have objections toward the basic policy of the party, they may also bring them out. However they must do so in accordance with the stipulations of the party constitution, comply with the organizational discipline as well as propaganda discipline of the party, and reflect their views to the higher level through proper organizational procedures. They are not allowed to remain silent at the meeting, but then make irresponsible remarks after the meeting, and spread casual remarks among the masses. They are also not allowed to make statements contrary to the spirit of the decision of the CPC Central Committee in such public media as the press and radio. On such matters of principle, they cannot "contend" as they please. If a party member does not comply with the party program and party constitution, but stubbornly persists in his mistakes, and moreover, adopts an attitude of liberatization, his action will cause losses to the party, and this is not permitted by party discipline.

We must integrate politically keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee and resolutely implementing the line, policies, and principles of the party with actual conditions in our own district and department, fully give play to our own enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity, and responsibly solve problems within our own jurisdiction in an independent manner. This is the process of implementing the line, policies, and principles of the party laid down by the CPC Central Committee as well as the concrete manifestation of politically keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee. The method of not proceeding from the actual conditions of our own district and department, being content with reading from the text of the document of the CPC Central Committee, copying, transmitting, and imitating it word by word, and acting merely as a "dispatch office," and the method of asking the higher level and the Central Committee for instructions in all matters big and small, and not being able to move a single step without the "red letter document," are not truly politically keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee, but, as Comrade Mao Zedong in "Oppose Book Worship" criticized, "This is the most artful way of opposing or sabotaging the directive of a higher organ." China is a very big country, and conditions are very complicated everywhere. Correct things which the higher level has not thought of, we can think about on our own. Things the higher level has not asked us to do, we can also do after appraising them accurately. Things the higher level says are not suited to our own conditions, we can deal with by making adaptations. If the decision of the higher level is incorrect, we can certainly argue strongly based on reason and reflect the case directly to the CPC Central Committee. Only in this way can we more properly keep in line

with the CPC Central Committee and contribute to the cause of the party. The ideological line of our party is always to proceed from reality, integrate theory with actual conditions, seek truth from facts, and examine as well as develop the truth in practice. Only by adhering to this ideological line can we advance along the correct orientation and bring our own enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity into play, and can the line, policies, and principles of the party be implemented.

CSO: 4004/47

'THE SAME' AND 'NOT THE SAME'

Beijing RED FLAG in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 83 inside back cover

[Article by Yin Chengshan [1438 6134 0810]]

[Text] The objective world is an entity consisting of different things. Everything has its specific and its general character. The former denotes the special contradictions embodied in it, and the latter means its general nature. These two aspects give rise to the differences and the relations between things. The principle of Marxism is to understand the general character of things, for otherwise it will not be possible to bring to light the universal law of the development of things. On the other hand, it is more necessary to understand the specific characteristic of things, for otherwise it will not be possible to understand the particular law of the development of things and thus to push things to develop. As far as reform is concerned, there are some common things which are universally applicable. To cite an example, the common fundamental purpose of all reforms is to help to build a socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to promote the prosperity of the state and the wealth and happiness of the people. To cite another example, by carrying out the restructuring of the economic system, it is possible to closely integrate the material interests of productive units and laborers with their own results of labor as well as the development of material production of the whole society, and thus to more effectively bring their initiative into play. These fundamental purposes and requirements of reform are "all the same" for all areas, departments, and units and must be universally observed. However, urban and rural areas, as well as industry and agriculture, are not the same since the forms of ownership in these areas and sectors are different and there is a gap between them in terms of the development of productive forces and the degree of socialization. Material production and spiritual production are different yet again. Therefore, we cannot apply a single model to all cases of reform in these two sectors but always have to bear in mind this "difference" between them.

First of all, we must compare the urban with the rural areas. In urban areas where the population is densely concentrated, the residents live on their income in cash, and engage in different trades with a high degree of division of labor and a high level of specialized coordination. Different departments such as industry, communications, capital construction, finance

and trade, scientific research, education, public health, literature and arts, and so on are interdependent and conditional on each other. Therefore, the reform in urban areas requires different departments to coordinate closely and to develop synchronously. They must not hamper the extensive implementation of the party's principles and policies, nor disturb the normal life of residents. If we disregard these characteristics, we will not only fail to attain our goal in the reform but will also encounter more difficulties.

Similarly, there are tremendous differences between industry and agriculture. The financial revenues of our state mainly come from state-run industrial and communications enterprises and commercial units which are the major financial supporters of the state and are playing a vital part in the national economy. Agriculture is mainly under the control of the collective ownership system. Over 90 percent of the revenues derived from agriculture are owned by the collective and the individual. Therefore, the relationship between the state and industry is remarkably different from that between the state and agriculture. If we disregard this difference and indiscriminately apply the method practiced in rural areas to state-run enterprises, we will possibly set the interests of enterprises and individuals against the interests of the state or will add to the burden of the consumer. And this will go counter to the purpose of the reform.

Spiritual production and material production have different natures and are governed by different laws of development. The methods practiced by those material production departments can still less be indiscriminately applied to spiritual production departments. For example, in some places, principals and teachers have formed separate contracting groups and signed contracts with their superior. By their contracts, the contractors will be rewarded or have their salary reduced according to the percentage of passes and the matriculation results scored by their students. Some literary and art organizations and public health departments have also followed similar practices. Such practices are by no means recommended. There are many complicated factors affecting the percentage of passes and the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade. Can we evaluate them in a simplified way just as we are doing in material production? We do not mean that these units need no reform. But, anyway, reform must be carried out according to the specific conditions of one's own department and trade. As our state is a socialist one, the reform in our spiritual production departments must reflect the new type of relations between men and must be favorable to the building of socialist spiritual civilization as well as to the prevention of commercialization of spiritual products.

Reform is a process to destroy the old and establish the new. What is to be destroyed and what is to be established cannot be determined arbitrarily or by external force, but according to the law of development of things. We must adopt the attitude for scientific analysis. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Things in the world are complicated and are determined by different factors in various aspects. In viewing a problem, we must adopt an overall viewpoint and must give up those one-sided viewpoints." If we oversimplify

problems in the reform, overlook the complication of the objective world, refuse to study conscientiously the specific content and specific forms of the reforms in different trades, and demand arbitrary uniformity in the reform, things will possibly go contrary to our wishes despite our sincerity in making achievements. This is what we must pay attention to in the reform.

CSO: 4004/47

END