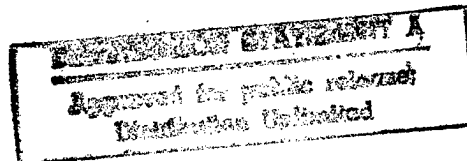


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17 September 1985



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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17 September 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

WAR OF WORDS BETWEEN UNITED STATES, SOVIET UNION DISCUSSED

HK270452 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 25 Aug 85 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by staff reporter Zhang Liang [1728 0081]:
"War of Words Before the U.S.-Soviet Summit"]

[Text] In midsummer days of August, a relaxed tendency can be seen in U.S.-Soviet relations, but the situation is far from tranquil. Particularly in the last few days, the war of words between Moscow and Washington has been continuously escalating to "whitehot" proportions, thus casting shadows over the U.S.-Soviet summit to be held in November.

This new strife between the United States and the Soviet Union started at the end of last month. On 29 July Mikhail Gorbachev announced that the Soviet Union would unilaterally suspend nuclear weapons armament for a 5 month period from 6 August to the end of this year, and that if the United States agreed to adopt a similar measure, the suspension's time limit could be extended. This Soviet proposal was immediately rejected by the United States. That very day the White House declared that Ronald Reagan had sent a letter to Gorbachev and invited the Soviet Union to send its observers to watch a nuclear test to be conducted in the United States' Nevada State. Similarly, this U.S. proposal was rejected by the Soviet Union.

Hardly has one wave subsided when another crests. On 20 August, President Reagan informed Congress that the United States was ready to conduct an antisatellite systems test in the near future. With a quick response, Moscow criticized Reagan's decision as a new challenge to the world community and pointed out that the United States had begun implementing its "star wars" program and that the test would be a violation of both the treaty concluded in 1972 by the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting antiballistic offensive weapons and to international treaties relating to the peaceful use of space. According to newspapers and magazines in Washington, the research and tests by the United States and the Soviet Union on antisatellite weapons have been occurring for quite some time. Although the Soviet Union has conducted more tests than the United States and possesses weapons systems available for practical use the United States' systems

will be far more advanced, flexible, reliable, smaller in size, and higher in accuracy than the former's if this test proves successful.

On 21 August, the United States once again launched an offensive against the Soviet Union and lodged a strong protest against the latter for its use of cancer-causing chemicals to keep track of U.S. diplomats in Moscow. The Soviet Union flatly denied this and described the allegations as "absurd inventions," "a gross lie," and "aimed at poisoning the atmosphere in the relations between the two countries," and moreover, it lodged a strongly worded protest with the U.S. Department of State. However, the White House and the Department of State stood by their claims that the Soviet Union had used the chemical to track U.S. diplomats for nearly 10 years. Why did the United States choose this time to make such claims? Although U.S. officials repeatedly denied that the claims were deliberately arranged, some people still argue that the purpose of the United States in doing so was to divert the attention of the world media from its decisions to conduct the antisatellite weapons testing and at the same time, to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union so as to reduce the latter into passivity in this war of words.

From this war of words, people can see that on the eve of the U.S.-Soviet summit, both sides are trying hard to get the upper hand in winning the support of the opinion of the international community. In particular, the Western world is doing so to force the other party to come to terms and make concessions on the question of disarmament. To attain this goal, they have adopted a stance to assert their own "sincerity" in disarmament. However, there are no indications of relaxation in their negotiating positions. This indicates that the Geneva arms reduction negotiations, now stalled will find it difficult to make headway. Whether or not the U.S.-Soviet summit can improve the relations of the two countries cannot but cause people to worry.

CSO: 4005/1377

NORTH EAST ASIA

BEIJING RADIO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN BROADCASTS

SK060212 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Today marks the significant 35th anniversary of the commencement of broadcasting in Korean from our Beijing Radio in the PRC. Greeting this significant anniversary, we extend warm greetings and deep thanks to you for listening to our broadcasts.

During the past 35 years broadcasts in Korean by our Beijing Radio have been received with deep love from the listeners because of their coverage of the results of socialist construction and China's domestic and foreign policies in a timely manner, because of its extensive propaganda on the deep friendship cultivated between the peoples of China and Korea with blood, and because its reportage on the firm solidarity of our party and people with the righteous struggle of the peoples of various countries in the world.

Beijing Radio held a meeting this afternoon to heartily celebrate the 35th anniversary of the commencement of broadcasting in Korea. This hour we will present the recorded version of this meeting. Participating in this meeting were responsible cadre members from sectors concerned, including Comrades (Zheng Yinan), director of the Chinese International Broadcasting Station; (Cui Hongneng), first deputy director of this radio station; (Zhang Jinming), advisor to this station; and (Wen Zhengyi), advisor to the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. Also participating in the meeting were more than 80 representatives from fraternal units. Korean specialist Comrade Yu Kyong-chol and Korean trainees receiving on-the-job training at the International Broadcasting Station also participated in the meeting.

When the meeting opened, Comrade (Zhen Yinan), director of the International Broadcasting Station, spoke as follows:

[Begin recording in Mandarin, fading into Korean translation]
Today is the 35th anniversary of the commencement of broadcasting in Korea.
[applause] Availing myself of this festive occasion, I extend a hearty welcome and warm greetings to you guests present here on behalf of all comrades of the International Broadcasting Station.

It has been 35 years since the commencement of broadcasting in Korean. It is necessary for us to recall the past and view the future on this significant occasion. Broadcasting in Korean began on 2 July 1950. When the U.S. imperialists started the aggressive Korean War on 25 June 1950, the Chinese people could not check their surging resentment. Broadcasting in Korean began a week after the outbreak of the Korean Fatherland Liberation War.

Broadcasting in Korean aimed at conducting propaganda on the results of revolution and construction in China and at increasing friendship between the peoples of China and Korea.

Thanks to the warm consideration shown by the Party Central Committee and by the leading cadres of the International Broadcasting station, broadcasting in Korean has developed from the difficult circumstances where we could only broadcast live because of the lack of recording equipment to where we are equipped with modern broadcasting equipment. The number of broadcasting workers has increased from 5 to 24, including specialists. Broadcasting time has increased from 1 to 4 hours.

During the Korean Fatherland Liberation War, all workers engaged in broadcasting in Korean, under the banner of resisting America, aiding Korea, safeguarding the homeland, and defending the nation, greatly contributed to opposing the aggressive war and to preserving world peace by covering the brilliant military achievements of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers fighting on the Korean frontline and by conducting in a timely manner propaganda on the militant friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries, who fought together in trenches against the common enemy and jointly shed blood.

During the past 35 years, all workers of the Korean broadcasting team have done much work to successfully carry out broadcasting activities. As a result, the programs of news coverage, commentary, and [word indistinct] in the initial stage of broadcasting have increased to 13 programs.

Through these diversified programs, we have covered the results of socialist construction in China and conducted propaganda on party policies and on the results of the Chinese people's four modernizations in a systematic manner.

When the leaders of China visit Korea and when Korean leaders visit China, the Korean broadcasting team attains good results by sending reporters to carry out on-the-spot coverage.

We could not have developed broadcasting in Korean without the vigorous support and encouragement from the Worker's Party of Korea. Korea has aired exchange programs from our broadcasting station. Since 1971, Korea has directly aided our broadcasting work by sending Korean specialists on a regular basis in accordance with Chairman Mao's invitation and in accordance with President Kim Il-song's decision to send these specialists.

The help of Korean specialists has contributed to improving broadcasting in Korean. Today, broadcasting in Korean serves as an important link continuously strengthening the friendship between China and Korea and as a medium helping the broad strata of listeners to understand the results of construction and the domestic and foreign policies in China.

The Korean broadcasting team annually receives letters from many listeners in foreign countries, including Korean and Japan. This is related to the effort of workers engaged in broadcasting in Korean.

In conclusion, I hope that the comrades of the Korean broadcasting team will contribute still more greatly to reporting the results of four modernization construction in a timely manner, to increasing the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Korea, and to preserving world peace by continuously striving to much more successfully organize broadcasting in Korean with a reformist spirit under the leadership of the party.

CSO: 4110/235

NORTH EAST ASIA

TWO FORMER KMT GENERALS RECALL ANTI-JAPAN WAR

OW301335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--Two former Kuomintang generals, both surnamed Zheng but not related, told XINHUA today that the Chinese Army had helped drive the Japanese invaders out of Burma in the 1940s.

Zheng Dongguo is a member of the standing committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and a vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. Zheng Tingji is a member of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.

Zheng Dongguo was an army commander while Zheng Tingji was a regimental commander in the Chinese expeditions which went to Burma to fight the Japanese aggressors alongside the British and United States allied forces between March 1942 and March 1945.

They said that in June 1940, after Dunkirk, Britain was threatened by a German invasion and the British armies in the Far East were attacked by the Japanese, the British Government repeatedly asked China to send troops to Burma, India and Malaya to reinforce its army.

At the suggestion of the United States and Britain, the China Theater Command was founded with Chiang Kai-Shek, chairman of the Military Commission of the Kuomintang Government, as the supreme commander and Joseph Stilwell of the United States as chief of staff of the headquarters.

To aid the allied forces and fight against the common enemy, China designated three armies to form an expeditionary army to Burma.

Zheng Tingji described how the Chinese Expeditionary Army performed some of the most difficult missions and won two major battles, rescuing the beleaguered allied forces, during their six-month stay in Burma.

The British Army awarded medals to a number of officers in the Chinese expeditiorinary forces, according to Zheng Tingji.

Zheng Dongguo, who also served in India, took part in the second battle in Burma. He said the Chinese Army won great victories in north Burma and along the Burma-Yunnan border between October 1943 and March 1945, wiping out two Japanese divisions and inflicting heavy losses on another two divisions.

After the battle was over, a British brigadier came to the Chinese Army for information on the operation and expressed his gratitude, Zheng Dongguo said.

The conditions were very hard in those days, especially when the Chinese Army first entered Burma. Food supplies, including grain were very short and sometimes they had nothing to eat for several days. Many of the troops fell ill; but there was not a single deserter, the two former generals recalled.

Zheng Tingji keeps a notebook and picture album. Inside are letters and pictures of Dai Anlan, a divisional commander in the Chinese Expeditionary Army who died in Burma, and poems written about him by the late leaders of the Chinese Communist Party Mao Zedong, Zhu De and Zhou Enlai.

CSO: 4000/356

NORTH EAST ASIA

BRIEFS

MPR WWII VICTORY CEREMONY--Ulaanbaator, August 31 (XINHUA)--An unveiling ceremony for a monument to the "Mongolian people" Air Force unit during World War II was held here yesterday as part of the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Japanese aggressors. Present on the occasion were General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh and other Mongolian leaders and an armed forces delegation from the Soviet Union. The 26-meter monument is a symbol of the "Mongolian people" unit, a war-time present to Soviet air forces from Mongolian social organizations and individuals. It was announced that a rally is to be held on September 2 to mark the anti-Japanese victory. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 1 Sep 85]

WANG SHOUDAO HOSTS BANQUET--Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA)--Wang Shoudao, president of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts met and had a friendly talk with Kaheita Okazaki, advisor to the Asian Exchange Association of Japan, and Hiroaki Kitamura, director-general of the association, here today. After the meeting, he gave a banquet in honor of the Japanese visitors. Wang is also the Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 28 Aug 85]

JAPANESE CONCERN OVER 'MILITARISM'--Tokyo, September 2 (XINHUA)--A number of Japanese dignitaries told XINHUA on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory of anti-Japanese war that facism and militarism and still in existence, and the Japanese people should unite with the Chinese people and peoples in other Asian countries in the struggle against militarism and war of aggression. Kinkazu Saionji, an old friend of the Chinese people and Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association and other Japanese personages such as Tadashi Yaoita, Hideo Den and Tokumatsu Sakamoto all pointed out that the controversial revision of the textbook and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's official shrine visit have caused people worry about the restoration of militarism. The two events are against the Japanese people's desire for peace and the Japanese constitution as well. Meanwhile, they have hurt the feelings of the Chinese people who had suffered from the war of aggression unleashed by Japanese militarists. Haruo Okada, member of the Japanese lower house told the Chinese magazine THE OUTLOOK on August 31 that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's shrine visit is a matter that cannot be ignored, for there are indeed a handful of militarists in Japan. He said people should not forget the history of Japanese invasion of other countries. He urged the Japanese Socialist Party to put the question before the Diet and carry forward the struggle against militarism so as to maintain the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples and defend peace in Asia. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 2 Sep 85]

CSO: 4000/356

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA: NO DATE SET FOR U.S. DELEGATION VISIT TO SRV

OW270340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 26 (XINHUA)--Vietnam has not set a new date for a U.S. delegation to go to Hanoi and discuss the issue of prisoners of war (POW) and Americans missing in action (MIA) in the Vietnam war, the U.S. State Department said today.

Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters that the problem is one of scheduling and not a political decision taken by Vietnam, adding that "we hope to be able to work it out."

The U.S. delegation led by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage and including Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz was first scheduled to go to Hanoi over the weekend. But just before the departure, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a message to Washington, saying that he would not be able to return to Hanoi during the scheduled August 28-29 period to meet the U.S. delegation.

Nguyen is in charge of MIA matters. Reports said that he is now in Moscow following his trip to Indonesia for talks on Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

The spokesman said the snag will probably be cleared up within a day or two. He said the arrangements "are clearly difficult."

U. S. officials have said that the visit to Hanoi by the U.S. delegation would focus on the "humanitarian problem" only and not on other issues.

The United States also maintains that it won't normalize relations with Hanoi as long as Vietnamese troops remain in Kampuchea.

Americans listed as missing in Southeast Asia are reported to be 2,464, of whom 1,375 are in Vietnam. The remains of 99 MIAs have been returned to the United States, including the 26 returned two weeks ago.

CSO: 4000/354

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PORTUGUESE 'ANNOYED' OVER BRITISH STANCE ON EEC IMMIGRATION

HK140846 Hong Kong AFP in English 0825 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Hong Kong, Aug 14 (AFP)--A top Portuguese official, possibly a vice-premier, is due to visit Macao in the next few months to study the question of returning the Portuguese-run territory back to Chinese rule, diplomatic sources here said today.

The sources, quoting senior officials in Macao, also said Lisbon was "annoyed over Britain's pushiness" concerning a feared influx of ethnic Chinese immigrants into Britain via Macao after Portugal joins the European Economic Community.

It was understood that the British fear was not so much immigrants from Macao itself but Chinese residents in the nearby British colony Hong Kong who could allegedly buy a Portuguese passport in Macao's black market.

A British Foreign Office spokesman earlier had confirmed a recent story in the London-based weekly THE ECONOMIST, which reported from Brussels the British view that Portugal should plug the Macao immigration loophole before joining the EEC.

A diplomat here quoted a top Macao official as saying, "we are fed up with being told what to do and having anyone speaking on our behalf."

Political analysts here said judging by the remark, it seemed highly unlikely that Portugal had promised Britain that Lisbon would keep the number of its Portuguese passport holders under 100,000--as reported by THE ECONOMIST.

The British Foreign Office spokesman had refused to confirm the Portuguese pledge.

It was estimated that there are about 10,000 to 20,000 Portuguese nationals in Macao, most of whom are of Chinese-Portuguese descent.

Portugal changed its nationality law in 1981 under which babies born in Macao would only be entitled to a Portuguese passport if at least one parent was a Portuguese national. Most of Macao's half-million population are China-born immigrants.

Britain was understood to be worrying that many Hong Kong Chinese would want to flee from Chinese Communism with the approach of 1997, when the British colony is to revert to Chinese sovereignty under a Sino-British agreement signed in December.

Britain has denied Hong Kong's some three million "British Dependent Territory Citizens"--more than 90 percent of them ethnic Chinese--the right of adobe in Britain.

The settlement of Hong Kong's future had apparently prompted a desire by Chinese officials to reclaim sovereignty over Macao. China and Portugal in the past decade have acknowledged, though never quite publicly, Macao as a Chinese territory under Portuguese administration.

The two sides last May agreed to hold talks on Macao, and the talks are to start next year.

CSO: 4000/354

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

HOANG VAN HOAM RECEPTION ATTENDED

OW190227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1734 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug (XINHUA)--Hoang Van Hoan, Vietnam's proletarian revolutionary of the older generation, gave a grand reception at the Great Hall of the People this evening to mark the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's August Revolution.

On 19 August 1945, the Vietnamese people, led by the Communist Party and President Ho Chi Minh, rose up and overthrew colonial rule, and opened a new era in Vietnamese history.

Invited to attend the reception were Wei Guoqing and Fang Yi, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee who headed former Chinese advisory groups in Vietnam.

Chinese and Vietnamese old friends were exceedingly happy at their meeting this evening. They praised the brilliant victories won in Vietnam's national liberation struggle and the close friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people. From beginning to end, the reception was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Hoang Van Hoan and Fang Yi spoke at the reception.

Hoang Van Hoan said: Because of the victory won in the August Revolution under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh 40 years ago, and because of the victory won in the 30-year-long war of resistance against colonial rule and imperialist aggression afterward, what used to be a colonial and divided Vietnam became an independent and unified country. That victory greatly inspired the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world. That was a historic, epochal victory.

Hoang Van Hoan continued: The Vietnamese people will forever remember President Ho Chi Minh's contributions to the great victory. We will also forever remember the kindness of our international friends who sympathized with and supported the Vietnamese people's struggle, especially friends of Laos, Cambodia and China, who shared weal and woe with the Vietnamese people and fought alongside them in the same trench.

Hoang Van Hoan highly praised Sino-Vietnamese friendship. He said: China is our great neighbor which has had close political, economic, cultural, and social relations with Vietnam for several thousand years. Especially after the establishment of the CPC, the revolutionary relationship between the two peoples became even closer. In 1925 and 1926, President Ho Chi Minh set up many training classes in Guangzhou to train cadres for Vietnam. During world war II, president Ho Chi Minh returned to Vietnam from China and, with China's revolutionary experience, built the liberation zone in the north, which became his bastion for leading and winning the revolution. During the war against France, China was the only country that supported Vietnam in all respects. China provided the largest assistance to Vietnam in its war against U.S. aggression.

Hoang Van Hoan condemned the Vietnamese authorities' perverse acts following the conclusion of the anti-U.S. war. He said: The Le Duan clique has gone against the Vietnamese people's aspirations, betrayed President Ho Chi Minh's correct line, and opposed China with foreign support in an attempt to realize its ambitious designs to invade Cambodia, dominate Laos, and establish hegemony in Southeast Asia, thus serving the foreign country's strategic objective at the expense of Vietnam's rights and interests. Because the Le Duan Clique has spent all of the nation's manpower and material resources on realizing its aggressive and militant policy, it has exhausted the nation's economic resources; and because of neglected agricultural production, sluggish industry, shortages of supplies, a chaotic market, skyrocketing commodity prices, and the devaluation of the currency, the Vietnamese people's living standard is one of the world's lowest.

Hoang Van Hoan said: To divert the attention of the Vietnamese people, Le Duan and his clique started their propaganda machine to vilify China, blaming China for all the disasters descending upon the Vietnamese people. They forced the central committee to adopt an anti-China decision and the congress to include an anti-Chinese passage in the constitution.

Hoang Van Hoan said: While opposing China, Le Duan and his clique also prepared public opinion by asserting their desire to normalize relations with China. However, everyone knows that anyone who has expressed the wish to live peacefully with China in the past 10 years has been labeled "party renegade" and "traitor." Therefore, until the anti-China decision of the party central committee is rescinded, and until the passage in the constitution that vilifies China is deleted, the assertion of their desire to be reconciled with China is nothing but a fraud.

Hoang Van Hoan said: Because of Le Duan's reactionary domestic and foreign policies, I was forced to leave my fatherland and come to China 6 years ago and have been striving to do something that would benefit

the fatherland and the people and that would restore and develop Vietnamese-Chinese friendship. Today, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the August Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, I am very happy to be able to get together with comrades of the former military advisory delegation, the political advisory delegation, the office of economic representatives in Vietnam, and other concerned departments of China, who have contributed their abilities and intelligence to Vietnam's revolution and construction. The Vietnamese people will forever remember the profound friendship of the CPC and the Chinese people.

In his speech, Fang Yi said: The victory in Vietnam's August Revolution set a brilliant example for the oppressed peoples and nations in the world in their struggle for freedom and liberation. Later on, the Vietnamese people were again forced to combat the colonialist and imperialist interventionists staging a comeback. They foiled the latter's aggression, safeguarded the nation's independence and dignity, and won the praise of people throughout the world.

Touching on the close relations between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, who sympathized, encouraged, and supported each other in the prolonged revolution and construction, Fang Yi emphatically pointed out that the Vietnamese people's bloody fight against the colonialists and imperialists was actually a powerful support for China's revolution and socialist construction. The Chinese people will never forget all this. Similarly, the Chinese people also rendered their consistent, sincere, and powerful support to Vietnam's revolution and construction and fulfilled their duty to the Vietnamese people in their liberation, unification, and construction.

Fang Yi said: President Ho Chi Minh was a model in adhering to Sino-Vietnamese friendship. Through prolonged revolutionary practice and his sincere and friendly observance of the Chinese people, he arrived at the historical conclusion that the relations between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are "comradely and fraternal." He said: "Vietnam and China are two neighboring countries and have maintained close relations for centuries. Naturally, the relations between the revolutions in China and Vietnam are particularly intimate." We feel especially close when reviewing his remarks today.

Turning to the Vietnamese authorities' expansionist and aggressive policies in undermining good-neighborly relations, Fang Yi said: The Chinese people resolutely oppose any hegemonic acts of wanton interference in the internal affairs and trampling over the sovereignty of other countries. China insists that Vietnam end its aggression against Cambodia and withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. But, the Vietnamese authorities regard this just stand of China as an obstacle to its expansion and aggression. This has seriously damaged the relations between the two countries. The key to whether or not the current Sino-Vietnamese relations can change is in the hands of the Vietnamese authorities.

Fang Yi said: Most of the Chinese comrades attending today's reception are people who lived together with the Vietnamese people throughout the years of hardship when Vietnam was carrying out its struggle for national liberation or engineers and technicians who worked and sweated side-by-side with the Vietnamese workers at construction sites during North Vietnam's postliberation construction period. As everyone knows, the Chinese comrades invited by the Vietnamese side to work in Vietnam strictly complied with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, observed the principle of noninterference in Vietnam's internal affairs, respected Vietnam's laws and regulations, and cherished the Vietnamese people. Many comrades sacrificed their lives in supporting Vietnam. These undeniable historical facts have forcefully refuted the Vietnamese authorities' vicious lies and allegations that the Chinese people's sincere friendship toward the Vietnamese people was a scheme to annex Vietnam. We firmly believe that the current abnormalities in Sino-Vietnamese relations are only a temporary setback in history.

Comrade Fang Yi said in conclusion: Comrade Hoang Van Hoan is a witness to the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people. He is a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation who has followed President Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary cause since his early years. He participated in China's revolutionary activities for a long time and made wide-ranging contacts with the Chinese people. Over the past several decades, he made outstanding contributions to the Vietnamese revolutionary cause as well as to the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people and is respected by both the Chinese and Vietnamese people. In recent years, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan has followed President Ho Chi Minh's behest, firmly opposed the expansionist and aggressive policies of the Vietnamese authorities and done much work to restore the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. He is worthy of being a comrade-in-arms of the late President Ho Chi Minh and a close friend of the Chinese people. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to extend to Comrade Hoang Van Hoan my highest regard.

Also attending the reception were Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, responsible persons of former Chinese advisory groups and other aid organizations in Vietnam, former ambassadors to Vietnam, and responsible persons of other departments concerned including Luo Quibo, Qiao Xiaoguang, Li Qiang, Deng Yifan, Mei Jiasheng, Jiang Quanguhua, Zhang Xiangshan, Qu Tangliang, Chu Tunan, Wei Yuming, Kang Yimin, Li Qixin, Cui Qun, Zhu Qiwen, Chen Zhifang, and Wang Shijian.

Others attending tonight's reception included representatives of Vietnamese residing in China and some former Chinese aid personnel in Vietnam.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

MARCOS IMPEACHMENT PLAN DISMISSED--Manila, August 26 (XINHUA)--The National Assembly this evening reaffirmed its decision dismissing and consigning to the archives the impeachment resolution against President Marcos, reported the Philippine News Agency. The assembly resumed its session today after a 10-day recess that was declared after it dismissed and consigned to the archives on August 13 the impeachment resolution submitted by the opposition. Opposition member of parliament Orlando Mercado offered at this evening's session to introduce a videotape of "properties of high government officials and their associates" acquired in the United States. His move was voted down by the assembly which is dominated by the ruling New Society Movement. Earlier, on August 22, a 45-minute videotape about the "hidden wealth of some high-ranking government officials in the United States" taken by Mercado was shown to foreign and local journalists by the opposition United Nationalist Democratic Organization. The issue of "hidden wealth" is one of the accusations put forward by the opposition in the impeachment resolution. Speaker Nicanor Yniguez and assistant majority floor leader Arturo Pacificador objected to the move. Yniguez pointed out that the National Assembly has already dismissed the impeachment resolution and consigned it to the archives. Therefore, he added, no evidence can be introduced anymore. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1957 GMT 26 Aug 85]

BURMESE-THAI MILITARY LEADERS' TALKS--Rangoon, August 27 (XINHUA)--Burmese military leader General Kyaw Htin will hold talks here today with his counterpart Thai armed forces supreme commander General Athit Kamp Lang-ek on Karen rebel and drug issues, according to informed sources. It is learnt that Burma believes that Karen rebels, who are in action along the Burmese-Thai border, are a major obstacle in the relations between the two countries. General Athit Kamlang-ek who is visiting Burma at the invitation of General Kyaw Htin, Burmese chief of staff of the defence services, was accorded a red carpet welcome when he arrived here yesterday morning. Chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party U Ne Win received Athit Kamlang-ek at his own residence here yesterday afternoon. They had a 70-minute long conversation, the details of which have not yet been disclosed. Observers here believe that such a high-level welcome to General Athit shows the Burmese Government's eagerness to improve relations with Thailand. General Athit Kamlang-ek and his party will leave here for home on August 28. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 27 Aug 85]

FUTURE WARSHIP VISITS--Wellington, August 27 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister David Lange yesterday said the New Zealand Government would probably use a different formula of evaluation for visiting warships in the future, according to press reports here today. The prime minister will try to persuade the Labor Party Conference this weekend into approval of an amended government policy on warship visits. Fundamentally Lange maintains that in line with Labor Party's policy, nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships will still be banned from New Zealand ports, but the government will somehow adopt a more authoritative vetting system. Lange said "the fact is that we either have a rupture with the United States or an improvement of our relationship with the United States," "a rigid, blanket embargo legislation which would be inconsistent with international law, would finally seal the prospect of having a good relationship with a major security ally." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 27 Aug 85]

CSO: 4000/354

JOURNAL NOTES CHANGES IN LIBYAN DIPLOMACY

HK240348 Beijing SHIJIE Zhishi in Chinese No 16, 16 Aug 85 pp 4-5

[Article by Zhen Shi [3791 4258]: "New Changes in Libya's Diplomacy"]

[Text] In the second half of last year, colonel al-Qadhdhafi made two shocking diplomatic moves. One was to sign the Oujda treaty to form "an alliance of states" with Morocco, with whom it had long been on uneasy terms. Another was to sign an agreement with France for the mutual withdrawal of troops from Chad. In the first half of this year, Libyan diplomacy continuously showed some dramatic changes, especially in the political arena of Africa and the Arab world.

One change noted is that Libya actively tried to improve relations with those neighboring countries with whom it had not been on the best of terms in the past, and also paid attention to developing relations with African and Arab countries. Most noteworthy of all was that Libya took the initiative to make many friendly and conciliatory gestures to the new Sudanese Government in a break with the previous pattern of mutual attack and confrontation. The two countries very quickly resumed diplomatic relations that had been broken for as long as 4 years. Libya not only immediately stopped support for the antigovernment armed forces of southern Sudan but signed a number of agreements with Sudan, resuming the activities of all jointly-owned companies. Al-Qadhdhafi visited Sudan. He then sent large relief supplies of commodities and grain to Sudan and also promised to supply 300,000 tons of crude oil. In early July, Libya and Sudan signed a military aid agreement. Libya was to provide equipment and training for Sudanese naval, land, and air forces. The cordial and close relations between these two North African states--Libya and Sudan--changed to a certain degree the basic pattern of things in this area, arousing the universal concern of world opinion.

In addition, Libya also resumed diplomatic relations with Somalia and achieved the normalization of relations with Mauritania. Al-Qadhdhafi visited African states strengthening relations with Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Gambia, Burundi, and Ruanda. Libya provided financial aid for some countries and relief goods for disaster-affected ones.

Another major change is that on the problem of the Palestinian refugee camp war, al-Qadhdhafi clearly sided with the PLO and made up with 'Arafat. In the "rejection front," Libya had all along been Syria's close ally and also the supporter of Lebanon's Shi'ites. But after the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut were attacked by the Amal militia, on 20 May, Libya's relations with Syria quickly changed. In a lengthy speech, al-Qadhdhafi vehemently attacked the Amal Movement and Syria. Daily the Libyan radio station broadcast strongly worded articles criticizing Syria and even threatening to close down the People's Office (Embassy) in Damascus. Relations between the two countries came close to a break. At the same time, al-Qadhdhafi personally telephoned 'Arafat, resuming the dialogue between the two men interrupted since 1982. Al-Qadhdhafi said that he would reconsider things with 'Arafat.

Still another noteworthy change is that Libya was seeking, through various channels, an improvement in its relations with the United States against which it had used abusive language for many years. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off in 1981. In 1982, the United States began to prohibit Libyan oil imports and extended export restrictions on Libya, refusing to provide parts for its oil extraction equipment. It was reported that these acts on the part of the United States caused a loss to the Libyan economy. Libya's crude oil output fell below the daily production ceiling of 1.1 million barrels stipulated by the OPEC. Airlines also could not operate normally for lack of airplane parts. Since the beginning of this year, al-Qadhdhafi had proposed, through various channels, to the U.S. side that officials of the two countries hold talks at a site chosen by the United States to discuss the difference between them. But this brought no reaction from the United States. Libya also contracted Britain in connection with the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Libya's envoys recently went everywhere calling for the holding of a council of Arab and African ministers in Tripoli, the capital of Libya, to discuss the problem of strengthening cooperation. In mid-June, al-Qadhdhafi put forth a program for Arab unity and unification and sent four top-ranking envoys to the Arab states with letters for the heads of the various states. We even organized a "national command headquarters for Arab revolution forces" and held a conference in Tripoli to mark its establishment.

In sum, Libya has recently been especially active and busy in the diplomatic field. But through the string of activities above, observers have noted that Libya's diplomacy based on al-Qadhdhafi's "third theory" as a guiding principle has not changed substantially. Libya has been keen on improving its own image and ending its isolation and has striven to play a still greater role in African and Arab affairs. In regard to some concrete policies and practices, Libya's diplomacy has been properly adjusted, with definite results achieved.

CSO: 4005/1373

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLA PAPER NOTES RULING ON ARMYMEN-GRADUATE STUDENTS

OW272327 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the State Education Commission and the State Planning Commission made the following decision on 23 August:

The enrollment of active duty servicemen in local institutes of higher learning as graduate students shall be incorporated in the state plan.

The relevant ministries and commissions of State Council; departments and bureaus of higher education in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities under the central government, and schools of higher education under the State Education Commission have been notified that these students, who are active duty servicemen, should be treated equally as other students.

The schools which have accepted these students--regardless whether or not they will be transferred to the civilian departments after graduation--should not treat them as consignees from other departments.

During their studies, these students shall be treated equally as other graduate students--who have been released from production or other duties and whose training falls under the state plan--in terms of their expenses for books and other necessities.

The post-graduate placement of students shall be handled according to the regulations of the General Political Department.

CSO: 4005/1374

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG LIQUN ON EDITING 'CONTEMPORARY CHINA'

OW311151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Yin Hongzhu]

[Excerpt] Beijing, Aug (XINHUA)--A work conference on editing and compiling "Contemporary China" [Dang Dai Zhong Guo 3981 0108 0022 0948] was held here today, with more than 200 editing and compiling personnel attending and exchanging experiences on how to complete the editing and compiling of this large-sized, multivolume historical series as soon as possible.

Deng Liqun, member of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat and editor of "Contemporary China," and Ma Hong, general secretary of the State Council's Economic Research Center and editor of "Contemporary China," spoke at the conference.

Deng Liqun pointed out in his speech: The editing, compiling, and publishing of "Contemporary China" was decided on by the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat. In the past 3 years, as a result of the importance attached to this decision by party committees at all levels, five volumes have been published and some more will be published soon. From now on, all editing and compiling personnel should continue to firmly grasp this work, and the departments concerned should give support in many aspects, in order to successfully and basically complete this multivolume series by the 40th anniversary of the country's founding in 1989.

Deng Liqun said: "Contemporary China" is a scientific series which comprehensively reflects the tremendous historic changes in our country and the great achievements it has scored since its founding. Therefore, we must carry out the editing and compiling of it with high standards and quality. The editing and compiling personnel must first of all have a working attitude of seeking truth from facts and have a grasp of rich, accurate, and reliable materials. They must guard against arrogance and hypocrisy. Only thus can they truthfully reflect the whole picture of our various undertakings since the founding of the country, and give people knowledge, inspiration, and strength.

CSO: 4005/1374

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FEI XIAOTONG ON OPENING UP MINORITY NATIONALITY AREAS

Beijing MINZU TUANJIE [NATIONALITY UNITY] in Chinese No 7, 15 Jul 85 pp 10-11

[Article by Zhang Ru [1728 0320]: "Fei Xiaotong Discusses Population and Opening Up']

[Text] A few days ago, this reporter called on Mr. Fei Xiaotong, who is a very busy person. Besides holding such offices as Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Mr. Fei is a diligent and tireless scholar who often puts in 10 hours of work or more a day. He also goes to many parts of China to do on-the-spot investigations, particularly in minority nationality areas. In this connection he makes several trips a year.

After exchanging greetings with Mr. Fei, this reporter asked him to talk about some new ways of looking at economic development in nationality areas. He frankly replied that China's minority nationality areas, all of which are borderlands, occupy 60 percent of the country's land area but hold only about 6 percent of its population. China's modernization requires the opening up of these areas. On whom should the nation depend for this? First it should depend on the people living there, the minority nationalities. But reliance on them alone will not do. For although these areas are vast and have abundant resources, they lack intellectual resources, technology and labor and must bring in people from the outside. Mr. Fei believes that to open up small cities and towns and remote minority nationality areas is precisely one way to solve China's population problem. In this way China can disperse its population, so that it will not be excessively concentrated in the hinterland, especially along the eastern and southern coasts. Moreover, nationwide population distribution (including the distribution of intellectual resources) will tend to be more rational.

Mr. Fei continued: Since the "Cultural Revolution," six million Han from all the provinces bordering on Nei Monggol have blindly moved into its pastoral areas and now make up one-third of its population. In reality, population movement is an inexorable law, but it should take place according to a plan. This is called "directional migration," i.e., the planned movement of people to remote areas, but it does not mean state plans. Why should the opening up of the Great Northern Wilderness require methods used to operate state farms? Such methods are costly state methods. The methods used by Khrushchev to run big state farms opened up the virgin lands successfully, but we cannot copy

them indiscriminately. By letting peasants move in naturally, on the other hand, what would we accomplish?

In point of fact, the economic development of the minority nationality areas requires some Han migration; reliance on the minority nationalities alone will not do. More and more people have accepted this argument. Mr. Fei changed the subject and raised his voice: "The current problem is twofold--to enable people to migrate and to make the Han and the minority nationalities live in harmony. We have to have the Han welcomed in order to attain the goals of regional development and ethnic prosperity."

Then Mr. Fei pointed at the reporter and said that if the Han migrants are to understand the nationalities policy, that policy needs a vigorous propaganda and educational campaign. He noted that our propaganda units bear a heavy responsibility in this regard. Those Han who blindly move to minority nationality areas without understanding the nationalities policy will exacerbate interethnic contradictions, thus forcing nationalities affairs commissions everywhere to become bogged down in mediating ethnic disputes. If we are to take the initiative with our nationalities work, we must study the problem of how to make the minority nationalities and the Han mutually indispensable in these new circumstances.

With regard to this problem, Mr. Fei pointed out that a correct outlook on the population problem is necessary. Just as the minority nationality areas must change from being sealed to being opened up, so must the minds of the minority nationality masses change. Before liberation, the minority nationalities depended upon being sealed for their subsistence; now they must depend upon being opened up for their development.

As an example, he gave the Han of Guangxi, who migrated from Guilin and Guangzhou and fought the local Yao for a century. The Yao lost and fled to the mountains. They had to depend on the Han for daily necessities like salt and cloth. The Guomindang had a policy of "divide and rule" toward the Yao and divided jurisdiction over the Dayao Mountains among several counties. After liberation, the Dayao Mountains became one jurisdiction in the form of Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County, but it was still separated from any town. This has precluded links with economically developed areas. To implement autonomy for minority nationality areas, therefore, we must keep development and prosperity for the minority nationalities in mind: administrative divisions have to be combined with economic regions. The complete separation of the Yao from the Han cannot favor the former's development. This problem has yet to be completely solved.

Mr. Fei Xiaotong closed by saying that in the course of economic reform and opening up, the nationality areas have encountered many new problems that demand prompt study and solution. He hopes that the comrades doing nationalities research and work will properly emphasize on-the-spot social surveys, study and solve new problems and integrate book learning with practice, so that they might make their due contributions to the four modernizations in the nationality areas.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YUAN BAOHUA NAMED PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

OW012000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 August (XINHUA)--Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, has been appointed concurrent president of the China People's University, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reported.

Meeting department heads and other officials of the university yesterday, the new president said that the higher learning institute should contribute to upgrading the quality of management and administrative personnel.

He also said that the leadership of the Communist Party should be enhanced in colleges and faculty and students entrusted to carry out the current educational reform.

The People's University, set up in October 1950, was the first university to be established in the People's Republic of China. In the past three decades it has turned out outstanding personnel in the fields of economic management, social sciences and law.

It now has about 5,000 students, including doctorate and masters postgraduates, and 1,370 teachers.

The university consists of three institutes and 17 departments including philosophy, economics, international politics, history of the Communist Party of China, statistics, finance, journalism, law and population science, and eight research institutes.

CSO: 4000/343

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STRENGTHENED IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL EDUCATION IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 13 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Peng Peiyuan [1756 3805 0061], vice minister of education, at the national conference on ideological and political education in middle schools on 9 June: "Ideological and Political Education in Middle Schools Must Be Strengthened To Meet the Needs of the New Era"]

[Text] The national conference on ideological and political education of middle school students has been very successful. Today I want to discuss with you several points pertaining to the strengthening of ideological and political education in middle schools in light of the needs of the new era.

We must offer a sound moral education, intellectual education and physical education if we are to improve the quality of our people and turn out more and better qualified personnel. Because moral education is often ignored these days, I want to say a few things here to highlight its importance.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping told the national science and technology conference, "Even as we create socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must insist on promoting material civilization and spiritual civilization, uphold the five stresses, four beauties and three loves, and educate the entire population so that they become idealistic, moral, educated and disciplined. Of these four qualities, idealism and discipline are especially essential." "We must in particular instill in the next two generations the lofty ideals of communism. We absolutely must not let our young people become the slaves of capitalism. Never." Comrade Wan Li has made a clear exposition of what constitutes a worthy expert at the national education conference. He also pointed out, "If a person lacks the spirit and quality of the new era, does not have ideals, observes no discipline and lacks a drive to excel, then he cannot be considered the kind of educated person that this new age needs, no matter how learned he may be."

Schools are the training ground of qualified personnel, and ideological and political education is an important part of school education. Ideological and political education is not an optional, but indispensable part of the aims of socialist schools. We must clearly understand this point and stand firm on it.

There are 45 million middle school students in China today. Apart from a minority who will go on to college, most will go straight into society and

take part in socialist construction. They make up a large contingent which must be given due regard. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "Education starts with middle and elementary schools." In other words, the foundation of the moral, intellectual and physical development of a person should be laid when he is a child. As adolescents and teenagers, middle school students are in the transitional stage between childhood and young adulthood. Junior high students are half childish and half mature. If education fails to do its proper job, some students, ever so vulnerable to harmful environmental influences, may drift into crime and destruction. Senior middle school students gradually attain maturity, but their understanding ability is still limited. Hence the intense need among middle school students for care and guidance by their teachers, parents and other adults. I must emphasize here moral education in junior middle schools. The junior middle school is currently a weak link in our basic education. It desperately needs to be strengthened, and that includes moral education.

Under the leadership of party committees and governments at various levels, vast numbers of middle school education workers, including teachers and ideological and political work cadres, have done a good deal of work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and political and ideological education in middle schools has gradually been strengthened. In the past 2 or 3 years, many localities and schools have even made a few innovations. Nevertheless, the development of ideological and political education in middle schools has been highly uneven and remains very fragile on the whole. There are many reasons for this state of affairs, an important one being the tendency to be preoccupied with the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade. Some comrades consider moral education unimportant and concentrate on intellectual education. What matters to them is an ever rising proportion of students admitted to institutions of higher education. With that goal in mind, they have resorted to misguided and downright uneducational methods. In the meantime, moral education is lost sight of. This tendency poses a grave threat to the healthy development of students and militates against the training of the kind of qualified personnel required in the new era.

Since various reasons contribute to the tendency, treatment must be appropriately comprehensive. We must do our best to reverse this wrong tendency. The key here is the understanding of party and government leaders at all levels. If the party and government leaders of a locality are solely concerned to maximize the number of students admitted to institutions of higher education and use it as the only criterion in rewarding or penalizing schools and teachers, this locality will not be able to implement the party's educational principles across the board. Education must be made to serve socialist construction. In the case of intermediate education, its responsibility is twofold. Besides preparing qualified freshmen for institutions at the higher level, middle schools should focus on turning out laborers who are politically and ideologically sound, well-educated and technically competent. In determining whether or not a school is well run, we should primarily see whether or not it is implementing the party's educational principles in their entirety and acting responsibly to the entire student body. We should find out whether or not the students have made significant progress morally, intellectually and physically and what their pass rates are.

Ultimately, we should also examine how well the students, including those entering the labor force as well as those who will pursue further studies, satisfy social needs and look at their impact on society, immediately and in the long run. The single-minded pursuit of the maximum proportion of students entering schools at a higher grade and the exclusive orientation towards preparing students for higher education run counter to the need of the four modernizations for a diverse range of people at various levels of skill. Moreover, it violates the spirit of the "Resolutions of the CPC Central Committee Concerning Structural Educational Reforms" (hereafter abbreviated as the "Resolutions") to cater to a handful of students while ignoring the majority and emphasize examination grades at the expense of moral and physical education. I propose that through studies and by implementing the "Resolutions," the various localities help party and government leading cadres at all levels, including comrades in education departments, to further correct the guiding ideology of education and fall in line with the "Resolutions" of the CPC ideologically. Pressure from parents and society is another reason why it is difficult to put a stop to the obsession with maximizing the number of students admitted to schools at the higher level. But as soon as the leaders straighten out their thinking, we can educate the parents and society with the confidence that comes from knowing that one is in the right. Education departments and schools must fully understand their responsibility, implement education principles unwaveringly and firmly correct the wrong tendency. As long as this problem remains unsolved, the strengthening of ideological and political education in middle schools will remain empty talk.

Another manifestation of the weakness in our ideological and political education in middle schools is the discrepancy between it and the demands of the "three orientations" and the failure to meet the needs of young students. Many comrades at this conference have commented that ideological and political education is a thankless job; there is very little to show for one's hard work. So far we have not been able to get out of our passive and reactive state. Many cadres in ideological and political work feel frustrated, and some are thinking of quitting in the face of difficulties. I agree with the comrades that there are difficulties ahead, but difficulty also bears the seed of breakthrough and change. We may also derive inspiration from the experience of some advanced units. Through reform, we can put our thinking on the right track, correct our methods and bring about a brand-new situation in our work. Now it is clear that to strengthen ideological and political education in middle schools, we must reform; there can be no strengthening without reform. And reform means changing educational ideas and methods not adapted to socialist modernization, and seriously delving into the ideological traits of today's middle school students and the way they develop ideologically so that ideological and political education can proceed in accordance with objective principles. Put it differently, we must make ideological and political education a science. This is a tall order, one which requires a herculean effort on our part.

The basic mission of ideological and political education is to develop qualified personnel in need in the new era. The "Resolutions" is very clear regarding the ideological and professional requirements of these personnel. It also points out that a major problem in education is that we have done far too little to cultivate from a young age our students' capacity for

independent living and thinking, inculcate in them a commitment to making the nation prosperous and powerful, and use Marxism in an imaginative and lively way to educate our students. We should probe deeply into the spirit of the "Resolutions," which points out the direction our reforms in ideological and political education should take, and carry it out in our work.

Since it is the basic mission of ideological and political work to develop qualified personnel for the new era, it follows that we must be determined to bridge the schism between politics and the specialized disciplines by integrating the former into the entire educational process. Let ideological and political education permeate the teaching of all subjects, all activities and school management and administration. Moral education, intellectual education and physical education should infiltrate and nurture one another so that students are educated, nurtured and subtly influenced in an all-round way. Accordingly, all teachers and staff must make a concerted effort to educate students properly in ideals.

To train qualified personnel for the new era, we must also change or discard antiquated educational ideas. China has a fine educational tradition, which must be perpetuated. Not to be overlooked, however, is the impact of outdated educational ideas inherited from thousands of years of feudalism and our semi-colonial, semi-feudal society in the recent past. If we consciously or unconsciously make obedience and good grades the only hallmarks of a good student and restrict them blindly, we will not be able to develop the kind of modern personnel with a contemporary outlook. A couple of United States scholars of Chinese descent have commented that many Chinese parents and teachers take care of their children or students in every little way, but do not encourage them to think independently and innovate, which is no help to the training of expertise. Their comments certainly give us food for thought.

In our opinion, educating our students to observe discipline is perfectly consistent with training them to think independently. We should not abandon one extreme just to embrace another; even while we fully encourage their initiative and enthusiasm and give them a free hand in organizing beneficial extra-curricular activities, instead of hemming them in or running the show for them, we must also teach them to obey the law, abide by discipline and accept teachers' correct guidance and supervision. To protect young people's healthy growth, we do not necessarily allow them to do everything which society allows an adult to do. Similar restrictions exist in many other nations. In short, we should make an effort to develop qualified personnel in accordance with the needs of the new era and make the most of the intelligence, ability, industriousness and courage of China's next generation.

Understanding middle school students and handling them properly is the starting point of a sound ideological and political education. These days we often hear young people and adolescents complain that their teachers and parents do not understand them and only see their shortcomings. This situation merits our detailed examination. If teacher-student and parent-child relationships remain in such a state, education cannot possibly achieve what it is supposed to achieve. In fact, the very conditions necessary for its success may be lacking. Some comrades, therefore, have suggested that we make a fresh attempt to get to know our students, which have been

characterized by certain comrades as the key to a good ideological and political education in middle schools. I believe they are right.

Existence determines consciousness. Middle school students of the 1980's live in socialist new China. Our party is leading the entire nation in declaring war on poverty and backwardness and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The party's policies to open the country to the world, invigorate its economy and introduce reforms have worked. The party's line is correct and represents the interests of the entire people, including teenagers and young people. All that we do today is prompted by a desire to ensure a bright future for our young people, the assumption being that they are essentially receptive to the party's leadership and willing to take the socialist road. Following the open door policy, young people have come to understand the world situation and realize the motherland's backwardness. Eager to vitalize China, they are forward-looking, ambitious, innovative, mentally agile and have the courage to explore. This is the broad picture. On the other hand, we must also see that the influences of 10 years of turmoil have not completely disappeared and unhealthy trends still exist in our party and society. Decadent bourgeois ideas, both domestic and foreign, will continue to corrupt young minds. Coupled with the fact that our ideological and political education still leaves something to be desired and does not meet their needs completely, this means that their ideological state is something of a mixture with its inevitable share of flaws and problems. A minuscule number of them, corrupted by decadent bourgeois ideas, have even broken the law and committed crimes. At the same time, we should realize that middle school students have not yet matured; their personality still evolving, they are also highly malleable. The crucial thing is that we give them proper guidance. Although they have shortcomings and make mistakes, as parents and elders, we only have the duty to help them and not the right to spurn them. We must not think that each generation is worse than the previous one. The general trend of social development in China is getting more and more favorable. Under the party's leadership, and as long as we do our work well, our young people will certainly improve each generation. Only by correctly analyzing middle school students can we deal with them properly, make full use of their positive attributes and bring their subjective dynamism into full play so that they will develop morally, intellectually and physically on their own in a lively way.

Patriotism and communism are the core of ideological and political education in middle schools. To lay a firm ideological foundation from a young age, we must cultivate patriotism in our young people and raise their patriotic consciousness.

Should we teach communism to middle school students? Does it smack too much of "leftism" to offer communist ideological education in middle schools? Will it be too detached from realities? Too abstract? In his report to the 12th National Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out, "Socialist spiritual civilization must revolve around the communist ideology." Comrade Deng Xiaoping also made it clear that we must take extra pains to educate the next two generations and instill in them lofty communist ideals. Such, indeed, has been the way we educate children, adolescents and young people since the founding of the People's Republic. The slogan of the Young Pioneers is: Be

prepared at all times to struggle on behalf of communism. Our organization for young people is called the Communist Youth League, a school for the masses of young people to learn communism through practice. Of course, how to educate middle school students effectively in ideals is a question which requires a good deal of study. We must integrate the lofty ideals we teach with the current realities of the four modernizations and reform. Teaching ideals to middle school students means educating them in the party's general missions and goals, fostering in them a fervent devotion to the socialist motherland and the socialist cause, and developing in them a readiness to struggle arduously and give their lives in order that the nation may be prosperous and powerful. In teaching ideals to middle school students, we must relate them closely to their ideological traits. Lofty ideals must be translated into practical action. As far as middle school students are concerned, this means studying diligently to help vitalize China. We must open their eyes to the connection between the present stage of socialism and the magnificent future goals we must achieve. We must publicize and carry out the various policies necessary in the present stage of socialism, but cannot for this reason stop propagating communism.

Even as we strengthen patriotic and communist education, we must never relax our opposition or resistance to the corrosion of adolescents and young people by decadent bourgeois ideas and pernicious feudal influences. Since last year, society has been flooded with unhealthy tabloids. A number of pornographic and obscene videotapes and photographs have also been circulating in many places, gravely endangering the mental and physical health of middle school students. Those of us in education departments and schools must take this matter very seriously and firmly resist and oppose this kind of mental opium. Under no circumstances can we afford to lower our guard and become careless. In our daily work, of course, we should emphasize replacing them with a variety of healthy spiritual fare and cultural activities.

The key to strengthening ideological and political education in middle schools is strengthened guidance. And guidance must be tailor-made to suit different localities, levels (senior- and junior-middle levels), schools and students.

Before we can make ideological and political education in middle schools a success, we must handle well political and ideological work relating to teachers. As much as possible, we should help them solve their practical difficulties, further mobilize their initiative, concern ourselves with their progress, and launch a vigorous party membership drive among teachers. People who qualify for membership should not be kept out of the party.

We must intensify moral education research, insisting that theory be combined with practice, heritage with innovations, domestic experience with foreign experience, and making sure that scientific researchers and education departments join forces with teachers and other cadres at the forefront. If only we cooperate and learn from each other to make up our weaknesses, our achievements will certainly be much greater.

12581

CSO: 4005/1215

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOURNAL ON CARRYING OUT EDUCATION IN IDEALS IN CORRECT MANNER

HK281231 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 15, 10 Aug 85 pp 4-5

[Commentator's article: "Carry Out Education in Ideals in a Forthright Manner"]

[Text] Of late, many localities and units have promoted education in ideals and achieved initial results in inspiring revolutionary enthusiasm and giving a boost to production and work. However, leading comrades of some localities and units have failed to carry out the work in a forthright manner, as they thought that the masses might turn a deaf ear to general principles.

Is the cause of communism, which once attracted hundreds of millions of people to fight for and dedicate their lives to it, no longer attractive in the eighties? No, absolutely not. Human society will inevitably move toward communism. This objective law will not change. To cherish the ideal of communism is the main current of our time.

According to a "public opinion poll" conducted among students of five faculties of Beijing University last May, over 80 percent of them believed in the party as the guide of youth and over 60 percent expressed their determination to fight all their lives for the cause of communism. The result of the poll eloquently tells us the real trend among student youth of our present age.

Communism, as the most progressive scientific and ideological system for the development of human society, is actually a great truth. This major principle is a mighty spiritual pillar for our state and nation and a motive force spurring us to surmount every difficulty to win victory. It can encourage and educate the masses beyond measure. Worrying that the masses do not like to listen to major principles is uncalled for. The crux of the question is whether these major principles are vivid, dependable, and convincing. The Beijing film studio has recently finished the feature film "Ardent Sons and Daughters." In editing the film, people argued about two scenes depicting how young people love the party and pursue the ideal of communism. Some people worried that such scenes would not be well received by the audience, advising the director "not to advocate such things at the present time."

What a surprise, just "such things" deeply moved some young men when the film was previewed. It can thus be seen that we should on no account underestimate the enthusiasm of the masses and underrate the might of communism in educating and encouraging the people.

Some comrades think that talking about ideals is not so attractive as discussing material interests. This is a muddled idea in their minds. When we talk about ideals we mean that we must struggle for a communist society in which there are abundant farm produce and industrial products and in which the people's ideological and cultural levels are greatly enhanced. When discussing material interests, we mean that we must promote the just material interests of the people. Ideals and material interests are not mutually contradictory. They are complementary of one another. Neither can be neglected. If we advocate material benefit alone and do not talk about ideals in practical work, we may commit the error of "money being above everything else" and deviate from socialism. Conversely, if we talk about ideals alone and do not work for material benefit, then we will go back to the old path of "blindly trusting the spirit as omnipotent." This will make people doubt the superiority of socialism. Therefore, we should not think that talking about ideals is not so "attractive" as discussing material interests. We must break with this metaphysical idea of setting the two things against each other.

It should be admitted that looking only at the surface of things, we may see that the masses of some units are not very interested in ideological education. However, if we make a careful analysis of the situation, we will find that it is not because the masses of these units do not like general principles about communism and because these principles are no longer attractive; it is only because they are not interested in ideological education which is devoid of content and which is divorced from reality. Talking about general principles does not mean indulging in aimless idle talk. In carrying out education in the ideals of communism, we must also work in a realistic manner by educating the masses with examples and guiding them to view their ambition and interest in work as a step toward the realization of communist ideals. It can be said that if education in ideals is successfully integrated with reality, it will certainly be well received by the masses. Recently the public lecture group "dedicate our youth to guarding the frontier" conducted a lecture tour in Beijing, Shanghai, Zhejiang, and other places. Those who attended these lectures amounted to 200,000. Many of them were deeply moved by the communist spirit of frontier guards and their heroic deeds in defending the motherland. At a public lecture, a university student mounted the platform and firmly clasped hand with the lecturer, saying: "Your lecture strongly impressed me. The brilliant deeds of heroes made me much more confident to meet the challenges in life." A middle school student wrote to the lecture group and said: "After attending your lecture, I have found that my thoughts are childish and paltry. A selfish man, even though

he is highly educated, is still useless to the people. A large number of young people are forging ahead courageously all over the land. I have no grounds for keeping myself away from the ranks." Such warm enthusiasm and strong reactions from the audience have rarely been seen in years. This gives us much food for thought.

Let us remove obstacles from our minds and carry out education in ideals justly and forcefully and in a vivid and lively manner. The education in ideals will surely reap rich fruits all over the land.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FIRST COLLEGE-LEVEL TEST PILOTS GRADUATE

OW300929 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Qi Hanxiao]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)-- China's first batch of test pilots with bachelor's degrees graduated recently from a certain air force aviation school.

This batch of test pilots was recruited from among graduates of local aviation academies. Test flights are an important link in the study and development of new-type aircraft. A test pilot has to fly new-type aircraft never flown before and perform maneuvers with them never done before; his test flight experience is an important reference in designing new-type aircraft. Therefore, test pilots must not only have superb flight technique but also be specialists in modern aviation theory.

Since 1983, the Air Force has recruited test pilots directly from local institutes of higher learning instead of selecting them from among aviation units as it did in the past.

This batch of test pilots has completed study of aviation theory and elementary and advanced flight training over the past 2 years. The quality of their performance has met all requirements set forth in training guidelines. In addition to having an enterprising spirit, they are of good military and political quality and are physically fit. After graduation, they will undergo further training at aviation units and then be assigned to test flight units to conduct test flights.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LOWER BIRTH RATE EASES PRESSURE ON EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

HK110213 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by staff reporter]

[Text] Family planning policies have helped China's most populous province to aim for its target of offering nine years of schooling to all children by 1990.

An official of the Sichuan provincial government said at a recent course for family planning workers that the province's population grew by only 350,000 last year when the birth rate was 10.78 per thousand and death rate 7.13.

The successful control of the birth rate will ease the pressure on elementary and secondary schools, which turned out nearly 1.5 million graduates this year. At the moment schools can not cope with the numbers of school-age children in the province, which has a population of more than 101 million, according to the HEALTH NEWS.

However, efforts to improve the present education system and curb population growth will help all children to receive a nine-year schooling in five years time. This target is based on the province's average birth rate of 10 per thousand since the family planning programme started 10 years ago.

A survey in May showed that population growth in the province has fallen to 3.7 per thousand this year from 8.9 per thousand in 1982 and 31.21 in 1970.

This is believed to be the result of the one-child family policy, especially in rural areas.

Great changes have taken place there, according to a survey by local authorities. As living standards and educational levels of the rural people improve, family planning has been widely accepted.

The province pioneered family planning in the country by educating its people of the benefits to the state and themselves.

In special circumstances a family is allowed two children, three in areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

In the countryside, the province has set up 1,200 centres to [word indistinct] birth control services, advice and treat infertility. More than [number indistinct] hospitals and Chinese medicine practitioners have opened infertility clinics, the surveys said.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA REPORTS ON UYGURS, RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

OW091715 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Urumqi, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--Friday is the Islamic Sabbath, and is known as "Jumar" day. Shortly after noon every Friday, male Moslems in Kashgar, in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region, flock from all directions through a yellow brickgate to the Id Kah Mosque in the center of the city.

At 3 pm Beijing time (1 pm local time), Mullah Seyleyi Aji--one of the mosque's three senior officials--starts to preach from the Koran in Arabic through a loudspeaker in the main hall, while the congregation listens attentively in silence.

After the mullah's prayers, the barefoot Moslems kneel on carpets, and touch the ground with their noses. Facing West, they all recite the ancient Islamic prayers: "Allah is great indeed," and "We believe in Allah."

With a history dating back more than 2,000 years, Kashgar was a major stop on the ancient "silk road" running from China's East coast through Central Asia to Europe. It is also Xinjiang's Islamic Center. Among the 180,000 local residents are 140,000 Islamic Uygur people.

Built some 100 years ago, Id Kah is China's largest mosque. Covering 17,000 square meters, it can accommodate more than 10,000 people.

Mullah Seyleyi Aji, 69, is vice-chairman of the Kashgar city people's political consultative conference. He was interviewed by XINHUA in a reception room in the city government office building before attending a meeting.

Sitting on a large sofa, the local religious leader, his eyes bright and piercing, looked composed. He wore a small white cap and white gown.

The grey-bearded mullah, who has worked at the Id Kah Mosque for 23 years, said he was "very satisfied" with the present religious freedom. He said: "Now nobody interferes with Moslems in their religious activities. All mosques are open, and believers can go to any mosque to perform religious services at any time."

He recalled the "cultural revolution" (1966-1976), saying: "Most mosques were forced to close during the chaotic period. As a result, Moslems could only perform religious activities secretly in their homes."

Only two mosques remained open in Kashgar during that period, a city religious affairs bureau official told XINHUA. The city has built or reopened 99 mosques since 1979, he added.

Asked what he preached, the mullah replied that he often stressed unity among believers, courtesy in behavior and attention to personal and environmental hygiene. He said: "All this is being encouraged by the government."

Xinjiang has 7,600,000 Moslems, who belong to seven ethnic minorities--more than half China's total number of Moslems.

Under the constitution and Chinese law, all citizens have the right to believe in a religion, said Memet Seit, deputy director of the regional religious affairs bureau.

To avoid clashes between believers and non-believers, however, theism must not be preached outside religious sites, while atheism must not be promoted at religious sites.

The deputy director said: "Over the past few years, the regional government has allocated 650,000 yuan to help renovate 27 key mosques in an effort to meet believers' needs."

About 2,000 of Xinjiang's 14,000 religious scholars have been elected to various levels of local authority.

More than 200,000 books of scriptures, including 80,000 copies of the Koran, have been distributed among believers since 1980, the deputy director said.

The Xinjiang Islamic Scripture Institute will open next year, and will enroll 160 students a year. After five years' study, graduates will be assigned jobs in mosques.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUSTICE MINISTRY NOTES DECREASE IN CRIME

OW160734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA)--Crime in China has dropped by 30 percent in the past two years, according to an official from the Ministry of Justice.

More than 70 percent of the current half a million crimes are thefts and minor offences. Serious crimes, such as murder, rape, arson and robbery, account for ten to fifteen percent, the official said.

The reform-through-labor department of the Ministry of Justice reports that only six to seven percent of the released prisoners have committed new crimes.

The official attributes the decline in crime to publicizing legal knowledge among the one billion people of China, with the stress on officials and young people; cultivating socialist ethics, fostering socialist morality and social conduct, particularly among errant youth and more effective reform of prison inmates.

A five-year nationwide drive to publicize legal knowledge began this year.

China is putting more emphasis on passing necessary laws, provide more legal facilities and bring cases to court promptly.

There were 18,500 full-time and part-time lawyers by the end of 1984. Beijing now has 40 law offices and the number of lawyers jumped from 599 to 837 in the first half of 1985.

CSO: 4000/343

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JIANGSU GOVERNOR AT MEMORIAL HALL OPENING

OW151108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1037 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Nanjing, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--A memorial hall commemorating the 300,000 people of Nanjing who were slaughtered by the Japanese 48 years ago was opened at a ceremony here today.

"More than 300,000 civilians and captured soldiers were killed by the Japanese invaders in the six weeks following their arrival in Nanjing on December 13, 1937," Zhang Yaohua, Nanjing's mayor, said at the ceremony.

He said the memorial hall had been set up to educate the people and their descendants. To prevent a repetition of this tragedy, the Chinese and the Japanese people should keep this event forever in their memories, he added.

The memorial hall is located near Jiangdong gate in the southeastern part of the city where some of the people were slain. The hall, covering an area of 1,300 square meters, resembles a tomb, and the sculpture and relief decorations are stark, with broken walls and dead trees.

Photos, documents and other memorabilia, as well as the written testimony of 1,700 survivors and witnesses to the massacre are exhibited in the hall.

The memorial hall signboard was written by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China.

Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu Province, and Xiang Shuozhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region attended the ceremony.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NIE RONGZHEN, LIU HUANQING WRITE IN LIAOWANG

OW020508 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0006 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA)--In an interview with the reporter from LIAOWANG WEEKLY, Marshal Nie Rongzhen said: "Our experience in the past told us that 'cooperation would benefit both sides, while separation means losses to both sides.' This is an inviolable truth."

This special interview, entitled: "Nie Rongzhen on War of Resistance Against Japan" was carried in today's 35th issue of LIAOWANG.

Nie Rongzhen said: The Kuomintang and the CPC cooperated with each other twice in history. I had personally taken part on both occasions. The first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC brought about the victory of the North Expedition, while the second cooperation between the two led to the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan.

He said: History is calling for the third cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC. The present situation at home and abroad is extremely conducive to the third cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC and to joining their efforts to fulfill the great cause of reunifying the motherland and rejuvenating the Chinese nation.

He called for efforts to actively promote this great cause. He said: This will be the best way to commemorate the War of Resistance Against Japan.

The newly published LIAOWANG also carried an article written by Liu Huaqing, commander of the PLA Navy, entitled: "Always Keep in Mind Peace in the Pacific Ocean." The article has summarized the past experience of and lessons from the war in the Pacific Ocean, which was an important component part of World War II, pointing out that in order to safeguard the security of their territory and maritime interests, the coastal countries must have a strong navy. The article introduced the Chinese Navy's defense capabilities from the point of supporting the socialist construction of the motherland, safeguarding world peace, and preventing the outbreak of a world war.

The article said: What I can console the people of our country with is the fact that the Chinese PLA Navy has already become an armed maritime force with preliminary modernized weaponry and is advancing in giant strides toward the goal of revolutionizing itself and arming itself with various guided missiles and electronic and automated equipment.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU QIAOMU ASSESSES CONTRIBUTIONS OF ZHANG WENTIAN

HK230857 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606]: "Reminiscences on Comrade Zhang Wentian"]

[Excerpts] In 1950, Comrade Zhang Wentian was transferred to Beijing and prepared to assume the office of permanent representative of our country to the United Nations. Originally, when the U.N. Charter-Drafting Conference was convened in San Francisco in 1945, the CPC Central Committee intended to let Comrade Wentian join the Chinese delegation, and Comrade Mao Zedong once asked me to draft a press release stressing that Comrade Wentian was a participant of the long march. Subsequently, the central authorities sent Comrade Dong Biwu to the UN Conference instead for some reason. Although at this time Comrade Wentian was officially appointed by our government to be a representative to the United Nations, he did not go there either, because the UN under U.S. influence refused to restore our country's seat. A year later, Comrade Wentian went to Moscow as our country's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

In 1954, I went to Moscow for medical treatment and met Comrade Wentian at our embassy there. During his term of office as ambassador to the Soviet Union, in the light of the principles of the central authorities at that time, Comrade Wentian mastered very well the relations with the Soviet Union, put the internal work of the embassy in good order, and therefore enjoyed the love and support of the comrades working in the embassy. Particularly, he was diligent in study and investigation, and paid attention to political and economic developments in the Soviet Union. Some of his reports filed from Moscow were valued by the central authorities.

At the beginning of 1955, Comrade Wentian was transferred back to the country and appointed to be a vice-minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, becoming a main assistant to Comrade Zhou Enlai. In this period, I did not have work contact with him. In 1958, when Comrade Chen Yi took over the work of Comrade Enlai as the minister of Foreign Affairs, the central authorities once considered whether Comrade Wentian should remain working in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Enlai favored keeping him, because he considered Comrade Wentian's work in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conscientious and meticulous. (For example, he once made an inspection tour of all our embassies, a feat apparently unequalled by his predecessors or successors as head of the Foreign Ministry.) It is evident that the central authorities had a rather high opinion of his work in this period.

From June to August 1959, the Lushan meeting was called, which resulted in historically unfortunate consequences for the Party. On the Lushan Mountain, my residence was not near Comrade Wentian's, and we had little contact. However, it happened that the residence Comrade Tian Jiaying, Wu Lengxi, and I shared was between Comrade Wentian's residence and the large and small meeting-places, and he dropped in on several occasions for a chat. With very identical viewpoints on the domestic situation, we all favored conscientiously summarizing the experiences and lessons of the "great leap forward," so as to thoroughly correct the mistakes of "leftism." He made a speech in a group discussion, which was an earnest, thoughtful, and objective analysis and criticism of the "leftist" mistakes. Before he made the speech, I had already had a premonition that a storm would come, so I phoned him to advise him to speak less; but he still said what he wanted to say. This fully showed his noble quality of being loyal to the Party's cause in disregard of personal gain and safety. The consequence is known to all--he fell prey to violent criticism, for allegedly being involved in the "military club." In fact, he did not have any particularly close contacts with Comrade Peng Dehuai, and it just happened that they echoed the same viewpoint on the situation of the "great leap forward." After the resolution regarding the "right opportunist anti-Party clique" was made, Comrade Mao Zedong once wrote a few lines, stating that these comrades should be united and given jobs, warmth and spring, and should not be just given winter and stressing his heartiest appreciation of the letter written by Comrade Wentian in which he longed for more teachings from Comrade Mao Zedong. However, these words did not play their proper role. After leaving Lushan Mountain, Wentian continued to be criticized in Beijing, and such criticism was, in fact, never declared to be over.

After the Lushan meeting, comrade Wentian was assigned to work as a special researcher in the Economics Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences, and I lost contact with him. Not until about 20 years later did I learn that he worked very conscientiously and assiduously even during a difficult period of time. This was not easy at all. During the "Cultural Revolution," it was more unlikely for us to correspond with each other. Only after the death of Comrade Mao Zedong did I learn that Comrade Wentian had already died unavenged, when I met in the hospital with Comrade Liu Ying who came to Beijing to participate in the mourning activities and asked her about the things with Comrade Wentian. Upon hearing this news, I was filled with deep sorrow. Later, when I worked in the Academy of Social Sciences,

I learned from Comrade Sun Zhifang that comrades working in the Economics Institute all missed him very much. Subsequently, I read in succession some articles and reading notes written by Comrade Wentian when he worked in the Economics Institute and when he was held in custody during the "Cultural Revolution." Later, I also read his paper on literature and art issues published under the pen name of Ge Te in "Dou Zheng" in 1932 in Shanghai, which is followed with interest by many researchers on the history of the Party and literature (even though this paper did not exert much influence at that time). Notwithstanding that he was wrongly opposed at Lushan Mountain and flagrantly persecuted during the "Cultural Revolution," regardless of the perilous environment and under extremely difficult conditions, he still perserved in independently airing his opinions by writing many militant papers on Marxism, and not only did not cater to the erroneous thinking of "leftism" at that time but also clearly criticized it. Of course, judged by the standards of today, these papers still have some vestiges of the "leftist" viewpoints, but these are the unavoidable projections of the historical conditions at that time. In general, the orientation of these papers was correct; and, more importantly, they fully demonstrate the very valuable courage of Comrade Wentian in the field of theory.

Reviewing the life of Comrade Wentian, I think that his noble character lay in his daring to think independently and daring to independently and systematically put forward and uphold his correct ideas on politics and theory. It is no secret that as a leading comrade of the central authorities, Comrade Wentian had his own weak points, resulting primarily from a lack of practical working experiences. In the four years after the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth CPC Central Committee, he made some serious "leftist" mistakes. Nevertheless, after meeting with a rebuff in practice, he was able to think independently, gradually break through the shackles of "leftism" on some specific policy issues, and finally wage a head-on intense struggle against the "leftist" leadership at Lushan Mountain. His performances at the Lushan meeting and in the "Cultural Revolution" all the more demonstrated his materialist spirit of not indulging in blind worship and pandering to other's views but upholding seeking truth from facts and seeking truth. I think that this is worth admiring and studying by every member of the Communist Party.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PREFACE TO 'MEMOIRS OF ZHANG ZHIZHONG' REPRINTED

HK031311 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Deng Yingchao: "Preface to 'the Memoirs of Zhang Zhizhong'"--
Written in September 1983]

[Text] Mr Wenbai was a long-time close friend of our party. From 1924 when he worked at the Whampao Military Academy, he frequently associated with Zhou Enlai, Yun Daiying [1926 0108 5391], Xiong Xiong [3574 7160], and other comrades, and worked to maintain the unity between the KMT and the CPC. He engaged in educational work at the Central Military Academy for a long time. In 1932 he took part in the "28 January" battle to defend Shanghai in the war of resistance against Japan. During the second revolutionary civil war, Mr Wenbai was a high-ranking KMT military officer who did not go to war with the CPC.

During the war of resistance against Japan and China's war for liberation, on behalf of the KMT, Mr Wenbai held peace negotiations with our party on many occasions. In the autumn of 1945, he accompanied Comrade Mao Zedong back and forth between Chongqing and Yanan. In the spring of 1946, he again went to Yanan, this time with George Catlett Marshall and Comrade Enlai. The "three visits to Yanan" by Mr Wenbai became a frequently repeated story. When Comrade Mao Zedong went to Chongqing for peace negotiations, Mr Wenbai offered his home to meet guests and take a rest. In the winter of 1945, Mr Wenbai was entrusted with the mission of going to Xinjiang. Before his departure, Comrade Enlai and I called on him at the osmanthus garden of the Shangqing Temple in Chongqing. We personally asked him to try to rescue the communists and patriots detained by Sheng Shicai at the Dihua jail. He generously promised to undertake this mission. A number of communists were finally released and returned to Yanan on the eve of a new outbreak of civil war.

In April 1949, the KMT government delegation headed by Mr Wenbai drafted a "peace agreement" with our party, but it was rejected by the Nanjing national government. Unswervingly loyal to the three principal policies formulated by Dr Sun Yat-sen, he was enabled to make a correct choice at important crossroads in history. He was

determined to stay in Peiping. He made a "statement on the current situation" and was invited to attend the CPPCC. He also cabled General Tao Zhiyue and President Burhan, thus facilitating the peaceful liberation of Xinjiang.

After the founding of the PRC, Mr Wenbai made important contributions to construction of the socialist motherland and reunification of the motherland. He was honest and upright in his ways, openhearted, and above board. He also spoke without reservation and showed utter devotion to our party. From the time of building an army at the Whampao Military Academy to the founding of the PRC, he was a representative figure on the KMT side who constantly insisted on promoting KMT-CPC cooperation both in words and deeds.

"The memoirs of Zhang Zhizhong" is an account in his own words left by Mr Wenbai. It is a record of his activities in the political, military, and other fields and mirrors his life story of loving the motherland and seeking truth. He placed himself in the mist of the KMT policy makers over a long period of time. That is why his memoirs contain numerous important pieces of historical data. This is of particular significance in our work of studying China's modern history, particularly problems related to relations between the KMT and the CPC. Zhang Zhizhong's memoirs is full of fervor and assurance, and is very absorbing. It reflects a man with a distinct character and his story of embarking on the socialist road. It also enables readers to see from one side the situation of our country at that time.

Those who have done good turns for the people will never be forgotten. The important contributions made by Mr Wenbai to the Chinese democratic revolution and socialist construction will be remembered by the Chinese people from generation to generation. Since I made the acquaintance of Mr Wenbai in Guangzhou in 1925, I have kept up a friendship with him. When the memoirs come off the presses, I will write a few words of reference for editors of the book, with the aim of cherishing the memory of Mr Wenbai.

CSO: 4005/1374

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS ATTEND OPIUM WAR HERO'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

OW311115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Zou Aiguo]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--More than 400 people from various circles in the capital attended a gathering at the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee to commemorate the 200th birthday of Lin Zexu, an outstanding patriot in modern Chinese history and hero of the Chinese nation.

Xi Zhongxun, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Cheng Zihua, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Yang Chengwu, Burhan, and Qu Wu, as well as responsible persons of departments concerned, attended the commemorative meeting.

Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, said in his speech: Lin Zexu was a leader in the early period of the Opium War who led the campaign against the sale of opium and the resistance against Britain. There is much for us to learn from his immortal contributions as governor of Guangdong and Guangxi.

The commemorative meeting was held under the auspices of the CPPCC National Committee. Lin Zexu's descendants Lin Zidong, Fu Xiu, Lin Xing, and Lin Shuqin and foreign historians of Chinese origin Deng Siyu, Wang Gengwu, and Tang Degang also attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1374

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO MENG YONGQIAN

OW280124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0848 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug (XINHUA)--More than 200 people this morning went to the Beijing Hospital to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Meng Hongqian who was a veteran member of the Communist Party of China and an outstanding fighter in foreign affairs.

Comrade Meng Yongqian died of illness in Beijing on 8 August at the age of 80.

Wreaths were presented by Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Bo Hibo, Geng Biao, Ji pengfei, Wang Heshou, Huang Hua, and Wu Xueqian, the State Council, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, the Institute of International Relations, and other units.

Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Ji Pengfei, and Wang Heshou; responsible persons of departments concerned; and more than 200 friends of Comrade Meng Yongqian attended the farewell ceremony.

Comrade Meng Hongqian was born in Hebei's Shenxian County in 1905. He took part in revolution from his youth and joined the party in May 1927. He was secretary of the Fujian Provincial CYL Committee, head of the Organization Department of the Manchurian [Man Zhou 3341 3166] Provincial CPC Committee; secretary of the North Manchuria CPC Special Committee; secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee; head of the organization department and acting secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee; deputy head of the Investigation and Research Department of the CPC Shanghai Bureau; and head of the North China Supply and Marketing Cooperative. Following national liberation, he worked as director of the Central Administration for Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives; member of the Party Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and concurrently head of the Institute of International Relations and vice president of the Association for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

CSO: 4005/1374

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO WANG KUNLUN

OW011207 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1608 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, 31 Aug--More than 500 mourners, including party and state leaders and people of all circles, paid their last respects to the late Comrade Wang Kunlun, a loyal communist fighter, noted political activist, brilliant leader of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee at the auditorium of Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery this afternoon.

Wang Kunlun died of illness in Beijing on 23 August at the age of 83. Comrades Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Hu Qili, Zhu Xuefan, Yang Jingren, Qian Changzhao, and Qu Wu visited him at the hospital when he was seriously ill. Comrade Deng Yingchao telephoned him from Dalian and sent someone to convey her regards after his condition became critical. Comrade Chen Yun telephoned after his death to express his condolences.

The body of Comrade Wang Kunlun lay in state today amid evergreens and flowers and was covered with the CPC flag. Wreaths presented by party and state leaders including Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, and Ulanhu, and by vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairmen of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee were placed on both sides.

Peng Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Deng Liqun, Bo Yibo, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Cheng Zihua, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Tan Jiyun, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, and Mao Yisheng went to the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery auditorium to pay their last respects to Comrade Wang Kunlun.

CSO: 4005/1374

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YANG SHANGKUN, OTHERS PAY HOMAGE TO MA WEIHUA

OW030037 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--Comrade Ma Weihua, alternate member of the 12th CPC Central Committee and former deputy commander of the Beijing Military Region, died of illness on 24 August 1985 in Beijing at the age of 66. A ceremony to pay final homage to Comrade Ma Weihua's remains was held today in the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

Wreaths were sent to the ceremony by Comrades Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wan Li, Li Desheng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, Liu Lantao, Cheng Zihua, Wang Heshou, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Dong Qiwu, Yang Chengwu, Lu Zhengcao, Li Zhimin, and Yang Baibing and by the Central Military Commission, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, the Beijing Military Region, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, and the Hebei Provincial Government.

Over 600 people, including Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, Liu Lantao, Song Shilun, Chen Xilian, Cheng Zihua, Liao Hansheng, Dong Qiwu, Yang Chengwu, and Fu Chongbi as well as cadres of organs of the Beijing Military Region and Comrade Ma Weihua's friends, came to pay final homage to his remains in deep grief.

A native of Tangxian County, Hebei Province, Comrade Ma Weihua began to take part in the revolution in 1937 and joined the CPC the following year. He participated in many campaigns in the liberation of northern and northwestern China and in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," he was framed for a long time by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," but he remained unswerving in his loyalty to the party cause. He wholeheartedly supported and resolutely implemented the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and maintained a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee both ideologically and politically. He participated in organizing many major military maneuvers and reviews, and each time he did the job successfully, showing his distinct organizational and command ability.

CSO: 4005/1374

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NIE RONGZHEN RECALLS BATTLE AT PINGXING PASS

HK120311 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Article by Nie Rongzhen [5119 2837 5271]: "The First Battle at Pingxing Pass"]

[Text] Editor's note: This article was formerly carried in "Nie Rongzhen's Reminiscences." Comrade Nie Rongzhen revised it for publication in this newspaper. [end editor's note]

In mid-September 1937, the Japanese aggressor troops substantially advanced along three routes toward north China. One and a half divisions advanced along the first route. They marched southward along Tianjin-Pukou railway. More than four divisions advanced along the second route. They marched southward along the Beiping-Hankou railway. Three brigades and one division advanced along the third route. They marched southward along the eastern section of Beiping-Suiyuan railway, and the northern section of Datong-Puzhou railway. The third route was the main phase of attack of the Japanese troops. The Japanese troops advancing along the third route carried out their attack on both flanks. The three composite brigades on the right flank planned to intrude into Yanmen Pass from Shanyin after occupying Datong. The five divisions on the left flank assembled at Huailai and Xuanhua. Later, they advanced along two routes toward the west. Troops marching along the first route passed by Huixian County and Guangling. Those marching along the second route passed by Huaian and Yangyuan toward Hunyuan, trying to break through our defense line in Pingxing Pass and Datong to join forces with other Japanese troops at Yanmen Pass. The final aim of the Japanese troops advancing along these two routes was: Try to break through the defense line in the northern part of Shanxi and occupy Taiyuan. After that, they tried to outflank the KMT troops and forced them to retreat. In so doing, they tried to occupy the five provinces in north China without engaging in any fierce battle. Yan Xishan, commander of the second war zone of the KMT government, discovered that the operation of the Japanese troops threatened the hardland of Shanxi and infringed upon his vital interests. Therefore, he repeatedly urged our troops to march toward the direction of Lingqiu in cooperation with his efforts to block the attack of the Japanese troops. It was under such circumstances that our troops carried out a rapid march toward the northeastern frontline of Shanxi.

We did not stay long on the plain, because the situation was tense on the frontline. I was worried about the KMT troops which were thrown into a panic, and feared that they would possibly be completely defeated and retreat from the

northeastern part of Shanxi. In addition, Lin Biao was on the front to inspect the terrain. So I lost no time to lead my troops toward the frontline.

I led the troops of the division command and the 344th Brigade to march toward Wutaishan along the small mountain path, avoiding the smooth broad roads passing by Daixian County and Fanzhi. It was because I feared that the remnants of the routed KMT troops might keep on retreating one group after another to block our road of advance. I also feared that their defeatist sentiments might adversely affect the morale of our troops. To get rid of the bad influence of these defeated troops, I decided to avoid them.

The beautiful mountains and rivers of our motherland would fall into the enemy hands very soon. The things we encountered along our path of advance made us feel sad. The masses were thrown into panic and villages were desolate. It was very difficult to find a guide in those villages, or inquire about the situation on the frontline.

We first passed through Wutai. After that, we continued to march and passed through Longquan Pass from a rugged mountain path. From Dingjiazhuang Village, located at the northern part of Fuping, we stuck into the Shangzhai Town located on the southeastern part of Pingxing Pass.

I still remember that we arrived at Shangzhai on 23 September. I joined forces with Lin Biao there. At that time, Lingqiu City had fallen into the enemy hands. A number of defeated KMT troops retreated to Shangzhai to loot the shops run by the local people. But they were driven out by our soldiers. After meeting Lin Biao, I told him that all our troops had arrived. I also asked him something about the situation on the frontline. He said that the main forces of the enemy troops were marching toward Pingxing Pass, and that the terrain was good and suitable for fighting a battle. He opened a map and discussed the matter with several staff officers. After that, he briefed us on the terrain around Pingxing Pass and the initial plan for the battle. He wanted me to express my view. I told him that it was suitable to fight a battle here, because it was advantageous to attack the enemy from a commanding height. I added that the problem was not whether we should fight the battle. The problem was how to fight the battle well. Since this was our first battle with the Japanese aggressor troops, people of the whole country paid great attention to us. We should fight the battle well to demonstrate the courage and strength of the 8th Route Army. This would encourage people through the country to resist Japan.

The plan for the great battle of Pingxing Pass was thus worked out. At that time, commanders on the front had the right to formulate their operational plans in the light of local conditions. If the conditions were favorable, they could fight any battle, as long as they reported to the higher authorities afterward. Actually, it was impossible to ask the higher authorities for instructions in advance, because the military commission and the general command were unfamiliar with the specific situation on the pympo line. How were the enemy troops? How was the terrain? In particular, while carrying out guerrilla warfare, we attacked the enemy in the morning. But we might possibly retreat in the afternoon. If we always asked the higher authorities for instructions, this would bungle the chance of winning a battle. As far as our

relations with the second war zone of Yan Xishan were concerned, we "maintained independence and kept the initiative in our own hands." After the 8th Route Army entered Shanxi, it was unnecessary to report the movement and operations of our troops directly to Yan Xishan. If he had any ideas, he might tell Comrade Enlai and the general command of the 8th Route Army in Taiyuan. They would convey them to us.

To fight the battle at Pingxing Pass well, we held a mobilization meeting at Shangzhai, which was attended by all cadres of the division. We briefed the participants on the situation, our conditions for winning the battle and points which merited our attention.

The Japanese troops which would intrude into Pingxing Pass belonged to the 5th Division under the command of Itagaki. Itagaki himself stayed in China for a long time. He was a well-known "old China hand." As early as in 1929, he was a staff officer of the Japanese troops stationed in the northeast. He was a colonel. After the "16 September" incident, the Japanese aggressor troops in the northeast established the puppet Manchukuo government. At that time, he represented the Japanese troops in the northeast to hold talks with Pu Yi. Due to his contribution to the establishment of the puppet regime, at the time when the Lugouqiao incident took place in 1937, he was promoted to division commander with a military rank of lieutenant general. Itagaki was strong in his spirit of bushido, and enjoyed fairly high prestige among the Japanese soldiers. The reason why he selected Pingxing Pass as an outflanking point was that he clearly knew that the pass was located at the juncture of Shanxi and Hebei. The defence of the pass was comparatively weak. Since he led the Japanese troops into north China, he only met with the KMT troops which retreated without any resistance. Therefore, he was swollen with arrogance, and made a wrong estimation. He never thought that our troops could cross the Huang He so rapidly from the east, and that the 8th Route Army, which was ready in full battle array, was awaiting orders to attack his troops under his nose. At that time, we did not know too much about the enemy. It was only after the battle of Pingxing Pass that we knew the designations and the aim of attack of the enemy troops from the captured equipment and maps.

At the cadre meeting, I briefed the participants on the westward advance of the Japanese troops from Lingqiu. Our comrades were in fine fighting fettle. They all rolled up their sleeves and were ready to win a great victory in the battle. We made the following tactical disposition. An independent regiment and a cavalry battalion struck into an area between Lingqiu and Laiyuan, and an area between Lingqiu and Guangling in order to cut off the enemy's communications lines and block its reinforcements. Two regiments under the 343d Brigade carried out the main attack, and a regiment of the same brigade was sent to the northern part of Pingxing Pass to cut off the enemy's retreat. In addition, there was a regiment of soldiers in the reserve. All the troops which carried out the task of attack lay in ambush on the eastern side of Pingxing Pass, and were ready to vigorously attack the enemy. After Lin Biao explained the deployment of our troops, I made a speech. I told the participants of the meeting why we should fight the battle, and why we should fight it well. I set demands on the party organizations at all levels. Once the meeting ended, the main forces of our division rushed the same night to Ranzhuang, a village more than 30 li from Pingxing Pass, to await orders.

Making use of this interval, I went to the front to inspect the terrain. Pingxing Pass was indeed an ideal place for ambushing the enemy. From Pingxing Pass to eastern Henan Township of Lingqiu County, there was a narrow trench stretching from the northeast to the southeast. In the middle section of the trench, there was a part more than 10 li in length, which was strategically located and of difficult access. The trench had a depth of 10 zhang or so. The passageway at the bottom of the trench was accessible to a car only. There were only few places where one vehicle could let another pass. However, the northern and southern banks of the trench were located at level and smooth hilly areas. This was exactly a good place for our troops to lay in ambush.

On 24 September, the roar of guns could be heard intermittently. According to reports from a forward position, the enemy might possibly start outflanking the next day. At dusk, the division command received a "plan of attack" sent by the troops of Yan Xishan, saying that they would carry out the task of frontal defense and interception. Under the light of a barn lantern, Lin Biao and I looked at the military map, and studied in detail the reports provided by various sides. After that, I issued orders by telephone: At 0000 hours at the 343d Brigade set out for Baiyatai and lay in ambush there. The 344th Brigade would follow soon afterward.

Baiyatai was only 2 to 3 li away from the road through which the enemy's vehicles would possibly pass. On that night, it was raining heavily. Our cadres and soldiers lacked raincoats and other coats which could keep out the cold. They kept on marching along the rugged trench with their clothes drenched with rainwater. What was most terrible was that torrents of water rushed down the mountain. They roared with rage, drowning the roaring torrent of rain. All of us were compelled to hang our rifles and ammunition on our necks. We marched hand in hand to form a "thick rope," or crossed the torrent by hanging onto horse's tails. Although there was an engineering battalion in our division, which could build bridges, it was difficult to build a bridge within a short period of time because the torrent rushed down with a terrifying force, and it was raining very hard. The 344th Brigade led by Comrade Xu Haidong marched in the rear. More than a regiment of his troops crossed the perilous torrent, but other soldiers were blocked by it. Some fighters who were anxious to cross the torrent were washed away. Seeing what had happened, I discussed the matter with Lin Biao. I suggested that fighters of this brigade who had crossed the torrent be regarded as reserve units. As for those who had failed to do so, they were not asked to fight their way across the torrent in order to avoid unnecessary sacrifice. Lin Biao agreed with me. Therefore only the 658th Regiment led by Comrade Yang Dezhi and Comrade Chen Zheng, and the 686th Regiment led by Comrade Li Tianyou and Comrade Yang Yong took part in the ambush at Pingxing Pass. On 23 September, the independent regiment and the cavalry battalion marched toward the northwestern and eastern part of Pingxing Pass. On 24 September, the independent regiment had a meeting engagement with Japanese troops on a hillside located between Lingqiu and Laiyuan. More than 300 enemy soldiers were killed. The regiment effectively accomplished the task of attacking enemy reinforcements in coordination with our frontal attack on the enemy.

We eventually reached our destination after a march which had lasted more than half a night. The rain stopped, and it was broad daylight. According to our

original plan, we deployed most of our troops on the southeastern part of the trench more than 10 li in length stretching from Pingxing Pass to eastern Henan Township. In the meantime, we sent a detachment to rapidly march from south to north in a concealed movement. It crossed the trench and captured a height located at the northern side of eastern Henan Township. With such a deployment of troops, we could attack the Japanese troops from both sides and cut off their retreat. We set our divisional command at a small hilltop located at the southeastern side of the trench. At the command post, I could clearly see the whole picture of the trench through a telescope. A certain observant comrade took a picture of the divisional command. From the picture, one could clearly see how Lin Biao and I were working in the command post. After completing the work of troop deployment, I looked through my telescope at the hilltop in front of the command post. I found that our troops had done well in laying in concealment. After braving wind and rain for the whole night, our fighters lay on the ice-cold ground and awaited order to fight despite hunger and cold.

Just at this time, the rumbling of vehicles from the mountain valley could be heard. The Japanese troops intruding into Pingxing Pass could be seen dimly. These more than 2,000 soldiers belonged to the baggage and rear units of the 21st Division under the command of Itagaki. More than 100 vehicles were at the head of the column. They were followed by more than 200 carts. Apart from carrying military supplies, these vehicles and carts also carried Japanese soldiers who wore helmets. There followed mules and horses drawing big guns of model 92, and cavalry units. Vehicles and horses were linked up into a long contingent. The rumbling of the vehicles and hoofbeat reverberated in the valley. We simply could not tolerate the arrogance and overbearing of the enemy. They were not prepared for our attack. This was because since they were advancing toward the south, they rarely met with any resistance. Although they belonged to the baggage and rear units, they strutted along as if they were entering a no man's land.

Reports by units carrying out the task of ambushing the enemy simultaneously arrived at the divisional command. When we issued the order of attack, I looked at my watch. I could still remember that it was 0700 hours.

Once the battle started, our troops fiercely attacked the enemy from a commanding position, and the command system of the enemy was suddenly disrupted. In the mountain valley, the enemy vehicles collided, and the soldiers jostled each other. It was complete chaos. After a brief discussion with Lin Biao, I decided to divide the enemy into several parts and annihilate them one part after another. Soon afterward, I issued the order.

The roaring sound of charging head-on against the enemy reverberated in the valley. Our fighters bravely rushed to the highway to engage in hand-to-hand fight with the enemy. Japanese soldiers during the early period of invading China were different from those at the later stage of aggression. They received militarist training, and resisted our attack stubbornly. Although their command system was already destroyed, they fought at close quarters with here and there. Some of them hid under vehicle wheels, or crawled to the side of the trench to shoot at us. Some others rushed to the hillside, trying to recapture the position. It was a fierce battle from the beginning to the end.

Even our wounded soldiers furiously fought the wounded soldiers of the enemy. They bit each other and struck one another with their fists. Although the enemy was stubborn, they could not resist the fierce attack of our troops, or avoid defeat. Most of the enemy troops were wiped out, and only a small number of them broke through the encirclement and fled.

Shortly before the end of the battle at noon, I went to the highway at the bottom of the valley with soldiers who had been engaged in the battle. We had achieved splendid results on the battlefield. On the highway, men and horses of the enemy were thrown off their feet. Burning vehicles and deserted weapons were here and there at the bottom of the valley. When I was inspecting the results of the battle, I met a Japanese soldier who was hiding in a cave. He tried to stab our soldiers in the back. Our soldiers shouted to him in Chinese: "Lay down your arms and we'll spare your life." He answered our appeal with a bullet, and refused to surrender. I said: Throw a grenade at him, and eliminate him! At that time, our soldiers still regarded the Japanese aggressor troops as their enemy during the civil war. They wrongly thought that once they were vigorously attacked, they would lay down their arms. They did not know that as a result of undergoing long-term training, these Japanese soldiers were maliciously poisoned. What was uppermost in their minds was to occupy China. Therefore, they were stubborn even if there was only one soldier left.

After having the mountain valley under our firm control, we ordered some of our units according to the original plan to chase the Japanese troops who were fleeing toward Dongpaochi. The task of checking the fleeing enemy should originally be carried out by the Yan Xishan's troops. However, when we were fighting a fierce battle at the valley 10 li in length, they did not take any action in accordance with the original operational plan. It was obvious that the enemy troops were planning to flee to Tongpaochi and break through the encirclement there. However, Yan Xishan's troops still took no action. Therefore, the enemy troops could not be totally eliminated at Dongpaochi. At dusk, they broke through a defense line of the Yan Xishan's troops at Tuanchengkou.

At the battle at Pingxing Pass, we eliminated more than 1,000 soldiers of the 21st Brigade which belonged to the division under the command of Itagaki. We destroyed more than 100 vehicles and more than 200 carts. We also seized 1 big gun of model 92, more than 2,000 artillery shells, more than 20 machine guns, more than 1,000 rifles, more than 50 war-horses, and many other weapons. We also seized a number of military maps and documents used by the Japanese troops. Hearing that our troops had won a great victory, villagers living near the mountain valley went out and helped us transport those spoils of war.

The news that we won a great victory at Pingxing Pass spread very quickly. People of all walks of life throughout the country sent a large number of messages, or letters of greetings to our party and army. Chiang Kai-shek also sent us a cable, congratulating us on our victory. This victory inspired the people.

After the battle at Pingxing Pass, a number of patriotic personages discussed the following question: Tens of thousands of the KMT troops were stationed in north China for a long time, why couldn't they win even a small victory? Why could the soldiers of the 8th Route Army, who hurriedly marched to the front, win such a splendid victory at one fell swoop? It was not difficult to answer

the question. Fundamentally speaking, this was determined by our political line of resolutely resisting the Japanese. After marching eastward to cross the Huang He, the morale of the officers and men of the 8th Route Army was high. Before the battle, our comrades were bursting with energy. They were determined to severely punish the enemy. During the battle, our soldiers fought bravely and tenaciously, and feared no sacrifice. Comrade Yang Yong, a deputy regimental commander of the 686th Regiment, was wounded at the battle. However, he continued to command his troops in battle. When our company commander Comrade Zeng Xiansheng was leading his soldiers to rush to the highway with fixed bayonets in hands, he shouted: "We want to use our bayonets to eliminate the enemy. We must check the enemy even if we lay down our lives!" He took the lead in charging the enemy lines, and gloriously died for our country in the hand-to-hand fighting. A company which carried out the task of checking the enemy fought tenaciously. When the battle ended, all cadres of the company were wounded except one. All three platoon leaders died a heroic death. The indomitable bravery of our cadres and fighters was a vital factor determining the victory. In addition, as far as our generalship was concerned, we succeeded in selecting advantageous terrain. Occupying a commanding height, we launched a surprise attack from both sides on the enemy in a narrow valley, so that they could not make use of their sophisticated weapons. The enemy troops drove straight into north China. They were arrogant and underestimated our strength. This was also a reason contributing to their crushing defeat.

The great victory of the battle at Pingxing Pass was the first splendid victory won by our troops on the frontline in north China. This was, first of all, a victory of great political significance. Under the situation in which the KMT troops were suffering crushing defeat, the great victory of the battle at Pingxing Pass incontrovertibly showed that the people's army under the leadership of the CPC had the courage and strength to defeat all their enemies. People of the whole country realized that the people's army was the hope of our nation. I would like to quote a passage by a noble-minded patriot on the influence of the victory. Mr Xu Fanting, a veteran member of the Tung Meng Hui of the KMT, and director of the mobilization committee of the second war zone, wrote in his article:

"While evaluating the battle at Pingxing Pass and the great victory of the 8th Route Army, we should not focus our attention on the heavy casualties suffered by both sides alone. Their significance lies in exploding the myth that the 'imperial army' is invincible. As far as our enemy is concerned, the Japanese bandits have driven straight in since the battle at Nankou as if they had been entering a no man's land. After they were vigorously attacked, encircled, and eliminated at the Pingxing Pass, the Japanese bandits know that China is not a country to be trifled with. We have taken the edge off the enemy's spirit, and the morale of our troops is high. All this should be contributed to the influence of eliminating the enemy at the battle at Pingxing Pass."

Mr Xu Fanting's evaluation represented the views of the people throughout the country on the victory. Apart from that, the people in north China, who tasted to the full the disaster imposed on them by the Japanese aggressor troops and the routed KMT troops, saw their hope from the victory of Pingxing Pass, and believed that they could trust the CPC and the 8th Route Army. All this laid an extensive mass foundation for establishing base areas for resisting the Japanese behind enemy lines.

The first battle we fought was the battle at Pingxing Pass after we were dispatched to the north. We showed our high aspirations at the battle, and the prestige of the 8th Route Army was enhanced. It produced very good influence both at home and abroad. In particular, when the "morbid fear of Japan" and the "theory of national subjugation" were prevailing, this victory greatly enhanced the determination and confidence of the people throughout the country in carrying out the war of resistance. This was the most important significance of the victory of the battle at Pingxing Pass.

CSO: 4005/1350

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ULANHU TO HEAD PRESIDIUM OF WORKERS' SPORTS MEET

OW030625 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--The Presidium and the organizing committee for the second national workers' sports meet have been formed.

Chairman of the Presidium: Ulanhu.

Vice chairmen of the Presidium: Ni Zhifu, Luo Gan, He Zhenliang, Xu Yinsheng, Ma Yi, He Guangwei, Wang Qingshu (female), and Chen Haosu.

Members of the Presidium (arranged in the order of the number of strokes in the surname): Ding Qiao, Ma Changgui, Wang Shijie, Wang Zhijie, Wang Houhong, Wang Pingshan, Wang Zhanyi, Wang Zhenjiang, Wang Zuwu, Wang Chonglun, You Ren, Tian Yufeng (female), An Lei (female), Lu Zhengcao, Zhu Xuefan, Liu Shi, Liu Yue (female), Liu Jianzhang, Liu Zhenyuan, Liu Zengkun, Sun Daren, Li Fei, Li Ying, Chen Youyi, Chen Guizun, Shen Suzhi (female), Chen Huanyou, He Jihai, Qiong Da, Zhou Wencan, He Zhijiang, Zhang Jian, Zhang Bin, Zhang Baifa, Zhang Sixue, Yu Lei, Zhong Shitong, Zhao Jingtang, Xia Xiang, Rong Gaotang, Huan Jiaocai, Liang Shufen (female), Chang Jie, Guo Yunzhong, Cui Yueli, Meng Ping, Wen Junru, Cai Ninglin, Zhu Zhenmin, Lin Zian, Wei Ming, Han Kai, and Han Jinping.

Secretary General: Liu Shi (holding post concurrently).

Deputy secretaries general: Chen Haosu (holding post concurrently), Zhu Delu, Han Xiya, and Li Rongguang.

Chairman of the organizing committee: Luo Gan.

Vice chairmen of the organizing committee: He Zhenliang, Xu Yinsheng, Liu Shi, and Chen Haosu.

Secretary general: Chen Haosu (holding post concurrently).

CSO: 4005/1374

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CULTURE VICE MINISTER URGES QUALITY FILM PRODUCTION

OW120853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Changchun, 12 Aug (XINHUA)--China's future film production should concentrate on higher quality, Vice-Minister of Culture Ding Qiao said here today.

He was speaking at a symposium that is a part of the current Chinese newsreels and documentary film exhibition week.

Improvement in newsreels and documentary films included greater topicality and truthfulness, he said.

Other countries welcomed Chinese newsreels and documentaries, he said his visits abroad had indicated. [As received]

But they had shortcomings in common with feature films. They needed to be paced faster and advanced equipment was needed to raise artistic quality.

Growing competition by other audio-visual media and entertainment was reflected in the decline in feature film attendance because forms of recreation were increasing. This was a "normal state of affairs," he said. He did not agree with those who argue that China's film production now faced difficulties. More people spent their free time in study of all sorts and were interested in other forms of recreation.

Feature films, he said, must overcome such shortcomings as preaching, slow pace and lack of new ideas.

He urged cinema managers to improve their service. Ding Qiao suggested that every cinema should give 20 to 30 minutes to newsreels and documentaries before a feature film is shown.

He also urged film distribution departments to establish more domestic and overseas channels.

China produced 144 feature films in 1984 and 15 were selected as the best.

CSO: 4000/343

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS WRITE INSCRIPTIONS FOR HEILONGJIANG RADIO STATION

SK180400 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Heilongjiang People's Broadcasting Station, leading comrades of the central authorities and the Provincial CPC Committee and Government, as well as the noted personages of various circles, enthusiastically wrote inscriptions, gave speeches, wrote poems, and painted pictures for this station.

The HEILONGJIANG GUANGBO DIANSHI BAO [HEILONGJIANG RADIO AND TELEVISION PAPER], which was published 15 August, gave front page prominence to the inscriptions of Comrade Chen Yun and other leading comrades to hail the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Heilongjiang People's Broadcasting Station.

The inscription of Comrade Chen Yun reads: Run radio and television stations well in order to serve the people.

The inscription of Comrade Song Rengiong reads: Strive to run radio and television stations well in order to promote the building of the two civilizations.

The inscription of Comrade Yang Yichen reads: Persist in the socialist orientation.

The inscription of Comrade Wu Lengxi reads: Inherit and promote the glorious tradition of building an enterprise through arduous efforts, give full play to the great role of the radio and television stations as the organs of the party, and continue to make new contributions to the great cause of building socialist spiritual civilization.

The inscription of Comrade Li Lian reads: Inherit the revolutionary traditions, sing the theme song of the four modernizations well, and create a new situation in broadcasting and television work. [passage omitted]

The same issue of HEILONGJIANG GUANGBO DIANSHI BAO carries news photos taken by the radio and television reporters when they followed the party and central leaders, including Comrades Zhou Enlai, Hu Yaobang, and Deng Xiaoping, to make an inspection tour in the province, and a group photo of Comrade Zhao Ziyang taken with the comrades to the radio and television coordination meeting of the three northeast provinces. [passage omitted]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS HONOR LIU JUNXIU AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW160444 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Excerpts] This morning some 800 persons, including party, government, and military leaders of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang City and representatives from various circles, filled with deep sorrow, arrived at the Jiangxi Provincial Revolutionary Martyrs' Memorial Hall to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Liu Junxiu, member of the CPC Central Advisory Committee and former secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee. [passage omitted]

Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yu Qiuli, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Xu Shiyu, Wang Renzhong, Song Ping, Liao Hansheng, Ye Fei, Wang Shoudao, Kang Keqing, Chen Zihua, He Changgong, Yang Chengwu, and Xiao Ke sent wreaths or cables and letters of condolence. [passage omitted]

Leading comrades sending wreaths and paying last respects to the remains of Liu Junxiu were Wan Shaofeng, Bai Dongcai, Yang Shangkui, Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, Xu Qin, Zhao Zengyi, Wang Shufeng, Zhu Zhihong, Hu Ping, Fu Yutian, Ma Jikong, Wang Tie, Zhao Zhijian, (Leng Duping), Wang Zhaorong, Pei Dean, Wang Baotian, (Zhu Xiuzhen), (Wang Taihua), (Liu Mengwen), (Yu Sheng), Liu Zhonghou, Wang Shixian, Wang Zemin, Huang Xiandu, Peng Shengxi, Liu Bin, Zhang Yuqing, (Li Fengyuan), Xie Xianghuan, Zhang Guozhen, Qian Jiaming, (Sun Siye), (Chen Beisun), Fang Qian, (Wang Zhende), (Shen Dongxiang), (Wu Yaoqing), (Liu Zhifu), (Yang Yuanxiong), Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhua, (Wu Jiyu), and (Ding Liqiang). [passage omitted]

The memorial service was presided over by Zhao Zengyi, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Committee. Wan Shaofeng, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the ceremony. [passage omitted]

Comrade Wan Shaofeng said: Comrade Liu Junxiu had long been in charge of agricultural work in Jiangxi and made important contributions in developing Jiangxi's economy, particularly in agricultural development. He had always stressed the development of water conservancy and hydropower projects. He was responsible for the building of the Ganhu plain, the (Shelie) Reservoir, the Wanan hydropower plant, and other major water conservancy and hydropower projects. [passage omitted]

During the 10 years of turmoil, Comrade Liu Junxiu defied brute force, persevered in the party spirit, and carried out resolute struggles against the

counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing with an indomitable revolutionary spirit and an unshakable faith in the party. He resolutely supported and implemented the line, principle, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and made unremitting efforts in opening up new vistas in socialist modernization. [passage omitted]

After Comrade Wan Shaofeng spoke, all comrades attending the memorial service bowed to the remains of Comrade Liu Junxiu as a gesture of their last respects and extended their condolences to (Sun Ranheng), Madame Liu Junxiu, and the children and other relatives of Comrade Liu Junxiu. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4005/1350

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RAILWAY MINISTRY COMMENDS LIAONING PLA TROOPS

OW200043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0811 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Article by Huang Mingsong and Zhang Ming]

[Text] Shenyang, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Railways and the Liaoning Provincial Antiflood Command recently sent separate telegrams to the Shenyang Military Region thanking Liaoning PLA troops for their help in combating floods, rescuing victims, and repairing flood-destroyed railways in defiance of the scorching sun, rain, and fatigue.

Heavy rains have been successively falling in various areas of Liaoning since mid-July. In some areas in eastern and southern Liaoning, farms have been inundated, houses destroyed, railways and roads washed away, and lives and property lost. Confronted by the disaster, PLA units in various areas of Liaoning, placing the people's interests above all else, have been vigorously providing relief to the disaster areas. So far, various PLA units have dispatched more than 16,000 relief personnel and over 460 vehicles to help transfer more than 4,700 people from the disaster areas; at the same time, they have repaired washed-out railways at over 40 sites and 3 bridges, and have reinforced the embankments at more than 10 places.

In Dandong Prefecture, rainstorms on 25 July caused floods that washed away the road-bed on some sections of railway, thus halting transportation. Upon hearing the news, various PLA units in Liaoning urgently dispatched 3,000 personnel to help the masses repair the destroyed sections in defiance of the rains. Working continuously for more than 2 days, they completed the repair of the road-bed at more than 40 points and 2 bridges, thus ensuring the resumption of rail operations at an early date. In late July, three rainstorms brought 500 millimeters of rainfall to Fengcheng Man Autonomous County, triggering mountain torrents and rapidly raising the river water level. Water was seeping through the northern embankment of the Erdaohe, which flows past the county town, endangering the lives and property of the town's over 70,000 inhabitants. Commanders and fighters of a PLA division and the Danqiao Regiment in Liaoning immediately rushed to the scene upon hearing the news. More than 200 commanders and fighters jumped into the rapids and built a human wall arm-in-arm, while the other more than 1,000 commanders and fighters quickly reinforced the embankment with stones and sandbags. After working more than 9 hours, they succeeded in averting disaster. Since the beginning of August, heavy rains have been falling continually along the reaches of the Liaohe,

Hunhe, and Taizihe in central Liaoning. As the water level of these rivers rose, landslides occurred at several river banks, threatening the Liaohe oilfield and people along the banks. Planes were dispatched by PLA units in Liaoning to observe the situation, while several thousand commanders and fighters combated the floods and provided relief at the front line. They worked day and night to reinforce the embankments. The landslides have ceased and the embankments are now secure. This has ensured continued production at the oilfield and the safety of the people.

CSO: 4005/1350

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HISTORICAL PLAY--Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--Today is the 200th birth anniversary of Lin Zexu, an outstanding patriot and national hero in Chinese modern history. At the invitation of the CPPCC National Committee, the No 1 troupe of the Fuzhou City Min Opera House in Fujian, Lin Zexu's native province, staged the opremiere of a newly written historical play, "Lin Zexu in Banishment," at the CPPCC auditorium. Watching the play were Xi Zhongxun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; Ye Fei, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Yang Jingren, Qian Changzhao, and Yang Chengwu, all vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; responsible persons of departments concerned; and Lin Zexu's descendants. During the intermission, Xi Zhongxun and other leading comrades met the playwright-director and leading actors and actresses of the troupe, and had a picture taken with them. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1955 GMT 30 Aug 85] [Article by reporter Yi Hongzhu]

CHAMPION GO PLAYER--Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--The Chinese 'Go' player Nie Weiping returned to Beijing from Tokyo this evening, after successively defeating the nine-dan [highest rank] Japanese players Kobayashi Kuichi and Kato Masao in the Sino-Japanese 'Go' tournament. Fang Yi, honorary president of the Chinese 'Go' association, as well as Jin Ming, Tang Ke, Yuan Weimin, and Wei Ming greeted the Chinese 'Go' player at the airport. Fang Yi told Nie Weiping: You have rendered meritorious service. However, there is still a last round of competition in the Sino-Japanese 'Go' tournament. It is still too early to tell who will win the last match, but you must rest and prepare yourself for the last match. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2032 GMT 30 Aug 85]

GO TOURNAMENT CLOSING--Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--After 6 days of competitions, the 5th national Go championships ended in Beijing today. A closing ceremony was held following the completion of the tournament. Fang Yi, state councillor and honorary president of the China Go Association; and Wang Shoudao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, attended the ceremony and presented trophies and prizes to the winners. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1635 GMT 30 Aug 85]

KE BONIAN MOURNED--Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)--More than 200 people in the capital visited Beijing Hospital this morning to bid farewell to the remains of Ke Bonian, an outstanding CPC member, vice president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, veteran translator of Marxist-Leninist works, and expert on international affairs. Ke Bonian died in Beijing on 9 August at the age of 81. Wreaths were sent by Chen Yun, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Wu Xiuquan, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua, Wu Xueqian, and Zhou Peiyuan, as well as by the State Council, the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the CPC Central Committee, the National Academic Degrees Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Institute of Research on International Issues, and the Chaozhou City CPC Committee in Guangdong Province. Attending the ceremony to bid farewell to Comrade Ke Bonian's remains were comrades Wu Xiuquan, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua, Wu Xueqian, and Song Ping, as well as people from departments concerned. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 29 Aug 85]

BEIJING MARKS WWII ANNIVERSARY--Beijing, 13 Aug (XINHUA)--Beijing will show 31 Chinese and foreign films from August 15 to September 15 to mark the 40th anniversary of victory over Japanese aggression and fascism. Five are new films--a Chinese documentary, "The War Flame of Resistance Against the Japanese", three Chinese feature films and a Dutch film. Three Soviet films, including "The Battle of Stalingrad", will also be shown. Among the other 23, 11 are foreign, including "The Sea Wolves" from Britain, "The Great Escape" from the United States, "Old Rifle" from France, "Walter Defends Sarajevo" from Yugoslavia and others from Romania, Poland and Korea. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 13 Aug 85 OW]

LI HECAI MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD--Kunming, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--A memorial service for Comrade Li Hecai (Hani nationality), deputy to the Sixth NPC and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress, was held this afternoon in Kunming. In spite of medical treatment, Li Hecai died of illness on 19 July 1985 in Kunming. He was 92. Wreaths were presented by the NPC Standing Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress, the Yunnan Provincial People's Government, the Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee, and the United Front Work Department of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee. Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Yang Jiangren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and some other comrades also sent wreaths. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1635 GMT 24 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1350

EAST REGION

CREATIVITY IN PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH ADVOCATED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 6 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Yu Wujin [0205 0710 6855], lecturer at Fudan University's Department of Philosophy: "Philosophical Research Should Advocate Creative Thinking"]

[Text] Due to the confinement by "leftist" ideology, China's philosophical research was for a long time dull, overly cautious and unimaginative. Changes have taken place in recent years; however, the overall situation remains pretty much the same. I believe we must advocate creative thinking in philosophical research in order to do away with this dull and oppressive environment.

Creative thinking, which means thinking in an imaginative and inventive way, will replace completely the approach we assumed in the past.

Be Creative in Selecting Research Subjects and Topics. In the past, our selection of research subjects and topics tended to be narrow and limited. For example, our study of the history of Marxist philosophy was restricted to the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong; little time was spent on studying the thoughts of Duhring, Lafargue, Plekhanov, Luxembourg, Zhou Enlai and Liu Shaoqi. Is it possible to trace accurately the development of Marxist philosophy without studying the thoughts of all these figures? Moreover, our study of foreign philosophies is restricted to Western philosophy and the better known philosophers such as Plato, Aristotle, Hume, Kant and Hegel. These thinkers are obviously important subjects; on the other hand, why have we not put in greater effort to explore Arab, Indian and Japanese philosophies? Even within the realm of Western philosophy, there are a host of "sub-realms" that deserve our attention. Limiting our research to a small number of subjects and topics does not conform to our goal of absorbing comprehensively foreign cultural heritage.

We have gained a good deal of enlightenment from Western scholars as to how to be creative in exploring new research subjects. For example, while most philosophers concentrated on the law governing the cognitive process of adults, the Swiss psychologist and philosopher Piaget alone endeavored in the study of the cognitive process of children. His theory on the initiation of

cognition has attracted international attention. In view of this, we should engage in philosophical research aggressively just as Columbus did in discovering the New World. Being narrow and limited in approach means we lack creativity.

Be Creative in Proposing New Theories. It has always been the belief of scholars that research subjects must be original. On the other hand, the majority of the writings in the subject of philosophy published since Liberation are regrettably prosaic and reserved and lack imagination and creativity. For example, our approach to Western philosophy has been restricted to one that is introductory and descriptive in nature; few, if any, theses and papers offer insightful observations. To put it bluntly, our philosophical research has been a mere introductory effort that "transmits" thoughts.

The history of Western philosophy tells us that all accomplished philosophers are creative and original in proposing theories. On the one hand, they tend to distrust the validity of the views of their predecessors; on the other, they are not afraid of raising new theories. The Austrian philosopher Wittgenstein proposed two philosophical theories in his time, both of which affected the western world profoundly. The originality of his theories reflected the tremendous creativity and imaginativeness of his mind. Of course, it is somewhat risky to be creative and original in proposing philosophical theories. In China, it almost never fails that as soon as a new and different theory is raised, it is criticized as being unorthodox. The fact of the matter is that it is unorthodox only in the sense that it is not dogmatic. It goes without saying that some new theories can prove to be inaccurate; however, wouldn't the subject of philosophy become extinct if everyone refrained from thinking creatively for fear of making mistakes?

Be Creative in Expanding the Range of Thinking. Temporally, the component parts of the range of thinking are: history, reality and the future. Our philosophical research has been restricted to the realm of history; i.e., much of our effort has been devoted to the interpretation, introduction and research of existing data and little attention has been paid to studying the trend of the future. To study the trend of the future requires not only insightful comprehension of history and the reality but also an extraordinary imagination and the ability to foresee future events. We must expand the range of our philosophical research to include studies of the reality and the future --such is the implication of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "three directions."

Nowadays the study and foretelling of prospective trends has gained worldwide popularity. The U.S. Futurist Society, for instance, has tens of thousands of members. We should keep track of this developing trend. In short, philosophical research efforts that ignore the reality are uncommunicative while those that ignore the future are narrow in vision. It is the duty and mission of our young people in the field of theory to expand the range of philosophical research to include the reality and the future and to refuse to be buried under the dust of past events.

Be Creative in the Process of Thinking. Our method of philosophical research has been that of deduction, which involves comprehending, interpreting and

categorizing events on the basis of existing facts. The deductive method is a conservative method that does not generate new knowledge as the conclusion it leads to is implied in the major premise. Could it have been deduced from Marxism that Lenin's socialist revolution was to prevail in various countries? Could Mao's theory of encircling the cities from the rural areas have been deduced from the teachings of Marx and Lenin? Could the concept of "a planned commodity economy" proposed in the "CPC Central Committee's Resolution on Economic Reform" have been deduced from "Critique of the Gotha Programme"? Creativity and originality is seen most obviously in the inductive method, which requires us to draw and sum up from existing events new facts through a process that is essentially centrifugal. The truth is the sole employment of the deducted method will lead inevitably to dogmatism. We are not advocating the renunciation of the deductive method; however, we do propose that the deductive method be used together with the inductive method--with the latter playing a more dominant role. Without such an approach there can be no creative thinking, nor can there be originality and inventiveness.

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CSO: 4005/1170

EAST REGION

MODERNIZATION AND CULTURAL RESEARCH LINKED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 13 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Zhao Xinshan [6392 9515 3790], researcher at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences' School of Philosophy: "Chinese Modernization and Comparative East-West Cultural Research"]

[Text] The essence of comparative cultural research is the careful thinking process that takes place when the indigenous culture confronts an alien culture.

In the long cultural history of the Chinese nation, there have been a number of upsurges of comparative cultural research--each the result of the confrontation between the above-mentioned two cultures. The earliest of these upsurges occurred between the Eastern and the Western Han Dynasties. In modern times, Yan Fu, Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao and Sun Yatsen are all accomplished and patriotic scholars who engaged in comparative East-West cultural research. During the past 1 year and 1/2 centuries, generations of Chinese have been studying and searching for the "fusing point" or the "compatibility" of the two cultures.

In the "Communist Manifesto," Marx and Engels made the perceptive prediction that "interaction and interdependence among various peoples will replace self-sufficient regionalism and eliminate the closed-door policy. Such will be the case of both material and spiritual production. The spiritual achievements of various peoples will have become common property. It will be increasingly difficult for various peoples to be one-sided and insular; as a result, a kind of world literature based on local and regional literatures will be born." This observation may serve as our guide in conducting comparative East-West cultural research. Nowadays, the world seems to be getting smaller day by day. The distance between places, various cultures and different mentalities seems to have become shorter. A good analogy would be that when the U.S. has a cold, Japan, Iceland and New Zealand will have running noses. As soon as a song hits the pop-music chart in Paris, it is played in some remote town in Brazil. As a form of Western culture, the "disco" has become an international dancestep for young people of all races.

China faces the imminent invasion of the "fourth industrial revolution" from the West. The confrontation between this revolution and the traditional culture will definitely lead to another upsurge of comparative East-West cultural research. In a way, Chinese modernization is characterized by an effort to find the "fusing point" of, and the "compatibility" between, Eastern and Western cultures.

In an age when change is a constant phenomenon, people of every cultural tradition make efforts to evaluate the values and deficiencies of their respective cultures. In the past 30 years, Western thinkers (including the great physicists Bohr and Heisenberg) have urged people to seek the meaning of life and the purpose of the universe in Eastern civilization. Recently I saw in Baogang an engineer from West Germany holding in his hand a copy of the German edition of the "Selected Works of Wang Wei's Pastoral Poetry." Out of curiosity, I asked him, "What do you wish to get out of it?" He replied, "The subtle fragrance of the earth and grass of the ancient East and the heavenly joy of transcendence." I had the sudden realization that this was the result of the meeting of East and West.

As an ancient civilization, we must re-evaluate our traditional culture (including our lifestyle and value system) when we institute the open-door policy and introduce Western scientific technology. It has been reported recently that the output value of Wuxi's town and township enterprises totals over 1 billion yuan; however, the town's sewage system is so inadequate that residents do not even have drinking water. Is this a blessing or a misfortune? I do not know how to look at it and feel very troubled. Must the price of China's modernization be the destruction of the "water that is particularly blue and limpid in the spring"? As a matter of fact, the ecological crisis is directly responsible for philosophers' attitudes toward nature. Comparative cultural research efforts have always been tuned to the tempo of the times. Comparative cultural research is by no means a product born out of academic inspiration; it exists because it is vitally important to the survival of mankind. As great changes are taking place within our systems of politics, economics, scientific technology, art and literature and philosophy, comparative cultural research will determine the fate of our nation and the survival of the Chinese people. On the other hand, the above-mentioned changes provide us with a rich background and environment for comparative cultural research. We should proceed with the research with enthusiasm, intelligence, perceptiveness and a sense of duty and responsibility. Contemporary comparative cultural researchers cannot have been born at a better time. We have been born into a time and place that is most propitious to comparative cultural research; we must take advantage of this factor. How can we afford to miss the opportunity bestowed upon us by the times.

Comparative cultural researchers should be philosophers well-schooled in the background of Chinese modernization. They should be able to offer insightful and perceptive criticisms on state policies and plans. Comparative cultural research programs have always been complicated and comprehensive; they are particularly complex and intricate in this day and age. This is because those engaged in the effort must not only be well-schooled in traditional Chinese culture and history and familiar with the milieu of the nation but also be highly perceptive and knowledgeable of the strengths and weaknesses of

Western societies and cultures. Only then will they be able to decide what to discard and what to preserve in order to arrive at a "fusing point."

Comparative cultural research should center around philosophy because philosophy is the study of all things great and small and the attempt to understand the world as a whole. Comparative cultural research efforts that are not centered around philosophy are misguided, superficial and disorganized. Insofar as Chinese modernization is concerned, I believe greater attention should be paid to the following topics:

The value of traditional Chinese ethics and moral principles in the wake of the new technological revolution; the balance between the learning of contemporary Western technology and the studying of Taoism; and the comparative study of views on nature, happiness, politics, education and national mentality of people in Eastern and Western cultures. All of these topics concern the balance between traditional values and modernization because it is vitally important that such a balance exists.

As China embarks upon the modernization movement, the comparative cultural researcher should play the role of a resourceful "vanguard" who transmits information for a better understanding of all peoples (for more thorough self-analyses and a better understanding of the outside world), who provides nourishment for the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and who dissolves all existing ideological and psychological confusion. Moreover, China's social sciences should also be conducted with the comparative method in order to be creative and reach international standards. In view of these factors, comparative cultural research is urgently needed by our age.

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CSO: 4005/1170

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG PLA CADRES RAISE EDUCATION LEVEL

OW200353 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] A noticeable change has taken place in the educational structure of the provincial military district's command cadres. As of the end of July, some 430 cadres had passed the tests for 9 college courses, and 20 passed the tests for 7 courses.

Since March last year, the provincial military district headquarters' party committee has placed the popularization of college education among the cadres on the work agenda. While commending advanced models in scaling new heights of science and culture and formulating a 3-year plan for popularizing college education, the party committee has promoted education through various channels and at different levels by relying on people in various social and educational quarters. It has also sent cadres to study, in a planned manner, in military academies or local institutes of higher learning, and encouraged the cadres to apply for admission into TV, night, and correspondence universities and to take the examination for self-taught students.

According to statistics, the some 500 command cadres at various levels of the provincial military are attending army or local institutes of higher learning such as TV, correspondence, or night universities.

CSO: 4005/1338

EAST REGION

WAN SHAOFEN INSPECTS RURAL SOUTHERN JIANGXI

OW252229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0100 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Article by JIANGXI RIBAO reporter Yang Xilin and XINHUA reporter Jiang Qiusheng]

[Excerpts] Nanchang, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, recently went to the old revolutionary base area in the southern Jiangxi countryside to find out the situation and consult with local cadres and people to find a way to change the impoverished state.

After an investigation, Comrade Wan Shaofen pointed out: To speed up development in the old base area, it is necessary to firmly implement the policy of self-reliance coupled with state support and coordinated efforts from other areas. It is necessary to have high aspirations, grasp the policy, improve technologies, strengthen the exchange of information, and rely on the local cadres and people to develop production and revitalize the economy.

Jiangxi was the first base area established during the Chinese revolution. During the second revolutionary civil war period, 78 counties in the province were Soviet areas. Today the area has a population of 15 million and an economy that has developed at a very slow speed. Both its industrial and agricultural output value and its per capita income are below the provincial averages, and getting enough to wear and eat is still a problem for a number of its peasants. During their inspection tours in Jiangxi in the second half of 1984 and the first half of this year, central leading Comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Hu Qili, Gu Mu, and Hao Jianxiu repeatedly stressed the need for Jiangxi to carry out reconstruction in the old base area and change its impoverished state as soon as possible. Before its close in mid-June, the eighth Jiangxi provincial party congress decided to make reconstruction of the old base an important strategic measure in revitalizing Jiangxi and asked party organizations at all levels in the province to attach importance to and show concern for the old base area's reconstruction and to work toward a greater change in the poverty level within 3 years.

Shortly after the party congress closed, Wan Shaofen led comrades of relevant provincial departments to the old base for a first-hand investigation. They visited Xingguo, Ruijin, Shicheng, and Guangchang Counties, where they held more than 30 investigation and other types of forums and called on some 60

peasant families to find out about the peasants' livelihood and the implementation of policies. Local experiences in changing the poverty state and bringing prosperity to the people were seriously summarized.

During her investigation tour, Wan Shaofen also studied the question of strengthening the building of cadres ranks and their work style with local cadres and people. She said: Young cadres and third echelon cadres should go to poor areas to temper themselves. They should be evaluated by their performance in difficult work conditions. Their concrete performance will weigh heavily in future selection and promotion. Whoever makes outstanding contributions to changing the state of poverty in the old base area should be boldly promoted.

CSO: 4005/1338

EAST REGION

PLA HEROES, MODELS REPORT DEEDS IN FUJIAN

OW231150 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee's Propaganda Department, organization department, and party rectification office and the party committees of the provincial departments jointly sponsored a meeting at the Xihu Hotel auditorium on the morning of 22 August to hear reports on the deeds of heroes and models in the defensive operations against Vietnam. Some 1,000 people from various provincial departments attended the meeting.

(Wang Zongxun), deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting.

(Lu Jianyi), head of the report group; (Wang Jiagen), member of the report group, squad leader of the Heroic Hard-Bone 6th Company of a certain unit on the Yunnan Front, and winner of the Merit Citation Class I; (Xu Xiaodan), leader of the scout section of a certain unit and artillery scout hero; (Fang Zhenghua), squad leader of the special service company of a certain unit and mine clearance hero, made reports. Their reports, which truthfully reflected the lofty sentiments and dedication of the commanders and fighters in the defense operations, fully described the spirit of today's revolutionary soldiers, and manifested their high degree of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, recieved thunderous applause from the audience.

Jia Qinglin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial Party Committee and government and the people of Fujian, he extended highest revolutionary greetings and cordial regards to the report group as well as all commanders and fighters taking part in the operations. Comrade Jia Qinglin said: The heroic deeds described by the report group are very moving and inspiring. They deserve our attention. They inspire us to become new socialist people with high ideals, moral integrity, general education, and a sense of discipline. We must cherish our hard-earned peaceful environment and the good life we are enjoying. We must love even more deeply our socialist motherland and the PLA. We must work hard to promote Fujian's opening to the outside world, its reform, and its building of a spiritual and material civilization.

CSO: 4005/1338

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S KANG MINGCAI ADDRESSES WORK MEETING

OW200317 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] From 16 to 19 August, the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee and the Political Department of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District jointly sponsored a provincial work discussion meeting on militia youth homes in Shaoxing. The meeting pointed out: At a time when our rural economy is vigorously developing, militia youth homes should further improve the quality and results of their service for the two civilizations. In guiding ideology, they must regard serving spiritual civilization as their main task; in form, they must suit measures to local conditions with no limit on style. In arranging their activities, they must suit the needs of readjusting rural industrial structure and strive for practical results. It is particularly necessary to bring into full play the role of militia youth homes at the township level. In addition, it is necessary to train personnel in charge of management to raise the management standards.

Since 1982, Zhejiang has opened over 20,000 militia youth homes one after another in all localities. These homes have played a positive role in promoting material and spiritual civilization in rural areas. The representatives of Shaoxing City, Lanxi City, Shangyu County, Yuhang County and Wenling County introduced their experience to the meeting of running militia youth homes. Luo Dong, Ma Jiliang, Kang Mingcai, Wang Wenhui, Yao Chao, Wu Yaomin, (Gao Yingguo) and other leading comrades of the provincial Party Committee, the provincial Military District and departments concerned spoke at the meeting. Responsible comrades of the provincial Culture Department, the provincial Women's Federation, all city and prefectural propaganda departments, and all military subdistricts also attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1338

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG LEADERS VISIT MODEL VILLAGE TEACHER

OW251207 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Dispatch by reporter Zhou Rongxin]

[Excerpts] Zhang Shunu, a communist party member, is praised by the people because she volunteered to go back to work as a school teacher in her native village--Maotiao Village remotely located on Zhujiajian Dao--after her graduation from Zhoushan Normal School. Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, and Vice governor Li Debao, who were inspecting the work of science, technology, and education in Zhoushan, braved the hot weather and made a special trip to Zhujiajian Dao on 4 August to visit this school teacher along with leaders of the local prefectural CPC Committee.

On the visit Xue Ju and Li Debao inquired in detail about Zhang Shunu's work and everyday life and highly praised the valuable spirit she displayed in applying herself to the work of education on an island. They said: Zhejiang has many islands and mountain villages. We need many more teachers who are willing to work on the islands and in mountain villages like Zhang Shunu. Only with them can there be a guarantee for the development of our education program and is it possible to fulfill the task of popularizing the 9-year compulsory education system.

CSO: 4005/1338

EAST REGION

RUI XINGWEN ADDRESSES SHANGHAI LITERARY FORUM

OW251143 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Shanghai's literary and art circles held a forum at the literary and art hall on the afternoon of 24 August to solemnly commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war of resistance against Japan and the world-wide struggle against fascism. Secretary Rui Xingwen of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, Mayor Jiang Zemin, Deputy Secretary Huang Ju, and Vice Mayor Liu Zhenyuan attended the forum. Xia Zhengnong, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and responsible persons of the various associations under the federation, as well as some 200 noted writers and artists were also present.

Comrade Rui Xingwen gave an important speech. He said: In commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory, we should not forget to struggle in unity and strive to revitalize China, as Comrade Hu Yaobang has reminded us. At this critical moment when we are trying to revitalize Shanghai and carry out its economic development strategy, comrades in the literary and art circles, who are called the "soul engineers," should enhance their sense of political responsibility and provide high-grade nourishment for the people's minds. When we create a work, stage a play, write a song, or even utter a word or make a move, we must consider what it will bring to the people, to socialism, to China's reunification and revitalization, and to the task of training a new generation of people with high ideals, moral integrity, a general education, and a sense of discipline.

CSO: 4005/1338

EAST REGION

LIN ZEXU'S ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN FUJIAN PROVINCE

OWO21222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Fuzhou, September 2 (XINHUA)--China should be on its guard against "spiritual opium" (decadent bourgeois ideology) as it opens to the outside and carries out the economic reforms, said a party official here today.

Xiang Nan, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee of Fujian, which is one of the two provinces empowered to implement special policies and flexible measures in carrying out foreign economic activities, made the address when attending a ceremony today in the capital, Fuzhou City, marking the 200th anniversary of the birth of national hero Lin Zexu (1785-1850).

Fuzhou was the hometown of the man who led the campaign against the dumping of opium by British and American merchants and resistance against British aggression in Guangdong Province. Lin's patriotic activities triggered off the opium war (1840-1842). The war, because of the corruption and appeasement policy of the Qing dynasty, unfortunately ended with the first unequal treaty which turned China into a semi-colony. Lin Zexu himself was punished for his resistance policy and was dismissed from office during the war.

A bronze statue of Lin was unveiled at today's ceremony.

Xiang Nan told the participants at the ceremony that Lin Zexu was the first national hero in China's modern history.

The party secretary especially noted that Lin was also "the first to open his eyes to the outside world" in the Qing dynasty. Lin encouraged the study of the outside world, the introduction of foreign science and technology, and legitimate foreign trade while standing firm against the illegal import of opium and foreign aggression.

He also praised the late hero for never taking bribes and protecting the just rights and interests of both Chinese and foreign businessmen. More than 2,000 people attended today's ceremony, including nearly 100 of Lin's descendants.

CSO: 4000/357-A

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG WRITERS' ASSOCIATION HOLDS THIRD CONGRESS

Writers' Conference Detailed

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Zhejiang Writers' Association Holds Third Congress; Comrade Wang Fang [3769 5364] Expresses Confidence in Message of Greeting That Congress Will Be One of 'Great Spirit, Unity and Productivity'"]

[Text] The third congress of the Zhejiang province branch of the Chinese National Writers' Association was convened yesterday with the opening ceremony in Hangzhou. Luo Dong [5012 2639], member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of Zhejiang Province and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee, together with Liu Dan [0491 0030], vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress attended the opening ceremony.

The opening speech was delivered by Huang Yuan [7806 3293], chairman of the Zhejiang Writers' Association. Comrade Luo Dong read the message of greeting from the provincial CPC Committee secretary, Wang Fang (the entire text of which was separately distributed). In his message, Comrade Wang Fang expressed confidence that the congress would be one of "great spirit, unity and productivity."

Comrade Wang Fang's message gave rise to enthusiastic applause from all present.

The vice chairman of the provincial Writers' Association, Gao Guang [7559 0342], gave a report entitled, "Go Forward in Unity to Create a New Look in Literature."

The provincial Federation of Trade Unions, Youth League Committee, Women's Federation, Overseas Chinese Federation and the provincial Social Science Federation sent a message of greeting to the congress. The All-China Writers' Association also sent a telegram of congratulations.

Wang Fang Sends Greetings

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 85 p 1

[Letter of greeting sent by Wang Fang [3769 5364] to Zhejiang Writers' Union Congress: "Make Great Contributions To Further Promote Literature in Zhejiang"]

[Text] Comrades:

On the behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, I would like to extend warm greetings at this third congress of the provincial Writers' Association, and express my sincere regards to all present!

Since the second congress of the provincial Writers' Association in 1980, Association members throughout the province and the vast ranks of amateur writers have worked hard to create many excellent works and have made contributions to the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization. The Party and people thank you and sincerely hope that you will produce even more good works.

For the last 5 years under the guidance of the line on literature and art of the CPC Central Committee, the literary workers of the entire province have sung the praises of the spirit of the times and the outstanding achievements of the people; they have attacked the various out-dated rules and backward customs that hinder reform and the construction of the Four Modernizations, while opposing and resisting bourgeois and other corrupt ideologies. With the abundant flowers and fruits of their own creative labor, they have decorated our province's garden of literature into a scene of exuberant spring-time. Beginning this year, the CPC Central Committee has issued a series of instructions concerning work on ideological and cultural fronts. This fresh spring breeze will certainly encourage us to cultivate even more fresh flowers and ripe fruits, and will motivate us to make further great contributions to the enrichment of literature in Zhejiang.

As a Party worker and a friend of literature and art, I would like to make three suggestions for everyone's consideration.

In order to make great contributions, one must first firmly establish long-range communist ideals and strengthen our sense of mission and responsibility to the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization. We are creating in a magnificent, great era. The soaring rise of the nation and the transitions of history strongly inspire the hearts of every son and daughter of China. As architects of the soul, writers should be even more concerned with the future successes of the motherland. No matter what theme they write on, feelings of love for socialism and communism always flow from the tips of their pens. They motivate the people with their works to devote themselves to the Four Modernizations, to enable socialist literature to become the "lamp guiding the future of the national spirit," and to add more building blocks to the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization. Whether they are Party members or not, our comrades from the world of literature must not forget this at any time. We must constantly use our communist ideals, style and values to develop and enhance the quality of our spirit. As our spiritual level is

elevated, the social effects of our works will improve, our painstaking labor will be more suited to the needs of the Party and people, and our historical achievements will be even greater.

To make great contributions, we must liberate our thinking, broaden our minds and fully develop everyone's creative abilities to write works of many different themes and styles. Creative freedom is a right granted to literary workers by the Party and people. However, to genuinely enter the realm of free creation not only requires that the CPC committees and government provide the necessary conditions for everyone, but that each and everyone of us all work hard. Of particular importance is the genuine study of Marxism-Leninism, and that we learn from the advanced personages at each front as well as study the techniques of the great craftsmen of literature. We must frequently go down to the grassroots, set down roots in the fertile earth of life and constantly breathe the fresh air of reform and the construction of the socialist Four Modernizations. Only in this way can we gain a more profound understanding of society, the times in which we live, and the country and people. And only in this way can our creations even better serve the people and socialism.

To make great contributions, we also must pay attention to uniting better with all our colleagues in literature. All scholars should unite more and be close with each other, whether they are professionals, amateurs, young or old. Mutual disrespect Among scholars is part of the shackles left on our body-politic from the old days, and continues to cause us problems to this very day, leading to an unnecessary expenditure of energy in dealing with internal disputes. It hinders us in the realization of a new look of great spirit, unity and productivity. Of course, there are many reasons for the appearance of disunity in the ranks. The most important thing now is to discard past feelings of both resentment and gratitude. We must have the desire to be good to others; we need an atmosphere in which all cooperate for the mutual good. Even more we need to be tolerant of others while being strict with ourselves. Only in this way can we, based on the foundation of the CPC Central Committee's line on literature and the arts, distinguish between right and wrong, achieve unity while allowing for small differences, and look forward while striving to make great contributions with one heart and mind. In this regard Party members must lead the way and promote unity in all ranks by their model behavior.

Comrades, the giant successes of socialist literature have been accomplished under the leadership of the Party. For CPC committees of all levels and the government, there is no shirking the responsibility of helping everyone make great contributions in order to develop literature in our province. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, CPC committees at all levels and Party organizations in the literature and art field have conscientiously implemented the line on literature and the art of the CPC Central Committee, have firmly advocated the "Two Do's" and "Double Hundred" policies, and have paid attention to guaranteeing creative freedom; they have done a good deal of work to enrich the conditions of all aspects of creative work in literature and the arts. Of course there still exist not a few problems. In my own case, I have not valued work in literature and the arts enough. I haven't inquired enough and my knowledge is not very great. But once I became aware of these problems, I worked hard to correct them. From now on, we must

further implement the spirit of all the CPC Central Committee's instructions and improve and strengthen the Party's leadership in literature. Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his message of greeting to the fourth All-China Literature and Art Congress, and recently in his important speech on the problems of ideals and discipline, together with Comrade Hu Qili in his message on behalf of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat to the fourth Writer's congress, and Comrade Hu Yaobang in his important speech on the Party's work in journalism given on February 8th of this year, all comprehensively expounded upon the guiding ideology and basic principles of the CPC Central Committee relating to work in the cultural battle fronts of the new era. The spirit of these speeches was identical--that all of us need to conscientiously study, discuss, understand and implement.

I believe that our province's numerous writers and literary workers will certainly cherish the wonderful situation of stability and unity that was so difficult to achieve, and will, under the leadership of the Party, turn this congress into a conference of "great spirit, unity and productivity." It is my hope at this congress of our provincial Writers' Association, that our successes will be even more spectacular, and that our friendship will become even more profound.

Writers' Association Congress Ends

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Third Congress of Zhejiang Writers' Association Comes to a Close; Comrade Luo Dong Attends Closing Ceremony and Gives Speech"]

[Text] The 5-day third congress of the Zhejiang Province branch of the Chinese National Writers' Association came to a close yesterday afternoon in Hangzhou. Luo Dong [5012 2639], member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of Zhejiang Province and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee attended the closing ceremony and delivered a speech.

Luo Dong hoped that the representatives to the congress would conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and the Thought of Mao Zedong, and would correctly, comprehensively study, understand, and implement all the Party's guiding principles and policies on work in literature and the arts; at the same time he expressed the hope that the representatives would make a solid study of professional knowledge.

Luo Dong said, I agree with Ba Jin's advice: "The author's name is tied up with his works." The author must devote most of his energies to the work of creation; he must leave his library and enter broadly and in-depth into real life to contribute good spiritual food that radiates the spirit of the times to the people. The Writers' Association must in particular spend a great deal of energy in cultivating middle-aged and young authors; it must discover, develop, cherish and protect talent in order to enable Zhejiang to become a genuine center of culture with many radiant stars.

Luo Dong emphasized that the Writers' Association must really unite all the writers from all over the entire province--that is, not just part, or even a

large part, but all the writers. He hopes that the writers will follow the advice in Comrade Wang Fang's message of greeting, and truly cherish the great situation of stability and unity that was so difficult to attain.

Luo Dong finally said that we have to improve and strengthen the Party's leadership over work in literature and the arts, and sincerely assist the provincial Literature and Art Federation party organization in its leadership of all its subordinate associations, including branches of the Writers' Association. Wang Fang expressed the hope that there would be even more writers at the opening of the next Writers' Congress, bringing along with them even greater successes.

Gu Sifan [4474 2448 5400] delivered the closing speech.

The third Board of Directors of the Zhejiang Writers' Association was chosen at the closing meeting yesterday, and Huang Yuan was elected as chairman of the provincial Writers' Association.

12221

CSO: 4005/1162

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI DRUG SHIPMENT--A batch of new drugs developed by the Naval Medical Research Institute was shipped from Shanghai to the Yunnan front yesterday. The 20,000 yuan worth of medicines donated to the commanders and fighters defending the Laoshan and Zheyinshan regions included pain killer, antihidrotics, deodorant, prickly heat lotion, mosquito repellent, and cold bring powder. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 85 OW]

SHANGHAI THERMAL POWER PLANT--Construction of the Shidongkou Thermal Power Plant began in Shanghai on 27 July. The plant, which is to be installed with four 300,000-kw generators, will be capable of generating over 7 billion kwh of electricity annually upon completion. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0816 GMT 29 Jul 85 OW]

SHANGHAI FAMILY PLANNING--Shanghai is making headway in family planning work. In 1984 nearly 20,000 fewer babies were born in Shanghai than in 1983. More than 1 million couples in the city have been issued one-child family certificates. [Summary] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Aug 85 OW]

SHANGHAI STEAM BOILER--Shanghai, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--Sifang boiler plant in Shanghai has built a special boiler for use in oilfield in cooperation with a U.S. company. The boiler has passed the necessary technical tests in Shanghai on 9 August and will soon be delivered to the Karamay oilfield in Xinjiang. The boiler supplies steam to be injected into thick-oil reservoirs to make the extraction operation possible, thereby increasing the output of the oil wells. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1156 GMT 9 Aug 85 OW]

LUJU OPERA CONTEST--The 9-day Shandong provincial young Luju opera performers' contest closed at the Shandong Theater on the evening of 18 August. Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, attended the closing ceremony. Leading comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Lu Maozeng, Zheng Weimin, Lin Ping, Lu Hong, Ma Changgui, Ma Lianli, and Xu Wenyuan, attended the closing ceremony. Also attending were responsible persons of the Chinese Dramatists' Association, the Central Television Station, and the relevant provincial departments. This contest of young Luju opera performers was a grand gathering of unprecedented size, the largest ever held by our province's Luju opera circles. It fully

presented a thriving scene of numerous talented persons coming forth in the province's Luju opera circle. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Aug 85]

FOREIGN ENVOYS INTRODUCED--The Foreign Affairs Office of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government held a cocktail party last night at the Jinjiang Hotel to introduce Shanghai's new leaders to the consular corps of various countries accredited in Shanghai and their wives attended the invitational reception. Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Jiang Zemin, mayor of Shanghai; and Li Zhaoji and Xue Lijuan, vice mayors, held friendly talks with the consular personnel and their wives. They mutually expressed their common wish to strengthen and develop friendly cooperation. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Aug 85]

UNITED FRONT WORK STRESSED--It is necessary to adhere to the policy of opening to the outside world in developing united front work in Shanghai. Focusing on this theme, the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Shanghai Municipal Socialist College [Shi she hu zhu yi xue yuan], and the Shanghai Research Society for United Front Work held a discussion meeting on the afternoon of 21 and 22 August to study how united front work can serve the policy of opening to the outside world. It has been learned that more than 380,000 people in Shanghai have some kind of relationship with people abroad and have relatives scattered in more than 100 countries and regions. The meeting held that united front work should be carried out in a broad-minded manner. It is necessary to give full play to Shanghai's strong points and go all out to make friends and promote friendship. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen coordination with the various departments and regions. The United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee has already set up an industrial and business division to promote cooperation with various economic departments. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 23 Aug 85]

ANTIFLOOD WORK INSTRUCTIONS--In light of the fact that Qingdao and Yantai Cities were hit by Typhoon No. 9, the Jinan Military Region has issued an emergency instruction, calling on all PLA units to actively support the localities to deal with emergency and send relief to disaster areas. The instruction called on all PLA units to adopt effective measures to help the masses repair collapsed and destroyed houses, help the localities quickly reinforce dangerous reservoirs, dams and other irrigation works, help the peasants remedy the afflicted crops and trees, and help the localities rapidly repair damaged transport and communications facilities and restore them to service. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Aug 85]

RAINS FLOOD SHANGHAI--Shanghai, September 2 (XINHUA)--Almost 50,000 homes were flooded as up to 250 millimeters of rain poured into Shanghai on Sunday, city officials reported today. Fifty roads and 12 bus routes became impassable for an hour because of the floods, but no injuries were reported. A local meteorological bureau official said the rains had been caused by a bank of warm and humid air encountering a cold front driven to Shanghai from Jiangsu Province by a typhoon. The official said heavy rains, which began on Saturday, were likely to continue for another one or two days. Over the weekend, all 100 pumping stations in Shanghai were in operation to clear the flood water. Shanghai authorities have built many flood-protection barriers since 1949, including walls and dykes along the Huangpu River which flows through the city. This weekend's deluge was the second torrential downpour on Shanghai this summer. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 2 Sep 85]

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

UNITED FRONT WORK TO SERVE REFORM, OPEN DOOR POLICY

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Qu Zhenchao [2962 2182 6872]]

[Text] The United Front Work Department of the Guangzhou CPC Committee called a municipal united front work conference on 11-13 this month to discuss ways of mobilizing the enthusiasm of people inside and outside the party for serving the present reform and the open door policy.

The conference was addressed by Zhu Senlin [2612 2773 2651], deputy secretary of the Guangzhou CPC committee, and Luo Peiyuan [5012 1014 0337], director of the United Front Work Department.

In his speech, Zhu Senlin said that united front work must be integrated with economic work. People in united front work must be familiar with economic work and put themselves at the service of reform and the open door policy. People in economic work should adopt united front viewpoints and implement united front policies so that united front work can pave the way for economic work. Party committees at all levels should mobilize comrades inside and outside the party to engage in united front work, strengthen and improve their leadership, coordinate the united front work of various agencies, educate and help party members in cooperating with non-party comrades, promote and assist various departments concerned in implementing united front policies, help united front departments eg., the CPPCC, democratic parties and relevant people's organizations, to improve their working conditions by overcoming their transportation, building and funding problems, etc. The departments concerned should make a concerted effort to accomplish the various united front tasks.

Luo Peiyuan pointed out in his speech that united front work departments should make full use of talent outside the party and continue to mobilize nonparty personages to participate actively in reform, come up with new ideas, make reform a common goal and share in its triumphs and setbacks together. United front departments must confidently put themselves at the service of the open door policy, exploit the nonparty personages' favorable extensive connections and "three relationships" by putting them to good use in attracting funds and experts and importing technology and managerial experience, and make practical contributions to the city's development.

12581
CSO: 4005/1196

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

STUDY OF 'CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM'

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Deng Xiuchang [6772 4423 6134]: "Study the 'Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Educational Reform'"]

[Text] The Guangzhou CPC committee issued a circular yesterday informing party organizations at all levels that they must organize party members, cadres and masses to study the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Educational Reform" seriously and further promote education in the municipality to develop more and better qualified people for the four modernizations.

The circular pointed out that the study is aimed at increasing cadres and members' understanding of education's strategic significance and roles in socialist modernization. Through studies, we must understand clearly that educational reform is an important task for the party. We must establish the basic guiding idea that education must serve socialist construction, and that socialist construction must rely on education.

The circular emphasized that in the study, theory must be related to realities; the two must go hand in hand. Members and cadres must examine their own locality, system and unit to see whether it has really formed the habit of respecting experts and knowledge, and determine what measures to take to implement the "Resolution." Education departments, which shoulder a heavy responsibility in educational reforms, must increase their sense of mission and glory by studying the "Resolution" and make further contributions to education.

The circular demands that while we seriously study the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Educational Reform," we must also master the speeches by Deng Xiaoping and Wan Li at the national education conference, and puts forward specific demands in that regard.

12581
CSO: 4005/1196

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Briefs

DEMOGRAPHY SOCIETY ESTABLISHED--The Guangzhou Demography Society held its inauguration and first annual meeting at the party school of the municipal CPC committee on 25-27 this month. The Guangzhou Demography Society will begin demographic research to look for ways and measures to solve our city's population problems. The meeting invited Chen Anliang [7115 1344 5328], vice chairman of the standing committee of the Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress, to be honorary president of the society, and such famous experts as Zhuo Jiong [0587 3518] and Zhang Mengshi [1728 1125 4258] to be advisers. The meeting also elected its first board of directors and named Vice Mayor Chen Qiqi [7115 4860 4860] president. [Text] [Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 85 p 1] 12581

CADRE SELF-RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM--Guangzhou has decided to launch a self-recommendation system throughout the municipality under which cadres can recommend themselves for jobs in party and government organizations. Beginning in July, a cadre self-recommendation reception office will be set up every Wednesday at the compound of the municipal CPC committee to distribute self-recommendation registration forms. The municipal Organization Department will classify, examine, evaluate and screen the candidates and then recommend them to the hiring units in a systematic way. The transfer of selected cadres will be processed in accordance with municipal cadre management rules. To be eligible for self-recommendation, a person must, first, support the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; second, be ideologically sound, enthusiastic about party and government work, strongly committed to the revolutionary cause and have a sense of political responsibility; and third, be able to work independently and have a definite amount of theoretical knowledge. He must also be able to write reasonably well and have at least a senior middle school education. In addition, he must be a Guangzhou resident, under 40 years of age and a formal cadre of the state. [Text] [Article by Zeng Aiguo [2582 1947 0248] and Cen Junqiang [1478 0971 1730] [Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 85 p 1] 12581

CSO: 4005/1196

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU CARRIES OUT REFORMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Guiyang GUIZHOU SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES IN GUIZHOU] in Chinese No 3, 20 May 85 pp 51-52, 50

[Article by Wei Yongming [7279 3057 2494]: "Higher Educational Reforms in Guizhou Must Be Based on Realities"]

[Text] According to the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee Concerning Structural Economic Reform," "science, technology and education are exceedingly important to the development of the national economy. As reforms in the economic system get underway, reforming the scientific and technical system and education system becomes an increasingly urgent strategic task." With rural reforms in full swing and developing in depth at the moment, there is increasingly vocal talk about a shortage of qualified personnel. Also, as urban economic reforms unfold across the board, more and better qualified personnel will certainly be in demand. Faced with this new situation, the higher educational front in our province must take realities as its point of departure, speed up the pace of reform, develop more experts and produce more achievements to meet the needs of socialist modernization.

To reform Guizhou's higher education, we must begin by correctly understanding the circumstances in the province and in higher education. Guizhou is a remote, mountainous area inhabited by over 29 million people (of whom 88.4 percent are engaged in agriculture) belonging to 48 nationalities. With an area of 174,300 sq km, Guizhou is a land of mountains and rivers and abounds with all kinds of resources. Because of its weak foundation, extended isolation and destruction by the 10-year "Cultural Revolution," however, Guizhou's economy is relatively undeveloped. In 1980, its agricultural and industrial output values accounted for only 1.8 and 1.01 percent respectively of the national totals. Its revenues amounted to 0.68 percent of the nation's overall revenues, which put Guizhou among China's backward provinces. Scientific and technical standards are also quite low. Scientific and technical personnel in the province number 151,300 today, or 0.6 percent of the provincial population. There are just 413 senior scientific and technical personnel, professors and associate professors. Nationwide, there are 62 such experts for every 10,000 people; here, the ratio is 49:10,000, placing it 12th among all provinces. The distribution of scientific and technical personnel in agriculture is as follows: in crop cultivation, there is 1 technician for every 5,700 mu of cultivated land; in livestock husbandry, 1 veterinarian for

every 3,500 standard large animals; and in forestry, 1 expert for every 22,000 mu of wooded land. As for engineers and technicians, there are on average only four such experts for every enterprise. Managerial experts average one for every two enterprises. Our tentative plans call for us to increase agricultural output value by 412 percent, industrial output value by 480 percent and total agricultural and industrial output value by 430 percent by the end of the century. To realize this magnificent objective, we need over 80,000 college graduates of all kinds in the period of the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" alone.

Now let's take a look at the institutions of higher education. After years of restructuring, academic discipline has been restored, higher education has made some progress and the quality of education has been rising steadily. But higher education remains ill suited to the needs of the four modernizations. This unsuitability manifests itself, first, in the small number of institutions of higher education, their limited scale and their inability to develop all the qualified people we need. Now there are 16 colleges and universities directly under the province, with a combined enrollment of 16,800, which is only 37.5 percent of our total requirements under the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." Second, there is an irrational unevenness between the several levels within higher education. It is turning out people not suited to the needs of our modernization. Right now the ratio between graduate students, undergraduates and specialized students is 0.005:1:0.36. Too few graduate students and specialized students. Third, our higher education does not offer a comprehensive range of subjects. There is training in engineering, agriculture, medicine, finance, economics and teaching all right, but none in physical education, arts or light industry... Fourth, there is a dire shortage of school buildings and teaching equipment is outdated and inadequate. Construction on the physical and chemical laboratory building of Guizhou University, for instance, has been suspended for 27 years because the conditions for doing experiments are just not there and little experimentation is done. Fifth, the province does not have a single key national college or university. The educational standard of freshmen is low, which adversely affects the effort to improve teaching.

To sum up, while higher education has achieved a measure of stature, its basis remains fragile and it lacks human and financial resources. In developing higher education, therefore, we can only do what we are capable of and take the road of diversification. I believe we must reform higher education with the aims of improving its quality and vitalizing Guizhou. To do this, we must follow educational principles and base ourselves on the demands on education put forward by economic reforms:

1. We must modify the mix of disciplines and reform specialized curricula in accordance with the demands of the four modernizations. Decisions by colleges on what disciplines and specialties to offer were shaped by this priority, "heavy industry, light industry and agriculture." In recent years, the party and state have emphasized reordering our priorities as "agriculture, light industry and heavy industry," but so far colleges and universities have not overhauled their discipline structure accordingly. The table below compares colleges and universities in Guizhou with those nationwide in terms of the distribution of students among various disciplines:

Discipline	Guizhou (%)	Nationwide (%)
Engineering	10	36
Agriculture	6	6.1
Science	4.4	3.7
Medicine	25.9	12.4
Teachers training	39.6	25
Finance and economics	0.3	0.7
Arts	-	0.6

The above table shows the lopsidedness in the discipline structure of our colleges and universities. There are far too many students in medicine and teachers training, proportionately speaking, and far too few in engineering, finance and economics. Agriculture is not producing enough experts to meet our needs, either. Consequently we must overhaul it in accordance with the province's economic structure and development trends by increasing the proportions of students in engineering and such specialties as finance and economics; and initiate new industrial technical specialties in light industry, food, construction materials and construction, as well as in sectoral economics and economic management. Moreover, we should reform the curricula of individual disciplines. Most of the disciplines colleges offer today were established in the 1950's and suffer from overspecialization. Students are narrowly focused and graduates lack adaptability. On the other hand, liberal arts subjects are too diffused and too broadly defined and their goals are not clear. For all these reasons, we must reform curricula systematically, strengthen training in basic theories and basic skills and enhance graduates' adaptability and creativity so that the structure of higher education follows more closely that of economic development.

2. Our approach to education must be diversified so that higher education will soon be able to meet the needs of the four modernizations by turning out more qualified people in a shorter period of time, thereby easing the problem of expert shortage.

We cannot depend solely on spending by the education department. Instead we must mobilize the resources in every quarter in society. We must galvanize the enthusiasm of every sector, every locality, every enterprise and every social group for raising funds for education. We must actively popularize the nonresident system and launch a self-financing nonresident system on an experimental basis as one way of expanding enrollments. Whole-day colleges and universities currently have 4,183 teachers and a total enrollment of 16,800 students. Since the teacher:student ratio is 1:6, there is clearly room for a lot more nonresident students. We must develop employee universities, TV universities, evening universities and correspondence education properly, and work out a sensible proportion between undergraduates and technical students. In 1983, total enrollments at advanced technical schools were 4,671, only 27.7 percent of all college enrollments. The ratio between engineering students in colleges and technical secondary school students is 1:1.6. To alter this irrational structure, we must make a special effort to develop much-needed professional training on the basis of sound

manpower needs projections and offer 2- or 3-year curricula to develop specialized personnel urgently needed in rural areas.

Assuming that teaching quality will not be affected, colleges and universities should set up technical services to let teachers go in for technical consulting and technical popularization. On the basis of voluntarism and mutual benefit, they can cooperate with relevant units to attack a particular technical problem and transfer the achievements of their research. In this way we can combine teaching with scientific research and production, convert science and technology rapidly into productive forces and continuously improve the standard of teaching and research.

3. We must aggressively channel qualified people into rural areas. To meet the needs of scientific farming and rural construction, colleges of engineering, science, agriculture, medicine and teachers training, etc., should develop a full range of experts for rural areas and steer them towards those areas. To smooth this passage, we should expand directed recruitment and directed allocation in such fields as agriculture, medicine and teachers training and encourage urban candidates to enroll in these programs. In 1983, these programs recruited 1,000 students, about 50 percent of the total intake. We should expand directed recruitment and directed allocations and lower the qualifying grade appropriately to ensure the recruitment plan is fulfilled.

We should experiment with commissioned training under which colleges and the appropriate units will get together and offer training jointly on a basis of mutual trust. In this way the actual needs of rural economic development will be better taken care of. Colleges with the necessary resources should take the initiative to approach hiring units and offer all kinds of short training courses for rural areas specifically designed to equip technical personnel with a few special skills.

4. We must carry out educational reforms, improve educational quality and produce qualified personnel. Colleges and universities should adopt the responsibility system and recruitment system, smash the "big rice pot" and "iron rice bowl," mobilize teachers' initiative and heighten their sense of responsibility. Also, college autonomy should be strengthened within reasonable limits. Otherwise, reform cannot possibly get under way.

In short, reforming higher education is a complex and arduous task. We must liberate our ideas, strengthen research, continuously review our experience, and have the courage to advance and be a pioneer. Only thus can we achieve concrete results.

12581

CSO: 4005/1310

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CPC SECRETARY ON PROMOTING LITERATURE, ARTS

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Gao Zhanxiang [7559 0594 4382], secretary of the Hebei CPC Committee, at the first literary and artistic promotion awards ceremony in Shijiazhuang: "Speed Up Literary and Artistic Promotion in Hebei and Create Works Worthy of Our Times"; date not given]

[Text] Comrades,

Today we solemnly hold the first Hebei literary and artistic promotion awards ceremony to present awards to and commend 103 winning individuals and 4 winning collectives. Comrades who win awards today demonstrate Hebei's literary and artistic achievements over the past few years with their own excellent works and creative achievements. Their creative labor has contributed to reviving Hebei's literature and arts and added new luster to our province's cultural garden, so it is only right that they be respected and commended. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, I warmly congratulate those comrades who have won the first literary and artistic promotion awards.

Over the past 2 years, literature and arts have been blossoming in Hebei, a positive trend which gains momentum each passing day. A host of new faces and new works have gratifyingly appeared in all literary and artistic genres, such as literature, drama, music, painting, dance, ballad, television broadcasting, folk literature, photography, calligraphy, acrobatics and literary criticism. According to incomplete data, 92 works and 24 plays have won awards outside the province, including national awards. Three were the proud recipients of international awards. And we have added to the list 90 works which we honor today. All this is an important sign of our first bumper crop in literature and arts, and of their increasing vitality. We owe these achievements to the seriousness with which party and government organizations at all levels have implemented the party's literary and artistic policies and to the hard work and dedication of the masses of literary and artistic workers. Our writers, artists, literary critics and artistic workers have not let the province's leaders and people down. Giving full play to their intelligence and ability, they passionately, vividly and elegantly celebrate this great age of ours, eulogize this magnificent country of ours and create one lifelike artistic character after another. Their work has been a driving force behind our reforms and the four modernizations, contributing much to "bestirring ourselves and vitalizing Hebei."

It can be said that the selection of recipients for the present series of promotion awards is a summing-up of literary and artistic work in the province over the past few years. We must make this selection process a "great galvanizer," a means to promote "great unity" and "great flourishing." We must open our eyes to our inadequacies and shortfalls as well as to our achievements. Despite recent improvements and a positive trend which suggests steady progress, literature and arts in Hebei are still in an embryonic stage. On the national scale, we place just somewhere in the middle. Very few of our works have a national impact. Rarely do our plays, songs and acrobatic acts enjoy national success. Also rare are Hebei writers, artists and critics who are nationally influential. In some literary genres, we lag behind the more advanced provinces and municipalities, and, in recent years, we are trailing even in a number of areas where we were pacesetters historically. These conditions deserve our full attention.

Literary and artistic circles around the country are vigorously implementing Comrade Hu Yaobang's key instruction about literature and arts being the "great galvanizer" for the achievement of "great unity" and "great flourishing," as well as the spirit of the Fourth Congress of the Chinese Writers Association. Guided by the CPC Central Committee's correct literary and artistic principles, we have ushered in a golden age of literary creation. We must cherish the current favorable trend and take positive actions to further advance our literary and artistic endeavor.

1. Set a goal for our struggle to promote literature and arts, with an emphasis on "flagship" works.

To ensure success for our literary and artistic endeavor, we need an objective for our struggle. What should be our objective? After lengthy discussions and consultations with many comrades, we agreed that our overall objective should be to strive to make our literature and arts reach the highest national standard within 3 to 5 years. As far as this year is concerned, we must make it a banner year for literature, music, dance and opera.

Hebei needs high-quality spiritual fare, as do its people; a nation deprived thereof will lack a noble national spirit. A key province with a population of 55 million, Hebei is located at the heart of the great motherland -- Beijing's environs, and has been called the "chest" of the country. We have our special advantages. Our literary and dramatic creation had a glorious history of being one of the best in the country. Today we have already laid a foundation. With everybody's arduous efforts, we will certainly be able to achieve our objective.

2. Party and government organizations at all levels, particularly cultural and artistic agencies, must strive to develop and nurture a pool of literary and artistic talent.

Literary and artistic works spring from talent. For a province to move ahead literarily and artistically, we need a host of writers, artists and critics who command national attention. We do have some writers, artists and critics, but our masters and maestros are few and far between. In other words, our abilities to create, to write, to direct a play and to perform are still not

solid enough. Hence our lack of influence in the national arena. Party and government organizations and cultural and artistic units at the provincial, prefectural, municipal, county and village levels must take pains to develop talent by selecting the cream of the crop and providing them with ample opportunities to hone their skills through special training and organized visits. They should also give them opportunities to experience life in a focused way and strengthen the criticism and publicity of literary and artistic works. They should do everything possible to create the right environment where literary and artistic workers can produce works of a higher quality within a short period of time and, on that basis, turn out a pool of excellent writers, artists and critics within 3 to 5 years.

Here I want to emphasize literary criticism because it is an important task which guides the healthy growth of literary and artistic talent, raises creative level, amplifies the influence of literary and artistic works as well as that of their creators, and helps readers and viewers become more intelligent connoisseurs. Leading comrades on the CPC Central Committee have stressed that literary criticism must not be discarded, nor must criticism and self-criticism. They are absolutely essential to ensuring the structural soundness of our corps of literary and artistic workers. We have done a fair amount of work in literary criticism with some achievements. But on the whole literary criticism remains a weak link in our province, which is no help to promoting our creative endeavor. We must therefore reverse the tendency to emphasize creation and neglect criticism as soon as possible by further strengthening literary criticism. We must pay attention to the development of literary critical talent, set up a comprehensive network of literary criticism and enlarge the turf of literary criticism so that criticism and creation in Hebei will suit and complement each other.

At the same time, we must take care to discover and develop budding writers and artists. The vast numbers of rural cultural households, assorted professional and amateur literary and artistic organizations, schools, literary groups all over our cities and villages, as well as various literary and artistic periodicals and newspapers -- all these are incubators of talent and cradles where talent can be brought to fruition. We should take concrete, effective and practical measures to give them the necessary regard and support. Our 55 million people are bursting with latent literary talent. In fact we can say that gold is now everywhere; what we need is gold miners. All literary and artistic groups and relevant agencies should set up their own talent banks and, depending on individual circumstances, give them individualized guidance to ensure succession in our literary and artistic endeavor.

3. All literary and artistic agencies must wage a joint struggle to make arts and literature flourish through great unity and great cooperation.

The flourishing of literature and arts in Hebei cannot depend on a minority of people, or a minority of agencies. It must depend on a joint struggle involving literary and artistic agencies at all levels and the united efforts of the masses of literary and artistic workers, all working together under the leadership of the party. We have come a long way in this regard, but we still have a long way to go. We must realize that as time marches on and the

people's tempo of life quickens, the present lack of coordination between units in charge of literary creation, criticism, directing, performance, publishing and broadcasting, which are often working at cross purposes, will impede the development of our literary and artistic endeavor. Such fragmentation should not be allowed to continue. Cooperation is efficiency, unity is strength. We should pull together and coordinate the resources in every quarter to wage a total war for literary and artistic vitalization.

Our contingent of literary and artistic workers is basically of a fine quality. I trust that all of us, and I mean all of us, will exert ourselves with one heart and one mind to bring about the full flowering of literature and arts in Hebei.

4. Literary and artistic workers should work assiduously to produce works which evoke the spirit of the times, the character of the nation and the special features of Hebei.

In the spring of reform, the times and the people are calling on our numerous artistic and literary workers to quicken the pace of literary and artistic vitalization, calling on writers and artists to produce more spiritual fare worthy of this great epoch of ours. Each and everyone of our literary and artistic workers should have a strong sense of responsibility and mission to create for the people more and better works which evoke the spirit of the times, the character of the nation and the special features of Hebei.

Our literature and arts are socialist literature and arts. The most important political mission of literary and artistic creation and performance is to inspire the patriotic fervor of the entire people, driving them to work hard to make the country strong and dedicate themselves to the motherland's socialist modernization. In this great reform age of ours today, therefore, we strongly support literary and artistic works which reflect the four modernizations and reform and which fire people's patriotism. This theme should dominate our literature and arts. Of course, this is not to say that there is no room for other subject matters. The party's literary and artistic policy is, "let a hundred flowers blossom." Writers have freedom of creation. Everything under the sun which is interesting and good for people's body and soul should continue to be encouraged. Take historical themes, for instance. Back in 1979, Comrade Hu Yaobang already set many topics for us. We have put in some efforts, but we still have not done enough. That is why I propose today that we produce more works which evoke the spirit of the times, the character of the nation and the special features of Hebei. A famous person, I cannot recall who, once said, "The talent of a nation belongs to the world." It often happens that only good works with a pronounced national style and local color win world recognition.

Our creative environment has become more favorable today. The party's literary and artistic policy has pointed out a direction for the development of our literary and artistic endeavor. The socialist literary and artistic stage has provided an arena where we can display our talents. Support by leaders at all levels has created the right conditions for literature and arts to blossom. In the end, however, such an event will not happen unless each and every writer and artist toils long and hard. Comrades in creation should

devote themselves to their vocation and continuously improve their ideological standard and creative ability. Literature and arts are a science. To win the laurels of science and pick the fruits of science, we must have ideals and go after them assiduously and relentlessly. Our journey ahead may be hazardous and treacherous, but we must have confidence in a bright future and march forward bravely. As the common saying goes, "The earth loves a farmer; he who sets his mind on something and works hard for it is not disappointed." Since there is no free lunch in this world, we must exert ourselves physically and intellectually to burst through the door of arts, and, with the spirit of the "death-defying gentleman," open up a brave new world in literature and arts.

Comrades, let's sing the song of struggle and embark on the rocky road. Let's delve deeply into life and engage in creative work to contribute our intelligence and strength to the vitalization of Hebei's literature and arts and to the flowering of the motherland's literary world.

12581

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NORTH REGION

FIRST LITERARY, ARTISTIC PROMOTION AWARDS MADE IN HEBEI

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Feng Jianxun [7458 1696 8113] and Sang Xiankai [2718 3754 0418]:
"Hebei Holds Its First Literary and Artistic Promotion Awards Ceremony"]

[Text] Hebei's first literary and artistic promotion awards ceremony was held in the provincial capital, Shijiazhuang, on 20 May. Comrade Gao Zhanxiang [7559 0594 4382] attended the ceremony and addressed the gathering. Responsible comrades concerned presented the award-winning individuals and collectives with certificates and cash prizes.

Guided by the idea that literature and arts must be commended, encouraged, rewarded and nurtured, the province's Literary and Artistic Promotion Awards Selection Committee spent more than 6 months carefully and earnestly appraising over 2,112 works produced in 1983 and 1984. After much meticulous screening, they selected 90 works from such genres as literature, drama, music, painting, ballads, folk literature, photography, calligraphy, acrobatics and literary criticism. Altogether 103 individuals and 4 collectives received awards. This was the first time literary and artistic works were selected for promotion awards in Hebei. It involved a cross section of society and was a comprehensive exercise.

Through a variety of literary and artistic media, and from various perspectives, the award-winning works reflect life as it is in the age of the four modernizations, portraying distinctive and vivid artistic figures, and embody the latest achievements of our literature and arts in recent years. The award winners include young and middle-aged literary and artistic workers as well as established literary figures of the older generation. In fact the former make up the majority, a sign that our literary and artistic contingent is thriving, its succession assured.

In his speech entitled "Speed Up Literary and Artistic Promotion in Hebei; Produce Spiritual Fare Worthy of Our Times" (see excerpt,) Comrade Gao Zhanxiang said, "To make our literature and arts flourish, we must set a goal for our literary and artistic struggle. We must concentrate on producing "flagship" works and strive to bring our literature and arts up to the highest national level within 3 to 5 years. To achieve this objective, party and government organizations at all levels, particularly literary and artistic

agencies, must take pains to train and nurture a pool of artistic and literary talent. All literary and artistic agencies must cooperate with one another to promote literature and arts through total unity and total coordination. All literary and artistic workers throughout the province must toil long and hard to produce works which evoke the spirit of the times, the character of the nation and the special features of Hebei."

After the ceremony, award-winning literary and artistic workers held a spirited discussion and expressed a determination to start from ground zero to make even greater contributions to Hebei's literature and arts.

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NORTH REGION

TEXT OF LI LIGONG'S REPORT TO SHANXI CPC CONGRESS

HK310351 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 85 pp 1-3

["Be Keen on Reform, Unite to Make Progress, and Reinvigorate Shanxi--Report to the Sixth Shanxi Provincial CPC Congress Delivered by Li Ligong on 29 June 1985"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades:

On behalf of the Fourth Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, I am now making a report to the fifth provincial CPC Congress.

The tasks of the current congress are as follows: 1) Review and examine the work of the provincial CPC committee since the fourth provincial CPC congress and, in line with the requirements of the party's general task and objective, discuss and define the province's objective of struggle in the new historical period and the tasks in the next 5 years; and 2) elect, according to the provisions of the party constitution, the Fifth Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Advisory and Discipline Inspection Committees of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee. Through this congress, we shall mobilize vast numbers of party members and people throughout the province, enhance their revolutionary vigor, strengthen their unity, persist in reform, forge ahead, and go a step further in creating a new situation for the socialist modernization in our province.

From Bringing Order Out of Chaos to The Creation of a New Situation in Socialist Modernization

Soon after the 11th CPC National Congress, the fourth provincial CPC congress was held in March 1978. The meeting played a positive role in mobilizing the people throughout the province in the socialist modernization drive. However, due to our failure to get rid of the erroneous influence of "leftism" and to break the shackles of the "two whatevers" in our guiding thinking, for a certain period before and after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the work of bringing order out of chaos in our province dragged on and there were some errors in our work. In October 1980 the CPC Central Committee organized and strengthened the leading body of the provincial CPC committee. The provincial CPC committee and the party committees at all levels resolutely carried out the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the CPC Central Committee's series of instructions

on solving Shanxi's problems, restored the party's principle of seeking truth from facts, implemented the various policies of the party, and vigorously and appropriately solved the problems left over from the past so that a situation characterized by stability and unity initially took shape and the focus of work was successfully shifted to economic construction. Since the 12th CPC National Congress, basing ourselves on the party's general task and objective in the new period, we have vigorously carried out reform of the economic structure and the restructuring of party and government organs, rectified party work style and consolidated party organizations in an all-round way, and energetically promoted the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations, so that the political situation throughout the province has become more stable, the economic construction has advanced full steam ahead, and the party work style, the general mood of society, and public order have markedly improved. We have smoothly ushered in a new historical period by creating a new situation for our socialist modernization.

Over the past 7 years, we have followed a zigzag course and have gradually embarked on a path of progress. Our work in this period can be summed up in the following ways:

/--We have persisted in bringing order out of chaos and implemented the various party policies, thus arousing the initiative of various quarters in building socialism and bringing about a political situation marked by stability and unity./ Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since the CPC Central Committee reorganized the leading body of the provincial CPC committee, we have resolutely redressed and remedied a large number of unjust, false, and wrong cases during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and at the same time, conscientiously solved numerous problems left over from previous political movements and implemented in an all-round way the party's policies toward cadres, intellectuals, united front work, and Overseas Chinese affairs. In particular, in line with the spirit of the central instructions on solving Shanxi's problems, we have summed up the lessons of "in agriculture, learn from Dazhai," corrected the mistakes of broadening the scope of the clean-up movement, and thus aroused the initiative of various quarters in building socialism. Since last year we have launched education in thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," gone a step further in ideologically negating the theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," negated the factional groups which emerged during the "Great Cultural Revolution," discarded the view that "one faction was basically correct and another was basically wrong," and, through mass self-education, "invigorated the circulation of blood and reduced extravasated blood," mitigated contradictions, removed factionalism and enhanced party spirit, thus getting rid of the "hang-ups" that existed among a number of cadres for many years, increasing mutual understanding and trust, and bringing about a favorable atmosphere to engage in the four modernizations program with one heart and one mind.

/--We have shifted the focus of our work from economic readjustment to all-round reform so that our province's economy has basically embarked on the path of sustained, steady, and coordinated development./ Since the 3d Plenary

Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have gradually broken away from an outmoded and rigid pattern in economic work, readjusted the relations of production, and stimulated the development of the productive forces. The gross value of industrial and agricultural production has progressively increased by 8.7 percent annually. Many major targets laid down in the sixth 5-year plan have been overfulfilled 1 year ahead of schedule. Although we were rather late in restructuring agriculture, it has developed very rapidly. By relying on the party policy of making the people rich, we have quite satisfactorily instituted and improved the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output and developed a large number of specialized households and economic combinations of various types. Over the past 2 years, a number of peasants have given up farming and engaged in various trades, such as fish breeding, processing, mining, transport, building, and commercial services. Changes have taken place in the rural production structure and the material and technological conditions of farming have improved considerably, thus stimulating changes in the rural economy from traditional to modern agriculture and from the self-sufficient or semi-self-sufficient economy to the commodity economy. Since 1978 the province's total agricultural output value has progressively increased by 8.3 percent annually; the per-capita net income of the peasants reached 350 yuan last year, an average increase of 21.5 percent annually. The peasants throughout the province have basically solved the problem of having enough to eat and to wear and a number of peasants who have taken the lead in getting rich through hard work are marching toward the objective of being "comparatively well-off." In industry, thanks to the implementation of the principle of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement," we have succeeded in initially straightening out various relationships within the national economy, thus quickening the construction of an energy and heavy and chemical industrial base, bringing into fully play the superiorities of heavy industry, and correspondingly developing textile, electronics, and other light industries. Since the start of the restructuring of the economy as a whole, with the emphasis on the urban economy, more than 9,800 large-, medium-, and small-sized industrial enterprises throughout the province have expanded their decisionmaking power in varying degrees, instituted the economic responsibility system in the enterprises, and increased their vitality. Last year the province's total industrial output value was 19.81 billion yuan, an increase of 66.6 percent over 1978; the output of raw coal was 187 million tons, of which 125 million tons was transported to other provinces and regions, an increase of 90.5 and 128 percent respectively over 1978; the profits of local state-owned industrial enterprises increased by 74.4 percent over 1978, thus achieving a simultaneous growth with output. Correspondingly, through the initial reforms, the work on the commercial, foreign trade, financial, banking, scientific, technological, and educational fronts has also made new headway. The urban and rural markets throughout the province are thriving, commodity prices are being readjusted and are basically stable, and the people's standard of living has also improved considerably.

/--We have strengthened the building of spiritual civilization and improved democracy and the legal system, thus ensuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations drive./ While carrying out the building of material

civilization, we have also constantly stepped up the building of socialist spiritual civilization, persisted in conducting education in the "four basic principles" and in communist ideals, faith, and morality, and extensively launched the "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" activities, so that the political and ideological consciousness and ethical level of the vast numbers of party members and people throughout the province have constantly improved. Thanks to the constant development of the socialist economic construction, various undertakings, such as education, culture, science and technology, public health, and sports, have also received the growing concern and attention of party committees and governments at all levels and the whole society. In the proportion of expenditures for cultural, educational, scientific, and public health undertakings in the overall financial expenditures rose from 13.5 percent in 1978 to 24 percent in 1984. Respecting knowledge and qualified people is becoming a new social practice. At the same time, democracy and the legal system, which were once trampled during the "Great Cultural Revolution," have also been gradually restored and improved. In recent years, we have, on the one hand, perfected the system of people's congresses at all levels, introduced direct election of people's deputies at and below the county levels, finished the work of setting up townships in the rural areas, strengthened the building of political powers at all levels, and safeguarded the right of the people as the masters of the country; on the other hand, we have applied the legal weapons to crack down on serious criminal and economic crimes, punished a number of criminals who seriously sabotaged the socialist economic construction and who jeopardized the lives and property of the people. We have also stepped up comprehensive improvement, adopted precautionary measures, and carried out extensive publicity work in the legal system in order to strengthen the people's sense of the legal system, to ensure the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, and to secure a relatively stable social environment for the life and labor of the people.

/--We have reorganized leading bodies at all levels, conducted party rectification in an all-round way, and strengthened party building./ In line with the party's political and organizational line in the new period, we have given priority to the work of ensuring that cadres in the leading bodies at all levels are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent as a strategic task of the party. In the course of the institutional reform, we have reorganized the leading bodies at all levels in accordance with the principle of the "four modernizations." Setting store by the interests of the party, many old comrades have recommended wise and competent people, thus making contributions to the realization of cooperation between the old and new cadres and the replacement of old cadres by the new. By and large, the number of people in the reorganized leading bodies at all levels has been greatly reduced, their average age has been markedly lowered, and their intellectual composition has notably changed. Most of them have an enterprising and pioneering spirit and have succeeded in making a breakthrough in their work, thus winning the trust and support of the masses. Moreover, we have paid close attention to the building of the "third echelon" and trained a number of reserve cadres at the prefectural, city, and county levels. We have dispatched more than 100,000 young and middle-aged cadres to

party schools at various levels, colleges, and universities, as well as television universities and universities for workers and other employees, to study or to receive training. We have strengthened the work of recruiting party members from among the intellectuals and the number of intellectuals joining the party has gradually increased. In rectifying party work style, we first conducted experiments in Yuncheng Prefecture with the help, and under the guidance of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission in order to gain experience in investigating cases, rectifying party work style, and reorganizing leading bodies, and then gradually carried out the reform in other localities. We have basically checked on the provincial scale such unhealthy practices as taking advantage of one's power to seek private gain in building and distributing houses, recruiting workers, and changing domiciles, thus creating a favorable condition for all-round party rectification. After the decision of the CPC Central Committee on carrying out all-round party rectification was made public, the party organizations at all levels throughout the province conscientiously studied the documents on party rectification. First, we made further efforts to solve the problem of achieving political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee and, in keeping with the requirements of subordinating everything to and serving the party's general task and objective, straightened out the guiding thinking of professional work, constantly put party rectification in a correct relationship to reform, and thus stimulated further improvement in the province's economic and political situation. Later, we conducted in an all-round way education in thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," systematically eliminating the "Great Cultural Revolution" and its pernicious influence from both theory and practice. Because we adhered to the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, as well as correction of defects before rectification, the vast numbers of party members had a clearer idea of carrying out the four modernizations program with one heart and one mind. The "people of three categories" and other elements who endangered and opposed the party have been dealt with, the party discipline is being strengthened, and party work style in most units has markedly improved.

Over the past 7 years, under the cordial solicitude and correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels throughout the province have led the masses of people in doing a lot of work and all party members, cadres, intellectuals, and the broad masses in the province have put in a lot of hard work. Like the nation as a whole, the current political and economic situation in our province has been the best since the founding of the PRC. However, it should also be soberly noted that there are still a lot of weak points or shortcomings in our work. To put it briefly, they are chiefly as follows: 1) Our pioneering spirit of forging ahead is still insufficient and the pace of our reform is still too slow so that the efficiency of our work and labor and the economic results have not reached the proper levels; 2) we have not gained a thorough understanding of the actual conditions in our province, have not sufficiently appraised the problems that may crop up in the course of our advance, and are still not in a position to skillfully control the overall situation and to gain the initiative for macro control over the province's economy; 3) we have not sufficiently investigated and studied the new trends and problems on the ideological fronts and, there-

fore, failed to specifically and effectively carry out the party's ideological and political work in the new period as we have done with the economic construction; and 4) our understanding of scientific and technological and educational work has not reached the heights required by the central authorities, our objective is still not sufficiently clear, and our measures are still not sufficiently effective. We should conscientiously improve them.

The period between the present party congress and the next one is precisely the period of the seventh 5-year plan for economic and social development, 5 crucial years for laying a good foundation in realizing the party's general task and objective. We must further mobilize the whole party and the people throughout the province. We should be keen on reform, unite to make progress and, basing ourselves on the party's general task and objective, push on with the socialist economic construction, make a success of the restructuring of the economy with the emphasis on the urban economy, step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization, improve socialist democracy and the legal system, strengthen party building, fulfill the task of all-round party rectification, and achieve as soon as possible a fundamental improvement in party work style, the general mood of society, public order, and the financial and economic situation. We believe that so long as we bear in mind the experiences gained, and the lessons drawn from the work in our province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, more conscientiously maintain political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, adhere to the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, constantly consolidate and develop the hard-won political situation characterized by stability and unity, firmly grasp economic construction as the focus of our work, and encourage the party members and people throughout the province with the grand objective and the specific progress of the four modernizations program, we will certainly be able to take new steps for the overall revitalization of Shanxi.

Pushing Ahead With Our Province's Socialist Economic Construction in Line With the Party's General Objective

The 12th CPC National Congress has set before the whole party the grand objective of quadrupling China's total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. According to the requirements of the party's general objective, the central task confronting us is to further mobilize the party members, cadres, and people throughout the province and vigorously and steadily push ahead with the socialist economic construction in our province.

At present, thanks to the impetus of the new worldwide technological revolution, the vigorous development of economic construction throughout the country, particularly in the coastal provinces and cities, and the emergence of economic competition in the wake of the economic development, our province is facing a rigorous challenge in the economic field. The state has designated our province as an energy, heavy industry, and chemical industry base for the nation and has set higher demands on our province's economic and social development. In this new situation, we should realistically analyze economic and social development. In this new situation, we should

realistically analyze and study the actual situation in our province, deepen our understanding of the law governing our province's economic development, and scientifically determine the strategic principle, objectives, and steps for our province's economic and social development in order to gain the initiative in guiding economic work.

Our province's geographic position, natural economic conditions, and previous development have determined that our economic features and structure are different from those of other fraternal provinces and municipalities. These features exist side by side with this structure along with their advantages and disadvantages; the favorable and unfavorable conditions also act on each other. Viewed from the composition of its natural resources, our province is rich in coal and some other minerals and has excellent mining conditions. However, it lacks water resources in the hinterland, which restricts the economic development of our province, particularly the big- and medium-sized cities. Viewed from its industrial structure, after more than 3 decades of development, our province has laid a fairly good foundation in industry, with the focus on the coal industry. However, it has very poor transport and communications facilities, which serve as a decisive link in the reproduction process. Within the coal industry, the production of raw coal has developed very rapidly but the comprehensive use and intensive processing of coal are quite backward. We have laid a fairly solid material and technological foundation in heavy industry but textile, food, and other light industries, which have a direct bearing on the people's livelihood, have developed slowly. Viewed from its agricultural structure, Shanxi's grain production has developed considerably but the production structure of mass agriculture, as well as the rural economic structure, is still very irrational and the ratios of the rural industry, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery are still very small; intensive processing and transformation of grain and other agricultural and sideline products have just started to develop and the level of specialization, commercialization, and modernization of the rural economy is still very low. Viewed from the quality of its overall technology, Shanxi has numerous large- and medium-sized heavy and war industries, which form a backbone force in the economic construction, but their technology and equipment are both outdated and backward, their management level is generally low, and the quality of these enterprises fails to suit the needs of modern economic construction. Correspondingly, the serious shortage of qualified people on various fronts and their irrational intellectual composition are still the most important factor restricting the province's economic development. In short, it can be said that our province is rich in natural resources but their distribution is uneven; that our economy has developed fairly rapidly but not in a coordinated manner; and that we have laid a certain technological foundation but our technological level is still not advanced enough. We must bring into full play our strong points, steer clear of our weakness, and adroitly guide action according to circumstances in order to turn the potential superiority of our economic development into an actual one.

In light of the actual conditions in our province and after long and repeated discussions, we have initially defined the strategic principle for our province's economic and social development as follows: Resolutely implement

the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, mobilize and organize the people throughout the province, bring into full play our province's superiority in natural resources, concentrate on the construction of an energy and heavy and chemical industrial base, vigorously develop agriculture, firmly grasp the two weak links, namely transport and communications and education, science, and technology, bring along and promote the coordinated development of the national economy and society as a whole, and achieve the objective of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century so that the people of the whole province can become prosperous as quickly as possible and live a comparatively better life. In line with this strategic principle, the strategic objective of our province's economic and social development is: The gross value of industrial and agricultural production is to reach 34 billion yuan in 1988, an increase of 100 percent, and it is to reach 41 billion yuan in 1990 and 85 billion yuan in 2000. The national revenue is to reach 24 billion yuan in 1990 and 450 billion yuan in 2000 and the per-capita income throughout the province is scheduled to reach 1,500 yuan, with the per-capita income in the rural areas reaching 800-1,000 yuan. Correspondingly, junior secondary education will be basically popularized in 2000, science and technology in the major industrial departments will reach the nation's advanced level, cultural and public health undertakings will reach the nation's medium level or above, the natural growth rate of population will be kept below 10 per thousand, the people's livelihood, including their housing conditions, will markedly improve, environmental pollution will be effectively controlled, and energetic efforts will be made to achieve a benign circle in the ecological environment. If these objectives are achieved, a brand-new situation marked by a rational distribution of the productive forces, a coordinated economic structure, better comprehensive results, a better living standard for the people, and a certain high degree of spiritual civilization will emerge in our province's economic and social development.

In the next 5 years after the current congress, we shall implement the seventh 5-year plan for the national economy in order to lay a solid foundation for an economic upswing in our province. During this period, we should concentrate on the following tasks in our economic construction:

/--Bring into full play the superiority of our natural resources, try everything possible to process them on the spot, do a good job of building an energy and heavy and chemical industrial base, and gradually set up an economic structure with rational distribution, coordinated development, and marked economic results./ The economic structure of our province is a heavy-duty one. This is determined by the objective conditions in our province and the historical factors. We should proceed from the actual conditions in our province, adapt ourselves to the market needs at home and abroad, and rationally deploy the productive forces. Continuous efforts should be made to vigorously develop coal resources but it will not do to rely on coal mining alone. Even if we mine a lot of coal, we cannot transport it to other places. It is also unworkable to rely on the construction of highways and railways by the state for the transport of coal. We should try everything possible to process coal on the spot, to integrate our superiority in coal resources with

that in other resources, and to develop the three major material industries: 1) the ferrous and nonferrous metals material industry, including steel, iron, aluminum, copper, etc; 2) the chemical material industry, including coal tar, calcium carbide products, chemical building materials, synthetic fuels, chemical fiber, etc; and 3) the building materials industry, including cement, glass, marble, ceramics, etc. We should gradually turn Shanxi into an industrial base centering on the coal industry, which will bring along the comprehensive development of the power, metallurgical, chemical, building materials, and machinery industries. If we succeed in greatly increasing our capability of processing coal on the spot, the contradiction between coal production and transportation can be solved, economic results can be improved, the development of industry, transport and communications, and tertiary industry can be promoted, and our province can prosper and develop more quickly.

In building an energy and heavy and chemical industrial base, we should pay attention to the treatment of environmental pollution and place the development of high energy consumption industries and pollution control and elimination in an equally important position. It is necessary to adopt the principle of attaching equal importance to the increase of income and the reduction of expenditures and to conscientiously solve the contradiction between supply and demand in water resources.

/--Continue to readjust the rural production structure, vigorously develop township enterprises, and stimulate the transformation of the rural economy to a developed commodity economy./ In developing Shanxi's economy, we should not, in the slightest degree, relax or neglect agriculture. By and large, the building of an energy and heavy and chemical industrial base and the development of agriculture do not check but promote each other. In the seventh 5-year plan period, we should make tremendous efforts to readjust the internal structure of rural farming and to gradually establish a new structure suited to the natural and economic conditions in this area. Regarding the market for grain, we should look a little further and not be misled by the temporary and low-leveled structural glut. Various measures should be taken to grasp grain transformation and intensive processing of agricultural and sideline products, to make farming, breeding, and processing a coordinated process, and to maintain a sustained growth in grain production so that our grain output can reach 20 billion jin in 1990. Meanwhile, it is necessary to readjust the rural production structure in our province. Beginning now, we should overcome two outdated ideas in our ideological understanding: First, as soon as we talk of the need to develop agriculture, we limit our line of vision to the existing acreage of cultivated land and do not study and solve the strategic issue of agricultural development in the locality from the angle of the land economy as a whole; second, as soon as we talk about the need to do a good job in farming, we limit farming only to grain growing, without including the growing of grass, vegetables, and industrial crops and the planting of trees. Therefore, we should energetically guide the masses in developing the resources above and under the ground, give scope to their superiorities and, while developing grain and industrial crops, vigorously develop forestry and animal husbandry. We should plant trees and shrubs and grow grass in order to build a green treasure house on the earth. By 1990 the percentage of forest cover

must be raised from the present 13.8 percent to about 17 percent. The proportion of the animal husbandry output value in the total agricultural output value should also be gradually increased. By 1990 the province's total meat output is scheduled to reach 650 million jin and total dairy output, 400 million jin. In readjusting the rural economic structure, it is necessary to speed up the development of township enterprises, to break down the barriers between town and country, between different regions, and between different systems of ownership, and to carry out diverse forms of association involving numerous channels and levels. Special efforts should be made to vigorously develop household and joint-household industries, set up small coal mines, power stations, coal chemical plants, cement plants, glassworks, and sulphur plants according to the local conditions so that they can become an extensive basis for economic links between town and country. The party committees and governments at all levels and the various departments concerned should work out plans, make rational arrangements, and vigorously support the development and improvement of township enterprises in various ways, such as the distribution of funds, improvement of transport and communications facilities, supply of raw and semifinished materials, and technological transformation.

/--Mobilize forces from various quarters and grasp well transport and communications, which is a weak line./ The strain on transport and communications is a major check on our province's economic development at present. It is virtually the focal point of various contradictions in the process of reproduction. In an attempt to change this passive situation, in addition to vigorously supporting the construction and transformation of the state trunk railways, we should raise funds in various ways for the construction of feeder and special railways and distribution centers so as to improve the railway transport capabilities. Moreover, we should adopt the method of integrating the state, the local authorities, the collectives, and the individuals so as to go in for highway transport in a big way, to transform and upgrade existing highways, to develop highways for concentrated transport [ji yun gong lu 7162 6663 0361 6424], as well as mining area and village highways. We should do a good job in managing and organizing transport and communications, tap the potential of the existing transport and communications facilities, and strive to ease the strain on transport.

/--Vigorously develop scientific and technological and educational undertakings, do a good job of intellectual development, and speed up training qualified people of various types and kinds needed in the socialist modernization program./ The key to the success or failure of the socialist modernization program lies in qualified people. We should further create a good environment and a strong atmosphere of "respecting knowledge and trained people," be good at identifying, uniting with, and using qualified people, and ensure that, for a certain period to come, the growth of the allocations for scientific and technological undertakings by the governments at all levels will be higher than that of routine financial income so as to stimulate the prosperity of scientific and technological undertakings in our province. It is estimated that by 1990 the province will need 420,000 natural scientists and technicians of various types and kinds and hundreds of thousands of qualified people of various types and at various grades. When we have such a

contingent, we shall have readied a sufficient number of core members for our province's economic upswing. The key to solving the problem of trained people lies in vigorously developing educational undertakings. When we talk about shifting the focus for our work, it also includes the development of education. Whether or not we can achieve the grand objective of the four modernizations also depends on whether or not we have the ability to develop education. The party committees and governments at all levels should gain a better understanding of the strategic position and role of education in the socialist modernization program, genuinely and firmly grasp education from the high plane of its strategic importance, and solve the outstanding problems on the educational front. It is necessary to constantly increase investment in education on the basis of economic development, to ensure that the growth of allocations for education by the governments at all levels will be higher than that of routine financial income and that the average educational expenses for students gradually increase. At the same time, we should arouse the initiative of all quarters in society, develop the potential of various quarters, raise funds for running schools, encourage people to become useful through independent studies, develop adult education and, by various channels, train and bring up a large contingent of qualified people who adhere to the socialist orientation and master modern scientific knowledge and technical skills.

/--Make great efforts to stimulate technological advances and follow the road of expanded reproduction by intension./ In the future we should concentrate our investments in the technological transformation, reconstruction, and expansion of existing enterprises. We should quicken the pace of transforming, in a planned way, our province's traditionally superior industries, large- and medium-sized key enterprises, and famous, high-quality, and special products and attain better investment results. The technological transformation will enable the energy and raw and semifinished materials industries in our province to have a more solid foundation, instill new vitality into the machinery industry, which constitutes a higher proportion, provide certain competitive capabilities to the textile and other light industries which have been backward for a long time, and stimulate the rapid development of such new industries as microelectronics and the application of microelectronic technology. Agricultural technology in our province is even more backward than industry. For this reason, we should attach importance to the studies and popularization of agricultural science and technology, speed up the use of advanced technology and modern equipment in agriculture, improve the conditions of agricultural production, and constantly raise the level of agricultural science and technology.

/--Unclog circulation channels, enliven urban and rural markets, and develop tertiary industry./ To speed up the development of the socialist commodity economy, we must rectify the idea of "attaching more importance to production than circulation," go a step further in reforming the outdated structure of commodity circulation, set up a flexible, open, and unified socialist market, and introduce a criss-cross commodity circulation system or network which combines both town and country, which facilitates exchange between various localities, and which links up all parts of the province. In the seventh

5-year plan period, diverse economic forms with the state economy playing a leading role, numerous methods of management and multichanneled circulation will further develop and the various departments in the circulation field should adapt themselves to this requirement by shifting their work to coordination and services. With the separation of the functions of government and enterprises, the administrative departments should strengthen the functions of directing and managing social commerce, and state-owned commercial enterprises should play their parts in regulation by market mechanism. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop commerce, services, posts and telecommunications, information, tourism, public transport, and other tertiary industries and to establish as quickly as possible a wide-ranging, multi-formed, flexible, and convenient system in the service of production and everyday life so as to provide new impetus for the prosperity and development of the national economy.

/--Take further steps to implement the policy of opening to the outside world and open wide the economic gates of all localities in the province./ Situated in the interior and cut off by mountains and rivers, our province was closed economically to the outside world in the past owing to poor transport facilities. Hence, the ideological seclusion of the people. In order to thoroughly change this situation, it is imperative to unswervingly implement the policy of opening to the outside world. The practice in recent years has proved that our economy will be invigorated if we adhere to the open-door policy and that it will remain stagnant if we adhere to the close-door policy. The outdated idea that "there is nothing to worry about so long as we have mountains and rivers everywhere" is erroneous. We should fully learn how to utilize the resources at home and abroad, open up domestic and foreign markets, extend cooperation with the coastal provinces and cities, develop economic relations and trade with foreign countries, and vigorously organize export in order to earn more foreign exchange. We should welcome cooperation with more countries and regions and with a larger number of fraternal provinces and cities in various fields, such as funds, technology, equipment, and trained personnel. We should also combine the import of advanced technology with internal economic associations between various prefectures and cities in the province, between town and country, between various trades and professions, and between various enterprises, vigorously develop economic relations among enterprises and regions, and promote economic and technological exchanges and cooperation of various types.

In order to successfully fulfill our province's economic and social development tasks in the seventh 5-year plan period, we should concentrate on handling well various relationships in our guiding thinking and practical work: First, we should handle well the relationship between benefiting the country and making the people rich and organically integrate the building of an energy and heavy and chemical industrial base with quadruplication of the province's total industrial and agricultural output value and the attainment of a comparatively well-off level of life for the people. Eighty percent of Shanxi's population is involved in agriculture. The development of the rural economy is of decisive significance to the realization of the general

objective. If the peasants do not become rich, it will be impossible to achieve quadruplication and to attain a comparatively well-off level of life. To unify benefiting the country and getting the people rich, it is most important to absorb and organize the vast numbers of peasants throughout the province into the building of an energy and heavy and chemical industrial base and, under unified planning and strengthened management, to open all resources above and under the ground to the peasants, and to adhere to the principles of making both town and country an integral whole, of simultaneous development by the state, the collectives, and the individuals, and of integrating large- and medium-sized undertakings with the small ones. It is particularly necessary to rely on the peasant masses to develop household and joint-household enterprises and to set up various small factories and mines according to local conditions, and to engage in "sparrow warfare." These enterprises can be developed year after year by setting them up everywhere and snowballing them. In this way we can "employ our labor force where there are coal and other mineral resources and get rich quickly and economically." Second, we should correctly handle the relationship between the developed and underdeveloped areas in our province, extensively launch economic and technological cooperation between different regions, and vigorously develop economically backward western and northwestern Shanxi, and a number of relatively poor, mountainous, and old revolutionary-based areas in the Taihang Shan. Each mountain area has its own strong points. We should have a good grasp of the strong points in our own area, work out feasible plans, bring into play these strong points step by step, conduct cooperation with the developed areas in the province and other provinces in various ways, such as fund, technology, qualified personnel, and equipment, and strive to markedly change the outlook of these areas in 5 years. Third, we should handle well the relationship between growth rate and economic results. The general objective as laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress is to closely link the development of production with the advance of science and technology, as well as the attainment of better economic results with the improvement of people's living standards. All-round achievement of this objective makes it necessary for us, in the economic development of the next 5 years, to rely on scientific and technological advances, to take the improvement of economic results as a prerequisite and the improvement of the people's living standards as an aim, to make further efforts to shift the economic construction in our province to a new path which ensures a reliable growth rate and good economic results and which brings more practical benefits to the people, to handle various economic relationships properly, and to achieve a virtuous cycle, thus creating better conditions for the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy in the 1990's.

Offer Meticulous Guidance, Be Sure To Win, and Strive to Fulfill the Task of Restructuring the Economy

To revitalize our province's economy and to achieve the party's general task and objective in the new period, it is necessary to unswervingly conduct reform of the economic structure in an all-round way. The focus of the reform has shifted from the rural areas to cities and has spread to all departments of the national economy. In the next 5 years, we must basically fulfill,

according to the plan of the CPC Central Committee, the great task of restructuring the economy, with the emphasis on the urban economy, step by step and in a planned way.

To make a success of the reform of the economic structure, it is necessary for the whole party to make further efforts to reach a common understanding about the reform, to make clear the orientation and methods of the reform, and to have a good grasp of the principle guiding the reform.

After setting things to rights and successfully carrying out the rural reform, as well as experimenting on the urban reform, from the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to the 12th CPC National Congress, people's minds were more and more emancipated and they had a clearer understanding of the reform. Particularly after the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure" was made public, there was a new ideological leap inside and outside the party. However, it should be soberly noted that the vestiges of "leftist" ideas, which occupied a dominant position for a time and the concept of small-scale production with a profound historical origin, particularly the conservative ideas formed in our province after being cut off for many years from the outside world, as well as the force of habit and traditional ideas suited to the outdated structure, still fetter people's minds in varying degrees. For this reason, on the question of how to deal with the reform, the following circumstances usually occur: First, people do not have a sufficient understanding of the need to carry out reform. They cannot keep pace with the progress of the reform and, when the reform involves some readjustment of power and interest, some people, out of selfish departmentalism, take a resistant attitude toward it. Some others may manage to keep pace with the development of the situation but, as soon as some new circumstances, problems, and even mistakes, occur in the course of the reform, they will vacillate. Second, not having a correct understanding of the reform objective, some people regard the reform only as a division of power between the upper and lower levels and between departments and regions at different levels and have no interest in invigorating enterprises and developing the commodity economy in a planned way. There are also a small number of people who, proceeding from the selfish interests of the individual or small group without any regard for the basic requirements of the socialist system and the fundamental orientation of the reform, avail themselves of the loopholes in the reform to engage in dishonest practices. Therefore, constantly unifying and rectifying our understanding of the reform and continuously raising our consciousness and steadfastness toward the reform is still an important subject facing party organizations at all levels throughout the province, particularly the leading cadres who are party members.

To raise our consciousness and steadfastness toward the reform, we must constantly deepen our understanding about the nature, orientation, and great significance of the reform. Efforts should be made to enable all people to genuinely understand that the current reform of the economic structure is another revolution that has a vital bearing on the future and destiny of our nation and is of decisive significance to the tremendous development of China's material and spiritual civilizations for the next several decades.

The process of the reform is one of establishing a new system of planned commodity economy and also one of exploring and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This makes it necessary for us to genuinely foster the idea that "the socialist economy is a planned commodity economy on the basis of the system of public ownership" and to attach great importance to changes of ideas. It is necessary to discard the outdated ideas of setting planned economy against commodity economy and of regarding commodity economy as "capitalism" and to foster the new idea that planned economy must consciously act according to and apply the law of value; to discard the outdated idea of regarding enterprises as appendages of administrative bodies and to foster the new idea that enterprises are relatively independent commodity producers and operators; to discard the outdated ideas of "building city walls and moats to protect oneself" and to foster the new idea of going in for an open economy in a big way; and to discard the outdated idea that "competition is peculiar to capitalism" and to foster the new idea of allowing and protecting competition under the socialist conditions. Only in this way can we correctly observe, understand, and handle the various important problems that we meet in the course of reform and conscientiously shift our economic structure and work onto the track of planned commodity economy. At the same time, it is absolutely necessary to make the vast numbers of party members and people understand that we are building socialism with the ultimate aim of realizing communism. The reform of the economic structure we are conducting now is the reform of the socialist economic structure and the modernization program we are engaging in now is the socialist modernization program. The aim and result of the reform can only, and will inevitably, further the development of the socialist productive forces and the realization of the grand objective of the socialist four modernizations program. There can be nothing else. Only by adhering to the socialist orientation can we ensure the sound development of the reform. In the course of our practice, we must adhere to the unity of motive and effect and consciously plunge into the powerful current of these times of great changes.

The reform is a long-term task. It will run through the entire process of the four modernizations drive. However, the next 5 years is most important for the basic completion of the current reform of the economic structure. The party and government leaders at all levels must assume overall responsibility for the economy as a whole, grasp this central link, coordinate efforts from various quarters, and push the reform forward step by step and in a planned way. Judging from the actual conditions in our province and the progress of the current reform, we must concentrate on grasping the following links:

/--Making further efforts to extend the decisionmaking power of enterprises and to instill vitality into enterprises, particularly large- and medium-sized enterprises, constitutes the first step in making a success of the restructuring of the urban economy./ After the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC committee and government formulated the "Plan for Carrying Out Reform of the Economic Structure With Invigoration of Enterprises in Shanxi Province as the Main Content," with the aim of opening up a new situation in the urban reform for the invigoration of enterprises. We should lose no time in paying close attention to the implementation of this

plan by genuinely transferring to enterprises the power which has been defined by the state and the provincial authorities so that the enterprises can truly become relatively independent socialist commodity producers and operators carrying out independent operation and assuming sole responsibility for profits or losses. The relevant departments directly under the provincial authorities and all prefectures, cities, and counties should take the initiative in transferring to enterprises the power that should be transferred. They should not bide their time, retain some power for themselves, or even publicly transfer but privately take back the power. At the same time, they should simultaneously make a success of other necessary reforms, such as planning, labor, personnel, goods and materials, price, financial, tax revenue, and banking management systems, which should not be allowed to be carried out separately without regard for the overall situation. Further efforts should be made to break with the practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot" in the enterprises, constantly improve various forms of the economic responsibility system with contracted jobs as the main content and genuinely practice the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." The director (manager) responsibility system must be unswervingly implemented in an all-round way. The party organizations in the enterprises should bring into full play their roles in guaranteeing and supervising the implementation of party policies, support factory directors in exercising their authority in giving unified direction to production and operation, and administrative management and, at the same time, support the vast numbers of workers and other employees in exercising their right to participate in the democratic management of enterprises. It is necessary to coordinate the various relationships in the enterprises so that factory directors, party committees, and congress of workers and staff members can display their own initiative concerning the economic activities of enterprises.

/--Adapt ourselves to the new trends in the development of the rural commodity economy, continue making a success of the second-step reform in the rural areas, and promote the mutual link and coordinated development of the urban and rural economy./ Party organizations at all levels should fully understand that making a success of the reform of the rural circulation structure is the main content of the second-step reform in the rural areas, is the road we must follow in changing the rural economy from a poor to a rich structure, and is an important link in promoting the common prosperity of the urban and rural economy and in achieving the integration of urban and rural economy. In light of the new conditions and the new problems that have emerged since the abolition of the system of unified and fixed purchases of farm produce, we should institute and improve a multichanneled and rectilinear circulation system, guide the rural economy in catering to market needs, apply the pulling force of the market, stimulate the prosperity and development of commodity production, and strive to prevent and solve great fluctuations in the output of certain agricultural and sideline products following the expansion of regulation by market mechanism. In developing the rural cooperative system, it is necessary to establish a two-leveled operation structure combining centralism and decentralization and to improve the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. At the same time, we should

attach importance to developing and improving the cooperative economic organizations in the field of circulation and vigorously develop the cooperative economic organizations belonging to the peasants themselves, which are divided according to specialized trades, and which provide various services, so that they can become organizations which transmit government information and which enter into "dialogues" on behalf of the peasants. In implementing various specific rural policies, all prefectures, counties, and departments should conscientiously proceed from the desire of bringing into play the superiority of various resources above and under the ground and genuinely serving the development of the rural economy, implement the various policies one by one, such as the policy of turning farmlands into forests and pasturelands, the preferential policy of reducing, postponing the payment of, and exempting from taxation, the policy of granting rural credit and financial assistance, and the policy of reducing the burden of the peasants and supporting poor, mountainous, and old revolutionary-based areas. To promote an interlink between the urban and rural reforms, we should also continue exploring the path of comprehensive reform at the county level and solve the problems that crop up in the course of the reform so that the economic management structure at the county level, which serves as a department combining town and country, can gradually become an intermediary and a center in linking up the urban and rural economy.

Strive to create conditions for increasing the radiation force and attraction of cities, and lay a good foundation for the establishment of a new management system centering on key cities./ In an effort to develop the planned commodity economy in the vast rural areas on a large scale, it is necessary to break away from the outdated pattern which artificially divides town and country and separate departments and regions at different levels and to gradually establish a new pattern which takes cities as centers and small cities and towns as links and which promotes development in the surrounding rural areas. In bringing into play the role of cities, we should not merely take into account the role of cities in administering and managing enterprises, still less do we simply give enterprises a change of "mothers-in-law." More important, we should bring into play the radiation role of cities in economy, information, science and technology, education, qualified people, and various comprehensive services, as well as their role for organization, guidance, regulation, and promotion needed to increase the radiation force. For this purpose, in the next 5 years, we should raise the modernization level of the existing five cities directly under the provincial authorities, considerably develop the municipal construction of the existing cities directly under the prefectural authorities and the new industrial and mining areas, such as Pingshuo, Hejin, and Lucheng, and gradually turn them into commercial, cultural, educational, scientific, technological, and civilized cities with good export facilities and beautiful environment, and offer good services. In urban construction, we should change the traditional guiding thinking of the past that chiefly relied on the state for the construction of large industrial projects. We should work out unified planing and rely on the strength of the masses, particularly the extensive absorption of investments from the peasants and other provinces, to develop small- and medium-sized cities step by step and in a planned way. Moreover, we should gradually spread products,

technology, information, and production of certain parts from cities to the vast rural areas and market towns, fully utilize the abundant raw materials and extensive markets in the rural areas, and form an economic network which closely links key cities with the vast rural areas and which provides convenient exchange. All functional departments in the fields of production, circulation, and distribution should promote their form of various links in this direction. The reform of the circulation field, including commerce and the supply and marketing cooperatives, should continue to lead the others.

/--Persist in streamlining administration and instituting decentralization, do a good job of coordination and services, and carry out corresponding reform of the administrative and management bodies./ To meet the needs of the new economic structure and the development of large-scale commodity production, leading organs at all levels should effect a corresponding change in both organization and work style. In light of the experiences and lessons in recent years, the reform of the leading organs should follow the path of "decentralization, simpler administration, streamlining, and shifting to other work." Government departments at all levels must resolutely implement the principle of separating the functions of government from those of enterprises and will, in principle, not manage or operate enterprises directly. They should conscientiously streamline administration and institute decentralization satisfactorily. Close attention should be paid to streamlining and reorganizing those organizations which have been set up irrationally. It is necessary to strengthen such functional links as information, supervision, and comprehensive economic management, and to develop various new undertakings, such as technological consultancy and information and legal services. Through the institutional reform, we must solve in earnest various malpractices, such as organizational overlapping, overstaffing, vague delimitation of functions, and endless wrangling. We should gradually make leading organs at all levels shift from the principal use of administrative means in economic management to the principal use of economic means, from close management to open management, from the "mother-in-law" type of management to the advisory type of management, and from direct control of production and operation to providing service to enterprises.

/--Reform of the scientific and technical and educational setups should be promoted in coordination with the reform of the economic structure./ When working out the blueprint for China's socialist modernization program, the CPC Central Committee has taken into consideration economy, science and technology, and education as an entity. While restructuring the economy with the urban economy as the focus, the party committees and governments at all levels must conscientiously implement the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Science and Technology Management System" and the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational System" and carry out the reform of the scientific, technical, educational setups in real earnest. It is necessary to reform the scientific and technological management structure resolutely and in a planned way to develop scientific research institutions of various structures and forms, to stimulate the technological link and cooperation between research and design institutes and institutions of higher learning on the one hand and enterprises on the other, to institute

a system of paid transfer of scientific achievements, and to vigorously develop science and technology markets so as to commercialize achievements in science and technology. Scientific and technological work should cater to the needs of economic construction, serve production, and in particular, provide new technologies and skills for the on-the-spot absorption of coal and the development of the three major materials by township enterprises. Efforts should be made to strengthen and improve management over cadres in charge of science and technology at various levels, to create conditions for a large number of scientists and technicians to display their talents, and to bring into full play the roles of existing qualified people so that they can contribute their wisdom and creativeness more satisfactorily to the socialist modernization program. The whole party must attach great importance to the reform of the education structure. It should be fully realized that the greatest difficulty in achieving the four modernizations and rejuvenating the motherland lies neither in natural resources nor funds but in qualified people. Economic construction, social development, and scientific and technological advances depend on qualified people. And to solve the problem of qualified people, it is imperative to energetically develop educational undertakings on the basis of economic development. Only by reforming the developing education is it possible to suit the reforms of the economic structure and the scientific and technical setups, to train more and better qualified people at an earlier date, and to stimulate the four modernizations program. Therefore, we must grasp education work as we do economic work. It is necessary to implement the guiding thinking of catering to the needs of modernization, the world, and the future. We should undertake responsibilities for the development of basic education and carry out step by step the system of 9-year compulsory education; readjust the structure of secondary education and develop vocational technical education; and reform the methods of recruiting students for institutions of higher learning and the system of job assignment on graduation, and extend the decisionmaking power of the institutions of higher learning in running schools. Through reform we should practically strengthen basic education, extensively develop vocational technical education, and give full scope to the potential and vitality of college universities so that education inside, outside, and after school and develop simultaneously, and an educational system which can voluntarily suit the needs of our province's economic and social development can be formed.

Reform is a major event for the whole party and the people of the whole country. To finish this task, it is absolutely necessary to implement the principles guiding the current reform which are: "Be steadfast, be prudent in fighting the first battle, and be sure to win." Involving numerous aspects and fields and often affecting the situation as a whole by a slight move in one part, the urban reform is much more complicated and difficult than the rural reform. Faced with such a new topic as this, we should not only be steadfast regarding the objective and orientation of the reform but also act with caution regarding the steps to be taken, unifying the spirit of steadfastness and the attitude of cautious action and combining initiative and creativeness in reform with implementation of the party and state policies and laws and unified plans of the central authorities. A question of primary importance in being steadfast and being prudent in fighting the first battle

is to be "resolute," to "fight," and to be bold in probing and making experiments. After the central authorities have worked out plans, it is necessary to implement them conscientiously. People should be allowed to boldly explore issues the orientation of which has been made clear and which should be urgently reformed through practice; experiments at selected units can also be conducted first if we are not quite sure about them. In carrying out reforms we do not have ready-made experience to go by and it is hardly possible to completely avoid mishaps and even errors. We should try by every possible means to avoid gross errors and, when we make mistakes, we should correct them as quickly as possible. But on no account should we make a fuss over them and waver in our determination about the reform, still less should we make arbitrary attacks on them or dampen the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres and people for the reform.

In the entire process of reform, leading comrades at all levels should offer meticulous guidance and handle well the relationships between macro and micro, between overall and partial, and between long-term and immediate interests. They should not merely persist in seeking micro and partial interests so that the masses of the people can increase their income along with the development of production but also take into account macro, overall, and long-term interests, observe and analyze the scope of credits, issuance of currency, management of foreign exchange, and growth of consumption funds and investment in fixed assets, learn to apply economic levers, and complement them with the necessary administrative and legal means in order to conscientiously strengthen macrocontrol over the national economy. They should conscientiously subordinate micro, partial, and temporary interests to macro, overall, and long-term interests and strictly enforce the regulations and measures of the central authorities on macrocontrol. At present, the fundamental reforms in some fields, particularly in wages and prices, not only involve macrocontrol over the national economy as a whole but are also closely bound up with the people's livelihood. We must carry out these reforms, which are of vital importance, according to the unified plans of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

We must always remember that a most important criterion for determining the success or failure of all reforms is whether or not they help to develop the social productive forces. In determining whether a locality, department, enterprise, or unit conducts the reform satisfactorily, we should see whether it has really stimulated the development of production, steadily improved the economic results, and correctly handled the interests between the state, the collective, and the individual. We firmly believe that the vast numbers of party members and people throughout the province will surely be able to successfully fulfill the various tasks of reform under the guidance of the party's correct line, principles, and policies.

Strengthen the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization and Further Improve Socialist Democracy and Legal System

Since the 12th CPC National Congress, our work in building socialist spiritual civilization has been fruitful and progress has been made in literature, art,

education, science, the press, publication, broadcasting, television, public health, physical culture and other aspects. However, there are still many weak links in our work. This will involve a great deal of work and greater efforts.

Our four modernizations drive is to build socialist modernization. While working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a strategic principle for building socialism and also constitutes an important characteristic which distinguishes between our modernization drive and that in other countries. Stressing the building of socialist spiritual civilization is particularly significant at the present time. We must continue to eliminate feudal, conservative, and backward ideas. What is more important is that under the new historical conditions of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, the influence and corrosion of decadent capitalist ideas will inevitably increase. This calls for us to take prompt and effective measures to stem them. With the development of economic structural reform and commodity economy, people's ideology and way of living will also change drastically. We must therefore pay special attention to the trend and guide it in a correct direction. Party committees at various levels must be clearly aware of the situation and have a deeper understanding of the importance of building socialist spiritual civilization. They should correct the views of regarding the building of socialist spiritual civilization as "soft task" or taking it only as a means of attaining material civilization, and attach sufficient importance to it ideologically and in their work so as to mobilize and organize forces of the whole society to do a good job of building socialist spiritual civilization.

The main goal of building socialist spiritual civilization is to encourage all our people to foster lofty ideals and moral integrity, to become educated and cultivate a strong sense of discipline, with special stress on ideals and a strong sense of discipline. The unity of our country must rely on both ideals and a strong sense of discipline. Centering on this goal and with the hard work of the whole party, we must encourage healthy trends and battle unhealthy ones and must remove filth and promote purity so that we will be able to create a new healthy situation which can help us make progress and keep forging ahead under the guidance of common ideals and unified discipline and to bring up a new communist generation step by step. This is a great "project" which is more difficult to accomplish than any of our other undertakings.

In order to give impetus to the building of socialist spiritual civilization in our province, we must do our work well in the following aspects:

/--By closely integrating with practice, we must further carry out propaganda and education of political theory./ In doing so, we must center on educating and helping party members and the masses to foster communist ideals and enhance their political and ideological quality. To this end, we must continue to strengthen regular theoretical education and social science research under the guidance of Marxism and organize party members and cadres to study

the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought so as to enable them to uphold the four basic principles and cultivate a correct world outlook and outlook on life. Under the new situation of carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy, ideological and theoretical workers must try hard to catch up with developments so as to help and guide vast numbers of party members, cadres, and the masses to have a correct understanding of various new problems emerging in real life. For example, developing socialist planned commodity economy is our unswerving principle. However, we should in no way draw the principles for commodity transaction into human relationships, especially into the political life within the party, and barter away principles, human dignity and honor as commodities. Moreover, we pursue the principle of distribution according to work and stressing material interests and encourage a number of people to become well-off ahead of others in order to encourage all people to get prosperous. However, this does not mean that we spread the idea that money is everything and that personal interests are above everything else and that the interests of the state, the collective, and the people can be ignored. Also, we are encouraged to open to the outside world and to learn advanced management experiences and science and technology from developed countries, but we should on no account take in everything without analyzing it and without checking the inflow of some decadent and moribund things. In addition, we care for and attach importance to raising the level of consumption and changing the way of living, but this does not mean that we stand for "premature consumption" regardless of the actual situation in production and that we encourage the hollow and decadent life of simply idling away time in pleasure-seeking. We must study and correctly publicize moral integrity. The concept of value, and standards of behavior so as to help the masses to distinguish between right and wrong, to enhance their ability to distinguish between the sense of honor and disgrace, to ceaselessly foster communist ideals and faith, and to advance in a correct direction under the new situation.

/--Strengthen and improve political and ideological work in the new historical period by enhancing it to a new level and striving for efficiency./ To make political-ideological work in the new historical period a success, on the one hand we must continue to overcome the tendency to misuse ideological struggle and equate political work with ideological struggle; on the other hand, we must correct the tendency to give up necessary ideological education only when we oppose misuse of ideological struggle and neglect the party's political-ideological work only when we stress the principle of paying attention to material interests. Political-ideological work [?] fact the work of caring for people, doing away with negative factors in their minds and arousing their enthusiasm for socialist construction. We must make further efforts to change the weak and incompetent state of affairs in political ideological work in some localities and units, strengthen and reinforce organs and ranks of workers engaged in political ideological work, raise the level of political-ideological work, and inculcate political-ideological work into all links related to the building of spiritual civilization in villages and towns, enterprise management, school education, and office work. We must give full play to the role of the trade unions, CYL, women's federation and other organizations in establishing ties with the masses and educating them. We

must inherit and carry forward the party's fine traditions in carrying out political-ideological work, and we must also adapt ourselves to the new situation and do a good job of reforming political-ideological work so as to carry out the work effectively and purposefully. We must study new problems, new targets, and new characteristics--particularly the ideological problems and characteristics of modern-day youth. Meanwhile, we must absorb scientific research results of modern sociology, logic, psychology and behavioral science and strive to explore the law of and methods for political-ideological work in the new historical period, and contingent of militant, persuasive political-ideological workers so as to push the party's political ideological work to a new stage.

/--Do a good job of cultural work and make socialist cultural and art undertakings prosperous./ In building socialist spiritual civilization, propaganda and cultural departments bear major responsibility. Our press, publication and broadcasting departments, and television as well as literature and art organizations should all actively publicize the party's line, principles, and policies, strive to make socialist culture and art prosperous and provide more, improved intellectual products for the people. Writers, artists and journalists should all make efforts to reflect the spirit of our great era and kindle the people's patriotism and the spirit of sacrificing their lives for socialism and communism as their duty-bound glorious task. We must continue to prevent and avoid previous "leftist" practices in literature and art work so as to actually ensure the freedom of creation. However, comrades, working on the cultural front, and particularly communist party members, should bind up their ideology and sentiments closely with our great cause. When producing intellectual products, they should take the social effect of their works into account and should be responsible to the people and our future generations. They should by no means take intellectual products just as profit-making commodities, merely seek commercial and entertainment value, and ignore their ideological and educational content. Still less should they cater to the low tastes of a small number of backward people and lower the style of art works and performances just to shatter previous box office records and increase distribution. With a view to making the province's culture and art prosperous, we should continue to strengthen ideological and cultural exchange with foreign countries and other provinces and make efforts to put an end to the backwardness of the province in cultural undertakings brought about by economic, regional and historical factors. Propaganda and cultural departments at various levels should give more leadership and guidance to creation, publication, and distribution of all intellectual products. They should protect the freedom of creating literature and art works with a theme and style which can meet the needs of socialism and should also, promptly and seriously and with the best intentions, criticize some literature and art works which are harmful to the socialist cause and the people's physical and mental health. In the spirit of "doing away with pollution and not opposing everything foreign," we must resist and ban books, newspapers and audio and video tapes which spread moribund ideas and poison the hearts and souls of young people, while continuing to promote cultural exchange with foreign nations. We must cement control over cultural markets, strictly prohibit filthy things, and ban their importation, manufacture or duplication, sale or

dissemination. Those who violate these rules and regulations should be dealt with according to law.

/--Carry forward the mass activities of "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" in a down-to-earth manner./ To build spiritual civilization, we should go down to the grassroots units and among the masses of people and unfold the activities of "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" on a solid basis. In doing so, we must pay attention to ways and means and actual conditions and stress practical results. To create civilized units, we must examine their environment and mental outlook and also check their real state of affairs in production and work as well as economic and social results and resolutely oppose all types of formalism. The activities of "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" in the urban areas should be linked with education in professional ethics and with management of labor production, urban construction, cultural undertakings, commercial services, public transport, and public security. We should pay particular attention to ideological education among teenagers and help them to make a clear distinction between the beautiful and the ugly, between the good and the evil, between civility and rudeness, and between being law abiding and lawless. The peasant population constitutes an overwhelming majority of the province's population. Diligence, honesty, and the spirit of finding it a pleasure to help others are virtues of vast numbers of peasants, their mental outlook has greatly changed since the founding of our people's republic. However, some ignorant backward bad habits, especially feudal superstitions, have till now been entrenched in the countryside. The rural cultural and educational undertakings have made considerable progress, but cultural and educational facilities are still very poor. To unfold the activities of "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" on a large scale in the countryside, it is therefore necessary to build more educational facilities, defend the ideological front, and change prevailing habits and customs. We must unfold cultural activities loved by the peasants which must be more compatible with the actual situation in the rural area. The activity carried out by the army and the people together to create civilized villages, neighborhoods, and units is a very good form of building socialist spiritual civilization and, it should be maintained and spread.

The building of socialist spiritual and material civilization should be ensured and supported by sustained development of socialist democracy. We must therefore strive to build a high level of socialist democracy and adhere to the system of people's democratic dictatorship and the principle of democratic centralism. We must extend socialist democracy to different spheres of political, economic, and cultural life, and in particular we must uphold the people's right to be masters of their own affairs and their right to congresses of workers and staff members, residents' committees, villages' committees and other organizations to promote democratic management of enterprises and institutions and self-management of the masses in grassroots social life. We must protect citizens' just freedom and rights and every citizen must perform their duties toward the state and society. We must strengthen the leadership of the party over standing committees over the local people's congresses and give full scope to the role of the local organs of state power. We must step up the building of socialist legal system, continue to spread

education in legal system among the whole party and people, and continue to speed up local legislation, and especially economic legislation so as to systematize and legalize socialist democracy. The party should give more leadership to the work of public security, the procuratorate, and the judiciary but its activities should be bound by the constitution and the law. We must oppose leaders who substitute their personal law, do not abide by the law, do not enforce the law strictly, and do not deal with lawbreakers according to law. To maintain social stability and public order, on one hand we must continue our effort to crack down on serious economic and other crimes; on other hand, all quarters concerned must make coordinated efforts to take effective measures to crack down on criminals and to educate and reform them. We must make proper use of law, administration, and other means in all public security, procuratorate and judiciary work to protect and promote economic construction and the reform of the economic structure, to make a fundamental turn for the better in the party style, social conduct and public order, and to step up the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Step Up Party Building and Give Full Play to the Role of the Leading Core of the Party for Socialist Modernization

In order to lead the people of the province in continuing to create a new situation in socialist modernization, we should step up party building and improve and strengthen party leadership so as to make the party a storing leading force for the cause of socialist modernization.

In the light of the present conditions in party organizations at various levels of our province, we must now concentrate on grasping the following three points in party building.

/--Make sustained efforts to accomplish the task of party rectification with high standards and quality and carry out thorough education in party spirit./ The first stage of party rectification in our province has been basically completed and the second stage is now being carried out in some of the provincial organs, all prefectural and city organs, and some county organs. It is expected that the drive will be unfolded on a large scale in counties, townships and villages and all enterprises and institutions in the second half of this year and at the beginning of next year. In carrying out party rectification in an overall way, all localities, units, and departments should proceed from their actual conditions and creatively implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification. They must completely fulfill the four tasks of party rectification--"the achievement of ideological unity, the rectification of the party's style of work, the strengthening of discipline and the purification of the party organization," they must also emphasize certain aspects in accordance with new conditions and new problems emerging from different stages of economic and political developments. Comrade Hu Yaobang has called for "stemming unhealthy tendencies, strengthening party spirit, strengthening discipline, and promoting and guaranteeing reform." At present, we must take these as major aspects in the current party rectification. Meanwhile, centering on the general objective and task of the party, we

must straighten out the guiding ideology in professional work. We must also make continuous efforts to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," eliminate factionalism, strengthen party spirit, and get rid of hang-ups so as to cement unity. We must resolutely overcome all obstructions to conscientiously carry out the work of verifying the "people of three categories." We must implement the basic principles, methods, and policies set down by the CPC Central Committee for the current party rectification. We must thoroughly abandon the "leftist" practices adopted in previous political movements. Instead we must always give first place to ideological education, help all party members to strengthen party spirit, and raise the ideological and working level of the party.

It must be specially emphasized that we should strengthen education in party spirit among all party members throughout the whole course of party rectification. We must be clearly aware that maintaining political unity with the party Central Committee, or straightening out the guiding ideology in professional work, or thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," or eliminating factionalism and getting rid of hang-ups to strengthen unity, or else correcting the evil tendency of seeking personal gains by taking advantage of one's power and position are all, in the final analysis, nothing more than the problem of strengthening party spirit. Under all circumstances, communist party members must keep firmly to the stand of the party's interests and policies. They should on no account fail to distinguish between right and wrong and take an equivocal attitude. Still less should they discard principles, drift with the currents and lose the proper party spirit of a communist party member. A number of party members within our party have a vague and uncertain idea about communist ideals and have forgotten the basic principle of serving the people wholeheartedly and of the party's fundamental interests. They are not correctly using the power and working conditions given to them by the party and people to work for the well-being of the people, but seek by whatever means personal gains for themselves and for those close to them. Under the new situation these acts find expression in the unwarranted issuing of bonuses and allowances in kind, reselling goods in short supply, and arbitrarily raising prices. Some people introduce the principle of commodity exchange into the political sphere and daily life. They seize every chance to gain advantage by trickery and strive to win promotion and get rich through dishonest practices. In human relations, they are particular about doing people a favor and do not stress principle, and they return present for present and each uses the other for his own ends. All this runs counter to the program and basic principles of our party and is an expression of impurity in party spirit and loss of party spirit. Therefore, we should, centering on various tasks of party rectification and in line with actual conditions, carry out education among party members in the basic theories of Marxism, communist ideals, the basic principles of the party, and the party's fine traditions. Vast numbers of party members should be taught that their sole duty is working wholeheartedly for the well-being of the people and they have no right to seek personal gains by taking advantage of their power and positions. Obtaining gains for individuals and small groups by taking advantage of the position of a ruling party is absolutely incompatible with the title of a communist party member. Under any circumstances,

communist party members should be firm and unshakable to maintain the purity of communism and wage resolute struggle against all erroneous words and deeds which go against communist ideals and moral character. In the course of the economic restructuring, strengthening the sense of discipline is of particular importance. Discipline inspection departments at various levels should take the straightening out of party workstyle as their basic task and seriously deal with grave acts of seeking personal gains by taking advantage of one's power and position and of sabotaging the current reform, with bureaucrats who have neglected their duties with serious consequences, and with other cases of gravely discrediting the party's style and discipline. Organization and propaganda departments of party committees at various levels as well as party schools should, in accordance with new problems emerging under the new situation, strengthen education among party members and party cadres and make sustained efforts to enhance party spirit and the sense of discipline.

/--Strengthen the building of primary organizations of the party and give full play to the militant bastion role of party branches and the exemplary vanguard role of party members./ Our province has nearly 80,000 general party branches and party branches with a total of 1.23 million members. Giving full play to the military bastion role of primary party organizations and the exemplary vanguard role of party members carries a very deep significance for uniting and leading the people of the province to carry out socialist modernization. For this reason, we must straighten out and strengthen primary organizations of the party, and especially readjust the set-up of party branches and party groups in line with the new conditions emerging after the introduction of the production responsibility system and the vigorous development of commodity production in the rural areas, and according to changes in the production and operation system, so as to ensure activities of primary organizations of the party and enable party members to take part in regular activities of party organizations and accept education from the party. It is necessary to do well the work of admitting as new party members outstanding intellectuals, progressive young people and those who work in the forefront of production (for example those who work at teams and groups in factories and mines). It is necessary to improve the system for regular party activities and make an earnest criticism and self-criticism. It is necessary to organize party members to acquire political, theoretical economic, scientific, technological and general knowledge in order to enhance their conscious spirit in carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies and raise their competence for the four modernizations drive. Communist party members must play the part of an exemplary vanguard in the building of the two civilizations. In the restructuring of the urban and rural economy, party organizations in enterprises should act as promoters, and party branches in the countryside should educate their members to take the lead in becoming well-off through labor and helping the masses get rich together. Party committees at various levels should actually give more leadership to the building of primary party organizations, often take care of them, and examine and supervise their work so as to change the phenomenon of "party organizations not taking care of party affairs" which exists in varying degrees in some localities.

/--To meet the urgent needs under the new situation, we must step up the building of leading bodies at various levels and improve the art of leadership of party committees of various levels./ Organizationally or ideologically or else in work and workstyle, party committees of various levels in our province have been confronted with many problems because they cannot adapt themselves to the new situation. To solve these problems, we must first further strengthen party organizations of leading bodies, unswervingly pursue the party's cadre policy in the new historical period, persist in the "four modernizations" criterion for building the ranks of cadres, get rid of the old idea of "promotion goes by seniority" and "demanding perfection," overcome the wrong tendency of looking down intellectuals and discriminating against them, and overcome obstruction from factionalism and gossips. We must, by following the mass line and taking opinions of both the higher and lower levels into account, promote outstanding young and middle-aged cadres who possess political integrity, a higher level of education, and leadership and organization ability and can display immense wisdom and create a new situation in actual work. Through an exchange of cadres and training, we must help them to overcome limitations and widen their vision and knowledge. Meanwhile, we must accelerate the building of the third echelon and establish a regular system of reserve cadres. Through efforts of the entire party, we should strive, in a shorter period of time, to turn the majority of our province's leading bodies into strong competent leading cores which unite as one and are able to forge ahead and work with high efficiency.

When building good leading bodies at various levels, we must make efforts to enhance the ideological level and leadership skills of leading cadres. After the shift in focus of our party's work, the most important standard for judging the competence and work quality of our leading cadres is whether they can lead the people to make the country and people rich and prosperous rapidly through making joint efforts. For this fundamental purpose, leaders should adapt themselves to the needs of the fulfillment of the new task in the new historical period, should abandon outmoded ideas and methods, and should establish a series of new concepts and ideas and explore new leadership and work methods. First, we should be concerned with talented people. That is, we should be good at discovering, uniting, and using talented people. This should be one of the main yardsticks for measuring the maturity of leaders. In our province, some party leaders have not realized the importance of "showing respect for knowledge and talented people." They are still influenced by "leftist" ideology and traditional and conservative ideas, so they are still comparatively narrow-minded and short sighted. This problem hinders us from boldly cultivating, selecting, promoting, and exchanging talented people. We must be determined to change this situation. All leaders should cherish talented people, place them in suitable positions, and be broadminded enough to promote talented people. Second, we should have the correct strategy. Whether the leadership has the correct strategy is an important factor for the speed of economic development and for the success of economic reforms. We must shake off the mentality of small production and narrow experience, and must strive to act as leaders with overall guidance capability. Third, we should think about scientific decisionmaking. Under the new historical condition of reform, opening, and enlivening, each leader is

faced with a test to see whether he has scientific decisionmaking capability. In making scientific decisions, leaders should not only rely on their own resourcefulness and wisdom, but should also give play to the "brain trust" and "think tank." We should integrate our leadership capability with the wisdom of professionals and ordinary people so as to ensure our scientific decision-making. Fourth, we should have the concept of coordination. A marked characteristic of socialized production is the criss-cross and interdependent economic relations between enterprises and between cities and rural areas. Leading party cadres should exercise overall control over the giant and complicated economic networks, so they must have a concept of coordination. We should change the previous leadership pattern of "issuing orders from top to bottom and giving instruction to the lower levels," and should establish a new leadership pattern which places more emphasis on horizontal coordination rather than vertical leadership.

Another important issue concerning the enhancement of our art of leadership is that we must adhere to the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts and should continue to improve our ideological work style. We should realize that "leadership is service," continue to oppose bureaucratism and the practice of selfish departmentalism, raise the work efficiency of our leading organs, really orient our work to the grassroots units and to the public, and serve the purpose of promoting the economic reforms and the four modernizations. For example, we merely urged peasants to plant and reap crops in the past; and now we should try to open up more ways and provide more methods for peasants to get rich. Previously, leaders only cared about laying down production targets and collecting statistics; now, they should provide services in the fields of technology, information, technical manpower, and marketing. Leaders at all levels should resolutely overcome the waste of time by reducing the number of documents and meetings, simplifying formalities, avoiding unnecessary talks, and freeing themselves from the involvement of trivial administrative affairs so as to devote more time and energy to making investigations and handling actual problems. They should avoid empty talk and do more real work. They should proceed from reality and implement the central principles and policies creatively in light of their actual conditions. They should make real efforts and must not indulge in window dressing. They must not push things ahead by means of coercion and commandism, must not make false reports and exaggerate achievements, must not practice formalism and pay lip service to the higher authorities. Leading cadres at all levels must have the communists' upright spirit of being aboveboard, daring to take responsibility, setting strict demands on oneself, not striving for fame and gain and not shifting blame to others. When problems occur in their work, they should be willing to bear the blame and draw lessons from the experience rather than place the blame on other people. Party committees at various levels must earnestly carry out the principle of collective leadership and democratic centralism and must maintain normal and healthy inner-party political life by carrying out timely criticism and self-criticism so as to maintain the unity and prestige of the leading bodies. All major issues should be fully discussed and decided by the collective, and no one is allowed to act as a patriarch or decide everything in a party organization. Members of a leading body should support and help each other on the basis of mutual understanding

and should cooperate and join hands in their work. They should have a democratic style inside and outside the party, should be willing to listen to the opinions of cadres and ordinary people and subject themselves to the supervision of the people.

Building socialism with Chinese characteristics is a new subject for this generation of communists. There are no ready answers for many questions on this subject. We should enhance our ideological level and leadership skills and should study harder; otherwise we will have no good ways to improve our capability. We should seriously study the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, study modern economics and general and scientific knowledge, and overcome the tendency of looking down on theory and knowledge. Although the situation is ever changing and man's knowledge is being renewed more rapidly, as long as we are diligent in, and good at study, we will certainly be able to continuously increase our ability to lead the people in building the four modernizations.

Comrades! From now to the end of this century, the Chinese nation will experience its third major change in this century. This will be an opportunity for us to play a big role in developing Shanxi. The provincial party committee calls on all party organizations and all communists throughout the province to better carry out the party central leadership's correct line, principles, and policies, strengthen cooperation with all democratic parties and all patriotic people, further unite the people throughout the province, arouse all positive factors, push the socialist modernization drive in our province to a new stage and fulfill the great historical task of eliminating poverty, overcoming backwardness, making our people rich, and building a powerful and modern country!

CSO: 4005/1265

NORTH REGION

BRIEF

DEATH OF TAIYUAN LEADER -- Yue Weifan [I471 4850 56720], an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China, former vice-governor of Shanxi Province, and chairman of the Taiyuan Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, died of illness on 10 June 1985 at the age of 70. A memorial service was held on 17 June at Taiyuan's Shuangta Revolutionary Funeral Home. Party and government leaders Song Renqiong, Bo yibo, Peng Chong, and vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, Liu Lantao, sent message of condolence and wreaths. The Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and various party and government organizations sent wreaths. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 85 p 2]

CSO: 4005/1347

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION STRESSES SCIENCE

OW200059 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 19 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Huang Mingsong]

[Text] Shenyang, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--In the course of streamlining and reorganizing its troops, the party committee of the Shenyang Military Region has devoted attention to its new leading acquiring modern scientific knowledge, strived to raise the leading body members' educational level, and worked to improve their leadership skills.

The party committee of the Shenyang Military Region recently held an expanded meeting to study and discuss the streamlining and reorganizing of troops, and the building of leading bodies of army units at or above the division level. The meeting invited more than 10 specialists, professors, and scholars of the China Association for Science and Technology, China Academy of Sciences, the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, the Academy of Military Sciences, the University of Science and Technology for National Defense, and the Beijing Modern Management College to give lectures to over 300 leading cadres of army units at or above the division level on the "New Technological Revolution and Continuing Education," "The Present and Future Development of the New Technological Revolution," "An Outline of Theories on Control, Information and Systems Management," "The Science and Art of Leadership," and other modern scientific subjects. The meeting also decided to set up a system of contemporary scientific study. It demanded that all units at the army and division levels sponsor lectures of various forms on contemporary knowledge and invite specialists and scholars of local colleges and science and technology departments to serve as lecturers. It called on party committees at all levels to fit these study activities into their important work schedules, institutionalize these studies, and persist in carrying on such activities.

Liu Jingsong and Liu Zhenhua, commander and political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, respectively, spoke at the meeting, pointing out: Following the rapid development of the nation's modernization programs, a new trend of applying modern technologies and knowledge to army building has began to surface. The Shenyang Military Region has completed its computerized automatic command network, and all army units have also widely utilized computer, laser, and automatic control technology, contemporary knowledge and

technologies. Judging from the general educational background of leading comrades at or above the division level, efforts to refresh their knowledge and raise their educational level not only are necessary, but extremely urgent. In particular, some young comrades in high positions should do their best to acquire more contemporary knowledge in order to meet the needs of modernization work and contemporary military command.

CSO: 4005/1337

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING LEADERS ARRIVE IN CHANGCHUN

SK241100 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Li Guixian, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee; Quan Shuren, governor of Liaoning Province; Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee; Bi Xizhen, secretary of the Dalian City CPC Committee; Li Qisheng, secretary general of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee; and five other leaders of departments concerned of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government arrived in Changchun by train on the afternoon of 6 August to investigate Jilin Province's economic structure reform and discuss economic cooperation between the two provinces. Welcoming them at the station were Gao Di, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee; Gao Dezhan, governor of Jilin Province; Xiao Chun, vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial Advisory Commission and secretary of the Changchun City CPC Committee; Gao Wen, vice governor of Jilin Province; and responsible persons of departments concerned.

Having close proximity to Jilin Province, Liaoning Province also has rich economic and technological resources and has rich experiences in building the "two civilizations." There are good foundations and bright prospects for organizing cooperation between the two provinces. The current visit of Liaoning comrades to Jilin Province has provided us with an extremely good opportunity to study and draw on the valuable experience of Liaoning, and will greatly promote the cooperation between the two provinces.

CSO: 4005/1337

NORTHEAST REGION

GAO DI SPEAKS AT WORK CONFERENCE ON COMPILING BOOK

SK252225 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] On the morning of 24 August, the provincial CPC Committee held a work conference on compiling the book "Jilin in Current China." The conference set forth definite demands and specific programs for compiling the book.

The book "Jilin in Current China" is one in the series entitled "Current China Series." In November 1982, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee decided to compile "Current China Series" and brought this work into line with the state plan.

In line with the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee, our province did much preparatory work, established the editorial board and editorial department for the book "Jilin in Current China," and appointed Liu Jingzhi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, as chief editor.

In his speech to the conference, Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out: Successfully compiling the book "Jilin in Current China" is a work of great value and significance. Summing up the province's history systematically, comprehensively and scientifically, and then noting them [words indistinct].

Comrade Liu Jingzhi made arrangements for the compiling of the book, and called on leaders at all levels to pay attention to this work.

CSO: 4005/1337

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CIRCULAR ON BANNING OBSCENE VIDEOTAPES

SK180610 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] On 5 August, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission issued a circular on thoroughly investigating and banning obscene videotapes and articles. The circular called for efforts to strictly investigate and ban obscene videotapes and resolutely crack down on all sexually promiscuous activities.

The circular states: Recently, some localities and units have relaxed control over the practices of smuggling, manufacturing, selling and broadcasting obscene videotapes and indulging in licentious activities. According to the reports of public security departments, among those persons who participate in the above-mentioned malpractices, a considerable number are party members and cadres, of whom, there are not only ordinary party members and cadres, but also leading cadres at the department and section levels and their children. Some units have relaxed their administration over videotape broadcasting centers, thus allowing some of these centers to become places for broadcasting obscene videotapes. The spread of obscene videotapes has seriously poisoned the ideology of the people, polluted the social atmosphere, and made some young people become dispirited and degenerate, even causing some to embark on the road of crime. Worse still, such situations have not yet attracted the attention of all localities and units, leading cadres in particular.

In order to strictly investigate and ban obscene videotapes and resolutely crack down on and forbid all sexually promiscuous activities, the circular demands:

1. CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels should attach importance to investigation and banning of obscene videotapes in building socialist spiritual civilization, and organize departments concerned to thoroughly investigate their subordinate organs, schools, enterprises, institutions, and individuals possessing videotape broadcasting equipment and videotapes.
2. Political and judicial departments must punish according to law and deal strict blows to those criminals and cliques that spread, manufacture, and sell obscene videotapes and indulge in licentious activities.

3. Any party member who commits such crimes should be expelled from the party. Any unit which provides equipment and places for criminals to broadcast obscene videotapes should be put on file for investigation and prosecution and should be severely punished when criminal activity is verified.

4. A strict supervision and destruction system should be established for the obscene videotapes and articles that are ferreted out. Some persons must be put in charge of the work of destroying such videotapes and articles through conscientious supervision.

CSO: 4005/1337

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN'S MESSAGE ON RADIO STATION ANNIVERSARY

SK220035 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, gave his written congratulatory message to the meeting sponsored by the Heilongjiang People's Broadcast Station in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the first provincial radio broadcast station.

In his message, Comrade Li Lian states: Amid the cheers in celebration of the victory of the war of resisting against Japan, our radio station, the first local broadcast station established under the leadership of our party was born 40 years ago today. Over the past 40 years, this radio station has made tremendous contributions to the liberation war, the socialist revolution, and the socialist construction. Particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our radio and television broadcast undertakings have scored the best achievement as to other undertakings in the province. The radio and television stations have improved their programs; increased the number of transmissions, news casts, and specialized programs greatly welcomed by the listeners and audience; and have highly upgraded their quality in the propaganda work.

Comrade Li Lian states: We should review history in order to better sum up the past experience and to create a new situation in radio and television undertakings. Comrade Li Lian urges all workers engaging in radio and television broadcast undertakings to do top-quality work and to operate top-quality stations with concrete deeds. To this end, he puts forward the following three tasks:

1. Efforts should be made to uphold the principle of party spirit and to bring into full play the role of radio and television stations in being the party's mouthpiece. Our radio and television stations should act in unison highly and politically with the CPC Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, and should publicize the line, principles, and policies set forth by the CPC Central Committee and the concrete principles and policies set forth by the provincial CPC Committee. Our stations will not be the party's mouthpiece and will not be able to create top-quality work, if they deviate from the direction and abandon the principles.

2. Efforts should be made to upgrade the quality of the propaganda work undertaken by the radio and television stations in order to promote the drive of conducting reforms and building the two civilizations. At present, our radio and television stations should reflect the voice of the era and embody the era's styles and features. The most important is doing a good job in publicizing the drive of conducting reforms in all economic systems with the work emphasis of urban reforms, conducting reforms in scientific and technological, and educational systems, and of conducting the second-stage reform in rural areas. In upgrading the quality of propaganda work, radio and television stations must place their rich and colorful programs in the vivid and vigorous forms of art. Attention should be paid to studying local characteristics of the province.

3. Efforts should be made to strengthen the construction of the contingent of workers engaging in radio and television broadcast undertakings. First, a good job should be done in building the leading bodies of the radio and television broadcast departments. Second, efforts should be made to enhance the training work for specialized personnel engaging in radio and television broadcast work. We should educate the broad masses of cadres and workers to foster lofty revolutionary ideals in order to enable each worker to harbor ideals, have morality and cultural knowledge, and to abide by discipline.

In his written message, Comrade Li Lian states: He urges the cadres and workers of the radio and television stations to carry forward the revolutionary tradition and to further create a new situation in radio and television broadcast undertakings through the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the station's founding.

CSO: 4005/1337

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION HOLDS ANTIFLOOD MEETING

SK261525 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On the evening of 21 August, the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the Shenyang Military Region held a meeting to discuss and study ways to make the army units of the Shenyang Military Region exert all-out efforts to participate in the flood combating and salvaging work in Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang Provinces. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Liu Zhenhua.

The Standing Committee members of the CPC Committee of the Shenyang Military Region held that the army units of the military region have regarded rescue work as an order; actively and voluntarily rushed to the various disaster-stricken areas in Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang Provinces; and contributed to saving the lives of the broad masses of the people and salvaging state property. In order to do a better job in the flood combating and rescue work, the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the Shenyang Military Region has set forth the following demands:

1. Leaders at all levels should fulfill the flood combating and rescue work as their prominent task at present, closely coordinate with the local party and government leading organs at all levels of the three northeast provinces, and exert cooperative efforts.
2. Organs and the army units of the military region should take the initiative in establishing close ties with the local meteorological and flood prevention departments, keep abreast with accurate weather forecasting in a timely manner, forecast rainfall and flooding well, and strive to adopt all necessary antiflood measures in advance.
3. The army units working on the antiflood and relief forefront should further display the spirit of bearing hardships and undertaking hard work and be firm in this regard. Such a task should be fulfilled in a better manner from start to finish. The army units should also pay attention to their own safety.
4. The army-people joint activities on building spiritual civilization should be carried out better in the disaster-stricken areas. It is necessary to actively help the disaster-stricken people restore production and to make good preparations for their livelihood.
5. The army units stricken by disaster should also carry out production and solve their difficulties through self-reliance.

CSO: 4005/1337

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG PLA COMMANDER VISITS FLOOD AREAS IN JILIN, LIAONING

SK270950 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, took a helicopter ride to extend regards to the people suffering from flood disasters on the Xiliao He in Jilin Province's Siping City and Shunagliao County and Liaoning Province's Changtu County and to the broad masses of commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Siping City fighting in the forefront of flood-fighting and emergency work.

Responsible comrades of the Siping City CPC Committee and Changtu County CPC Committee, and deputy secretaries and responsible comrades of the Shuangliao County CPC Committee reported on the situation of the broad masses of soldiers and people engaged in flood-fighting and emergency work.

After listening to the reports, Commander Liu Jingsong and Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua successively visited the broad masses of soldiers and the people fighting in the forefront of flood-fighting and emergency work at the (Xinnan) He dike of (Sanjiangkou) Town, Changtu County, and at a section of the Dongliao He in (Wangcun) Township, Shuangliao County. They inspected the flood-fighting and emergency work. They extended intimate regards to the flood-stricken people. They also encouraged the commanders and fighters of the PLA units and the broad masses of peoples participating in the flood-fighting and emergency work to ceaselessly and unremittingly eliminate the thinking of lowering their guard and to meet the upcoming flood peak, and pledged that they will not stop their work until the flood recedes and the disaster-stricken people have restored production.

Respectively on behalf of the Liaoning and Jilin Provincial CPC Committees and people's governments, and the broad masses of people, Comrades Bai Lichen and Liu Yunzhao expressed thanks to the leading cadres of the Shenyang Military Region who visited and extended regards to the disaster-stricken people, as well as to the broad masses of commanders and fighters who are vigorously supporting the flood-fighting and emergency work.

CSO: 4005/1337

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN INSPECTS SONGHUA JIANG DIKES

SK240010 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 22 August, Li Lian, secretary, and Chen Yunlin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, inspected the dikes of the Harbin section of the Songhua Jiang. Li Lian, Chen Yunlin and other leading comrades embarked on a motor boat to inspect the dikes from (Sihuangtai) to (Asihekou), and highly praised the spirit of the cadres and masses in the disaster areas of the province in making concerted efforts to combat the floods and drain the waterlogged areas. They also called on the cadres in all localities to combat floods and provide relief simultaneously and win a complete victory in flood fighting together with the masses.

Li Lian said: In the preceeding stage, the Harbin section of the Songhua Jiang did a good job in anti-flood work. However, we should never be negligent or relax our efforts. We should further organize the masses along the Songhua Jiang to expand the surface of the river, gradually eliminate all obstacles inside and outside the dams, and strive to make the river course unblocked and make the flood flow as rapid as possible.

Li Lian also inquired about the situation on sending relief to the disaster areas. He called on cadres in the disaster areas to be concerned with the well-being of the masses, make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the flood victims, and open up more production channels.

CSO: 4005/1337

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING PARTY RECRUITMENT--Liaoning Province recruited more than 13,000 youths into the party from early 1984 to June 1985. New members who have the cultural standards of a higher educational level account for the 35 percent of the total number. The majority of the newly recruited members are backbone elements on various fronts. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 85 p 1 SK]

LIAONING EVENING PAPER--On 1 July, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, began to publish SHENYANG WAN BAO [SHENYANG EVENING NEWS] sponsored by the office of the Shenyang paper under the leadership of the Shenyang City CPC Committee. The paper is quarto and comprises four pages. It has daily issue each week and is distributed along with the postal delivery. With the approval of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the same day the Liaoning Provincial Industrial and Commercial Bank also began publishing GONG SHANG XIN XI BAO [INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS]. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 85 p 1 SK]

LIAONING NATIONALITY INSTITUTE--The northeast nationality institute will be established in Dalian City, Liaoning Province. It will be a comprehensive university with major courses of science and engineering. The institution will recruit students of minority nationalities throughout the three northeast provinces and throughout the eastern four leagues of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, and will accept an adequate number of Han nationality students from these areas. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 85 p 1 SK]

LIAONING LEADERS TO CHANGCHUN--After concluding a visit to Heilongjiang Province, Li Guixian, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee; Quan Shuren, governor of Liaoning Province; Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee; and Bi Xizhen, secretary of the Dalian City CPC Committee, left Heilongjiang Province for Changchun at 1800 on 6 August. During their sojourn in Heilongjiang Province, leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government exchanged experiences concerning the situation in the economic structure reform with leaders of Heilongjiang Province and Harbin City, commonly explored the prospects for the economic development of the two provinces, and discussed economic cooperation between the two provinces and among counties. Leaders of Liaoning Province

also visited some plants and enterprises in Harbin and Daqing. [Text]
[Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 85 p 1]

ARTICLE ON LEADERSHIP--CHANGCHUN RIBAO reprinted on its front page the article by Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, entitled "Leadership Is Service," originally carried in issue No 5 for 1985 of DANG YUAN ZHI YOU [FRIEND OF PARTY MEMBERS]. The article states: Leadership is service. By doing the leading work we mean to render service. Under the conditions of socialism, everybody is equal politically, without any difference in class or wealth. The relationship between different people is just a relationship of service. The difference among the people lies in the different jobs they are assigned to do and in the different targets they serve. Leaders should serve the people they lead. Correctly handling this issue in theory and practice has great significance in straightening out the party style, fostering correct relationship between the people, and improving the general mood of society. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Aug 85]

CSO: 4005/1337

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY REVIEW OF GUANDONG PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "Gangzhou City Applauds the Majestic Iron Current"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, the provincial public security department and the provincial armed police troops held in Guangzhou the biggest review and demonstration exercise since the Liberation.

The following people attended this exercise:

The responsible comrades of the provincial party, government and others and members of the Central Advisory Committee and old comrades in retired status; Lin Ruo [2651 5387], Xie Fei [6200 7236], Wu Nansheng [0702 0589 3932], Wang Ning [3769 1380], Wang Te [3769 1795], Ouyang Shan [2962 7122 1472], Du Ruizhi [2629 3843 5347], Ling Botang [0407 0130 2768], Song Zhiying [1345 1807 5391], Zhong Ming [6945 2494], Liu Junjie [0491 0193 2638], Yang Li [2799 4539], Huang Qingqu [7806 3237 3255], Wang Yue [3769 6390] and Guo Qiaoran [6753 5062 3544].

Political commissar Zhang Zhongxian [1728 0111 0341] and Chief of Staff Li Xilin [2621 1585 2651] of the Guangzhou military region, and the responsible comrades of the troops stationed in Guangdong Province: Xiu Xianghui [0208 0686 6540], Wang Yi [3769 3015], Zhang Xianzhang [1728 2009 4545], Yang Qingpo [2799 3237 3134], Xu Yannian [1776 1693 1627], Zhang Shouying [1728 1108 3467], Zhou Jinxin [0719 0093 2450] and Xu Zhen [6079 6966].

The responsible comrades of Guangzhou Municipality Xu Shihjie [6079 1102 2638], Ye Xuanping [5509 6693 1627] and Zhu Senlin [2612 2773 2651].

The responsible comrades of the organs directly under the province and the municipality and of related quarters also attended the military review and demonstration exercise.

At 8:30 am, to the majestic music, responsible comrades of the province and the municipality Lin Ruo, Liu Junjie, Xu Shihjie and Ye Xuanping, accompanied

by Chen Wenli [7115 2429 3810], the review commanding officer and deputy commander of the provincial armed police corps, reviewed the troops in an open car.

After the military review, the more than 3,000 people's guards from the public security backbone police of Guangzhou area and the provincial armed police, organized in 22 formations on foot and 5 mechanized formations, successively passed the review stand in vigorous strides; the troops were full of vigor and grandeur and won the applause of the whole city. The units that participated in the review included the provincial people's police school; the provincial armed police commander school; the Guangzhou Municipal Public Security School; the police school; part of the domestic guard, border defense, fire control (Zhidui) and border defense inspection station under the provincial armed police corps; and the communication battalion and the public security battalion of the Guangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau.

Since 2 years ago, under the leadership of the party committees and the governments of various levels, the public security troops of our province have brought into full play the "iron fist" role of the people's democratic dictatorship and contributed to the basic turn for the better of the social public security in our province, winning the high praise of the people's masses. The armed police of our province is an armed force to defend the state's sovereign integrity, the public security of the society and the security of people's lives and property and is a constituent part of the public security component, shouldering the public security and defense tasks of detention, guarding, escorting, border defense inspection, border control and fire control and extinguishing.

During the exercise, the provincial armed police corps gave demonstrations in various boxing, deep-breathing Chinese exercise, police dog, motorcycle and fire control techniques.

Song Zhiying, a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, the chief of Provincial Public Security Department and the political commissar of the armed police corps, spoke after the demonstration. He emphasized that under the new situation and confronting the new task, public security organs and armed police troops should serve in a better way the party's central work and positively support and resolutely defend the smooth implementation of economic system reformed the four modernizations construction. We should conscientiously carry through the instruction of central leadership comrades on establishing a lofty image of the people's police and insist on the guiding principle of vigilance through strict order to strengthen the education of observing discipline and law, advance a step in intimating the relationship between the police and the people and endeavor to construct a revolutionized, modernized and normalized people's police contingent relied on by the party, loved by the people's masses and feared by criminal elements.

At the conclusion of the exercise, the reviewed troops paraded in the city in cars.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANXI PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES DEPARTMENT STREAMLINING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Lin Beirong [2651 1014 2837] and Li Xiangde [2621 4382 1795]:
"Leadership Cadres of Shanxi Military District Penetrate into Basic Stratum
To Investigate and Research"]

[Text] Commander Zhang Guangyou [1728 1684 2589], political commissar Su Guozhu [5685 0948 2691] and 5 other leadership comrades of the Shanxi provincial military district, in spite of the heat, lead nearly 100 organ cadres to penetrate the people's armed forces departments of 68 counties (districts) and, in the form of collective forums, individual chats or family visits, conducted a full investigation of the situation of the people's armed forces department under streamlining, the ideological reflection of cadres and the practical problems that need solution and helped the cadres in soothing worries and solving problems. On the basis of grasping a large number of first-hand materials, they wrote their investigation reports and brought forward any constructive suggestions on the next streamlining task in the people's armed forces department.

Most of these leadership cadres of the Shanxi Provincial Military district are comrades who are more than 55 years old. In accordance with the requirement of young age and the spirit of streamlining, they will soon retire from service. Yet for the sake of a good turnover and of the smooth implementation of the next step in the streamlining of the people's armed forces department, they decided to conduct an investigation, do some substantive work and be good examples. Wherever they went, they disregarded their old age, fragile health and tiresome journey and went to chat with cadres, especially those having greater worries. Aside from finding out the situation, they also helped the cadres in solving practical problems and educated all to cope correctly with streamlining, whether to quit or remain and grasp their work with the greatest vigor.

Commander Zhang Guangyou and political commissar Suy Guozhu, both being more than 60 years old, happened to be in time for the Fifth Shanxi Provincial Party Representative Conference when they visited the basic level. As delegates to the conference, they attended the conference and spent their leisure time in investigations and research at the people's armed forces department in

five wards of Taiyuan Municipality and in the neighboring counties of Qingxu, Yangqu and Taigu. Su Guozhu found out in the people's armed forces department of Taigu County that the department's deputy chief Wang Wensheng [3769 2429 0524], who was scheduled to retire, worried about not being able to be together with his wife in the Qinhuang Dao area. He immediately wrote a letter to a related component in the Qinhuang Dao area to help Wang Wensheng arrange a job there. Deputy Commander Zhang Huancai [1728 2719 2088], who was nearly 60 years old, traveled more than 2,000 li to visit the people's armed forces department in the 13 counties of Yanbei area and in the 4 wards of Datong Municipality. He often looked for cadres to chat with until late in the night and used the mornings and evenings for inspecting weapons maintenance and the situation in militia training base construction. He worked at night to finish two copies of investigation reports before returning to the provincial military district.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ARMED POLICE MEETING ON RETIRING CADRES

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 85 p 3

[Article by Lu Xiyu [7120 6932 2589]: "Conference on Resettling Retired Old Cadres of Armed Police Held in Shanghai"]

[Text] Yesterday, the conference on resettling retired old cadres of the armed police was held in Shanghai. Deputy Political Commissar Lou Dianying [1236 3013 5391], Deputy Chief of Staff Zhang Junqi [1728 0193 3825] and Deputy Political Department Chief Xu Deshan [6079 1795 0180] of the Armed Police Headquarters and the comrades concerned of the armed police corps of all the provinces (municipalities) of the whole country attended the conference.

Within recent years, the armed police force, starting from the need of realizing the "four modernizations" of cadres, steadily arranged step by step for the quit-to-rest and the retirement of a batch of old cadres. These cadres, in striving for victory in the democratic revolution, risked their lives and fought everywhere in performing meritorious service. After the liberation of the entire country, they again made a positive contribution to defending the motherland and the four constructions. For the sake of letting them have a stable environment, the Armed Police Headquarters has on many occasions appropriated money to build 23 cadre rest places (points). The local governments of various levels exerted efforts in constructing houses and arranging employment for their dependents and children. However, due to the heavy workload of the task, its extensive area of involvement, the short length of time since the establishment of the armed police and the lateness in starting this project, a considerable number of retired cadres remain who need adequate settlement.

The conference transmitted and discussed the important speeches of Yu Qiuli [0151 4428 6849], chief of the general political department; of State Council member Wang Bingqian [3769 0014 0049]; and of Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu [1508 0035 1133].

During the conference, Lou Dianying asked the cadres at the job not to "neglect human sympathy" and to take the initiative in warmly, patiently and satisfactorily helping the retired cadres in solving practical problems.

The conference will research and discuss how to speed up the pace of transferring the local management work of the first and the second batches of quit-to-rest and retired cadres and how to arrange the resettlement plan for the third batch of retired cadres, and summed up and exchanged the work experience of old cadres.

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PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

FENG YU-HSIANG'S SON SPEAKS ON REUNIFICATION IN BEIJING

HK271504 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1302 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Report: "Feng Hung-chih, son of General Feng Yu-hsiang, says: Unifying the motherland peacefully is everybody's duty."--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Mr Feng Hung-chih, son of general Feng Yu-hsiang, today gave a speech here, calling for all Chinese people to contribute to the development and reunification of the Chinese nation.

Mr Feng Hung-chih, who resides in the United States, was invited to come to Beijing to participate in the discussion meeting organized by the CPPCC National Committee in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-Japanese War and antifascist war. In his speech at today's meeting, he talked about his father's exploits in the anti-Japanese struggle. When talking about the significance of the victory in the anti-Japanese war, Feng Hung-chih said: the anti-Japanese war marked the first war in which the Chinese nation completely defeated foreign aggressors in the last more than 100 years, and it added a brilliant chapter to the annals of the Chinese nation's liberation and antifascist struggles. He emphasized that the victory of our whole nation's struggle against the Japanese aggressors proved the KMT-CPC cooperation was in the interest of our whole nation.

When talking about China's peaceful reunification, Feng Hung-chih said: the greatest majority of overseas Chinese are ardently eager for their motherland's peaceful reunification. They hold that only by realizing reunification can the Chinese nation lay a solid foundation for advancing to the ranks of the most developed and powerful nations in the world. Feng Hung-chih said that it is not right to say that the motherland's reunification has nothing to do with the overseas Chinese. He also emphatically opposed the argument which rejects peaceful reunification on account of economic difference. Feng Hung-chih claimed that realizing peaceful reunification is a duty for everybody.

The discussion meeting held by the CPPCC National Committee in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-Japanese war in China and the world's antifascist war continued this morning. Qin Yizhi, Zheng Tingji, and Huang Wei, who are all former KMT generals, also gave speeches at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1376

TAIWAN

U.S. CONGRESS TRADE MOVES TERMED 'UNFAIR'

OW290433 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The ROC Takes Pains to Balance Sino-U.S. Trade"]

[Text] A delegation of seven U.S. senators, led by Senate Majority leader Robert Dole, has arrived in Taiwan for a visit. The delegation has exchanged views with Republic of China [ROC] officials on how to narrow the Sino-U.S. trade imbalance and on other important questions concerning Sino-U.S. relations at the present stage.

President Chiang received Dole and his party yesterday. The president sincerely pointed out that economic and trade relations are the mutual concern of both the Republic of China and the United States. He added that to carry on the relations and promote their stable development will take the mutual cooperation and effort of the governments and people of the two countries. The president's talk reiterated the ROC's stand on friendly cooperation.

Upon arrival in Taipei, Senator Dole issued a statement at the airport: "The United States' consistent policy is to help Taiwan obtain appropriate defense needs and strength. Our current trip emphasizes the Congress's support for this policy. At the same time, we want to convey Congress's firm stand on showing concern for the traditional friendship between the people of the ROC and the United States." At the same time, he clearly indicated that he would focus on trade problems during this trip. He hoped that the ROC would adopt measures, such as the reduction of tariffs, improved protection of intellectual property rights, fair customs practices, and removal of trade barriers, to narrow the Sino-U.S. trade gap. The U.S. trade deficit with the Republic of China is estimated at \$12 billion this year.

The U.S. foreign trade deficit has been rising year after year, reaching a record of \$123 billion in 1984. In the first half of this year the U.S. foreign trade deficit amounted to more than \$70 billion. Its annual deficit is estimated to reach \$150 billion. The United States suffers trade deficits with its trading partners in this order: Japan, Canada, and Mexico. The U.S. trade deficit with

the ROC reached \$11 billion last year. Thus, the ROC has replaced Mexico as the country enjoying the third largest favorable trade balance with the United States. But, the volume of trade between the United States and the Republic of China was limited, and the deficit with the ROC accounted for only 9 percent of the total U.S. trade deficit in 1984. As the ROC has been making efforts to narrow the trade gap, the U.S. trade deficit with the ROC in the first 7 months of this year had dropped to \$5.7 billion from \$5.8 billion of the same period last year. The ROC's 11th Buy-American delegation will leave for the United States on 21 September. It is expected to buy American industrial and agricultural products worth more than \$380 million. This will further narrow the Sino-U.S. trade imbalance.

The ROC has done its best to balance Sino-U.S. trade. Since 1979, three rounds of Sino-U.S. negotiations on customs duties have been held, and the ROC has agreed to reduce tariffs on more than 489 kinds of American products. In addition, the ROC has taken the initiative in examining its tariff rates. From 1974 to 1985, 117 kinds of American products have enjoyed duty-free treatment, and customs duties have been drastically cut for 4,910 other kinds of American goods. The ROC recently decided to reduce customs duties for 1,058 most sensitive products in order to facilitate the export of American products to the ROC.

Sending Buy-American delegations to the United States truly reflects the ROC's sincere efforts to balance Sino-U.S. trade. In the past 7 years, several Buy-American delegations have been sent to the United States. Products worth more than \$7.5 billion have been purchased. In 1984, U.S. soybeans occupied 100 percent of the soybean market in Taiwan while it occupied 99 percent of the corn market, 83 percent of the tobacco market, and 64 percent of the apple market. Although Taiwan's population is much smaller than that of the United States, Taiwan is the world's largest buyer of American apples and is also the third largest buyer of American corn and the fifth largest buyer of soybeans. In 1981 the ROC signed an agreement with the United States to buy 17 million tons of American grain, thus becoming the largest buyer of American soybeans, corn, wheat, barley, and sorghum. In fiscal 1985, Taiwan plans to buy \$417 million in soybeans and \$460 million in corn. Taiwan's massive purchase of American grain has greatly benefited American farmers. It is unfair for the U.S. Congress to try to restrict Taiwan's exports to the United States on account of some complaints by a small number of American businessmen.

Trade is a bilateral action. The ROC has tried its best to balance the Sino-U.S. trade, but no American businessmen have come to Taiwan to promote sales of their products. Moreover, the rent for the U.S. Trade Center in Taipei is paid by the ROC. In recent years, the United States has been ahead of other countries in recovering from the recession. The U.S. domestic market has been brisk, but because the value of the U.S. dollar is on the rise, conditions for imports are

favorable but unfavorable for exports. For this reason, continued expansion of the trade deficit is inevitable. Taiwan's willingness to buy sophisticated American defensive weapons and Alaskan crude oil, if realized, can be of great help in balancing the trade. The U.S. side should consider this option.

We sincerely welcome the visit by Senator Dole and his party. Confucius said: "It is a pleasure to welcome friends from afar." He also said: "Don't do to others what you don't want done to you." In this spirit we would like to tell Senator Dole the efforts the ROC has made to balance the Sino-U.S. trade. We are convinced that with sincere cooperation from both sides, Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations will further develop.

CSO: 4005/1375

TAIWAN

'LIMITED' CABINET RESHUFFLE SPECULATED

OW211245 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 2

[Excerpts] Yu Kuo-hua, president of the Executive Yuan, on 15 August accepted the resignation of Lu Jun-kang, minister of finance, who had requested permission to resign because of his "policy-level responsibility" for the No 10 Credit Cooperative scandal. His successor is expected to be named at next Wednesday's Standing Committee meeting of the Central Committee of the ruling party. Political circles in Taipei are speculating whether some other members of the Yu cabinet will be removed while the policy decisionmaking authorities are scrupulously considering the appointment of minister of finance.

Attention is now focused at the ministers of foreign affairs and national defense. The reason is that these two ministers have served at their posts for a long time while other cabinet ministers' tenure is less than 1 year.

In particular, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung has been a constant target of criticism in the Legislative Yuan for his conservatism and lack of creativeness which did not enable him to solve the years long diplomatic predicament. Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih has also incurred the Legislative Yuan's criticism for the Henry Liu case. That is why whenever it is speculated that the Yu cabinet would be reshuffled, the ministries of foreign affairs and national defense are the center of attention beside the ministry of finance. [passage omitted]

It is understood that the top-level decisionmaking authorities are carefully weighing the feasibility of making a partial cabinet reshuffle. However, one thing can be sure and this is: changes, if any, will be limited.

CSO: 4005/1351

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