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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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16 August 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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16 August 1985

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES BUSH EUROPEAN TRIP

HK161016 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 85 p 7

["News Analysis" by Chen Tean [7115 3676 1344]: "U.S.-European Relations Viewed in Light of Bush's Trip to Europe"]

[Text] Recently, George Bush, the U.S. vice president visited seven European countries. Commenting on his recent visit, Bush said that he felt that "there are more and more people in Europe who support the strategic defense proposal." His visit strengthened the mutual understanding and reduced the differences between the U.S. space plan and the Eureka project and also strengthened international cooperation against terrorism. But some Western newspapers think that Bush's visit did not achieve the hoped for results.

Bush's visit to Western Europe was one of America's major diplomatic actions, from which we can see one aspect of the U.S.-European relations.

Bush began his visit to Western Europe at a time when the U.S.-European partnership was undergoing a severe test. Recently, the two sides of the Atlantic have differed publicly on a number of issues. France has openly opposed the "star wars plan" proposed by President Reagan. Although Britain, West Germany, and Italy have expressed their support for the "star wars plan"; in the meantime, they fear that the "star wars plan" will be detrimental to East-West relations, cause a "dislocation" in U.S.-European defense affairs and weaken the "safety of Western Europe." They also disagree with the idea that the U.S. antimissile system can also be used to defend Western Europe. At the same time, one trade war after another has taken place between the United States and Western Europe. The aim of Bush's visit to Western Europe was obviously to coordinate U.S.-European relations.

On various occasions and from various angles, Bush tried to explain that the "star wars plan" is "not a threat to stability." Bush also stressed that the reason this plan is necessary is "because the Soviet Union is also carrying out the same "huge research plan." He also told the West European allies that the U.S. "star wars plan" "does not contradict the French 'Eureka plan'." However, there are signs that the West European countries showed no more interest in the "star wars plan" after Bush's visit than before. France is still unwilling to cooperate in the "star wars plan." West Germany will not

decide whether to participate in certain parts of this plan until late summer. It is said that Britain has agreed to participate in the research work with some reservations. On the other hand, the West European countries are becoming more and more interested in the Eureka project. At the end of June, the EEC summit held in Milan proposed to hold a meeting attended by the foreign and research ministers from 16 European countries to push ahead with the "Eureka project."

On the question of deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in five West European countries, only the Netherlands has not yet deployed such missiles in its territory. During his visit to Western Europe, Bush again stressed to the U.S. NATO allies that since the Soviet Union announced its nondeployment, the number of SS-20 missiles has increased. However, the Netherlands will not deploy U.S. medium-range missiles on schedule until its parliament decides the issue by ballot on 1 November, this year.

Before Bush's visit, a "pasta" war had broken out between the United States and Western Europe because President Reagan decided to increase the import duty on pasta from the EEC countries. So on the second day of Bush's arrival in Europe, the EEC decided to increase the import duty on nuts and lemons from the United States. For a long time, a trade war over farm products has been going on between the United States and Western Europe, but Bush's visit began when the dispute over "pasta" had just started. When meeting high EEC officials, Bush said that the United States plans to solve this dispute through negotiations and hopes to hold trade talks on a higher level between the two sides. Generally speaking, the tension between the two sides will not be so easily relaxed in the near future.

CSO: 4005/1173

16 August 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

YUNNAN HOLDS BANQUET--Last night, Vice Governor Dao Guodong met and held a banquet at Kunming Hotel in honor of nine Burmese guests who came to attend the second mapping meeting for experts of the Sino-Burmese Committee for Joint Border Inspection. In the course of the meeting, Vice Governor Dao Guodong said: The work of jointly inspecting the southern part of the Sino-Burmese border has been completely accomplished. The two parties are satisfied with this stage of the inspection work. The work of jointly inspecting the northern part of the border will be started very soon. We wish the work success. Vice Mayor (Wan Fagu); Lu Zengying, Deputy Director of the Provincial Government Office for Foreign Affairs; and experts and members of the Chinese investigation team were invited along with the guests to the meeting and banquet. The Burmese guests arrived at Kunming on 19 June. On 20 June, experts of the two countries' teams held a second meeting on technical problems concerning the inspection, such as mapping. The Burmese guests also listened to a summary of the talks that had been held. The Burmese experts will depart Kunming today for home. [Text][Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jul 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/1158

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CYL SECRETARY STRESSES NEED FOR IDEALS

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 18, 6 May 85 pp 16-17

[Article by Zhao Yining [6392 2011 1380]: "Youths Must Strive To Become Reformers with Ideals; a Visit with Secretary Liu Yandong, Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee"]

[Text] On the eve of "4 May" Youth Day, this reporter visited Comrade Liu Yandong, [0491 1693 2639] secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee and asked her to chat about problems in conducting education on ideals for youth.

Liu Yandong is now 39 years old. She attended school in the Department of Engineering and Chemistry at Qinghua University and after graduation took up technical and party work. When the 11th Congress of the CYL convened at the end of 1982, she was elected secretary of the league's central secretariat and she started youth work full time.

Liu Yandong said: It is very significant to be discussing this topic on the approach of 4 May Youth Day. During the May 4th Movement, Chinese youth campaigned for and held high the banners of science and democracy, and launched a brave and powerful attack against imperialism and feudalism. At that time, some outstanding members among China's youth embraced Marxism and gradually made the transition from democrats to communists; from that time on, their determination to realize the most rational of social systems in human history--the struggle for the communist system, never wavered. Through their character and conduct, we can see that all brave reformers are unwavering fighters of conviction. At present, our Chinese nation is in a new historical period, on the rise for the third time, faced with the need to cast off poverty and realize the historical mission of making our nation prosperous and strong and our people well-to do. In order to throw themselves into this great cause, our contemporary youth ought to carry forward the glorious tradition of the "4 May" youth, and foster the great ideal of communism.

Continuing, she said, I maintain that to stress the teaching of ideals at present, we must first of all ensure that the reform of the economic system goes smoothly. We are carrying out reform in order to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. The nature of socialist reform requires that those engaged in it must have ideals, morality, culture and must observe discipline. The youth are the main force for carrying out reform of the economic system.

Whether the ideals of the young are high or low, whether their quality is good or bad, has a direct bearing on success or failure the cause of reform. Reform is a cause in which the masses probe for and blaze new trails and, in the course of development, a good many new circumstances will necessarily arise, we will encounter many unforeseen problems and unexpected difficulties and even certain setbacks and failures may occur. Only if we foster great ideals among our youth will we be able to resolutely strengthen their confidence and courage to push the reforms forward undauntedly. Also, it is only with firm communist ideals that they will be able to take the broad and long-term view and maintain the correct orientation toward reform from start to finish. At present, we need to pay particular attention to fostering four concepts: namely, the concept of whole heartedly serving the people, the concept of dedicating one's life to realizing the communist ideal, the concept of serving the overall situation in reform and the concept of observing discipline and doing things in accord with policy. It is only in this way that we will be able to stand on the high ground to realize the ideal of communism, to recognize the essential distinctions between socialist modernizations and capitalist modernization and thereby consciously exercise strict self-discipline with respect to the plans, policies and laws of the party and state and take realistic action to resist the various new unhealthy tendencies.

Second, in conducting education on ideals, it is necessary to promote the healthy growth of our youths. The period of youth is the most important stage in forming one's world outlook. The ideas that are formed during this period often are likely to exert the greatest influence on the path that a youth will follow throughout his life. We ought to realize that the vestiges of feudal ideology still exist in the social life of our country and, in implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world, it is hard to avoid the negative influence of decadent capitalist ideology which poses new and still higher requirements for educating all our young people. Only through highly effective work will we help the broad mass of youths to gradually cultivate the lofty ideals of communism, to do something useful at the starting point on life's path and, in their study, life and work in days to come, correctly analyze and deal with a variety of matters, distinguish right from wrong, differentiate the beautiful from the ugly and maintain the correct political orientation throughout; under the encouragement, the impetus and inspiration of a lofty ideal, they will become a generation that can really make some worthwhile contributions and achievements.

In addition, in conducting education on ideals, it is also necessary to build a socialist spiritual civilization. When we are engaged in socialist construction, we must persist in stressing the policy of the two civilizations simultaneously. When we conduct education in ideals for the people as a whole and particularly for teenagers, it is precisely the building of a spiritual civilization which is the main content. At present, various new unhealthy tendencies have emerged in society and this is because some people only pursue the "material benefits" of the moment, have forgotten the great goals of communism and speak only of individual or cliquish interests and express no consideration for the interest of the state or the people. There are even some people who maintain that to engage in economic reform is to do things in accord with economic laws, which results in looking to and believing

in money as all powerful; they regard pursuit of individual gain to be life's objective and take it to be a spiritual pillar. Basically, such a pillar is not reliable because it does not conform to the trend of the times and is not suited to the aspirations of the broad masses of people. There are also some people who hold that to realize the pursuit of ideals is a matter which belongs to the spiritual realm, should be the pursuit of higher administrative levels and that the current level of our material life is so low that it is still out of the question to pursue spiritual matters. I say this is a misunderstanding. In the past, the material life of the soldiers in the Red Army on the Long March was very hard and yet the "wind and rain which tore at their clothes and chilled them to the marrow only made them stronger and the wild herbs that allayed their hunger only strengthened their resolve." This was because their "revolutionary ideals stood high as the heavens." Today, in China's counterattack in self-defence against Vietnam, there are countless young heroes of the Liang Sanxi [2733 0005 0823] type, who dedicated their youth and righteous ardor to the defense of the Motherland, "not daring to forget their sincere feeling for the country, however humble their station in life." This is because they have preserved a high spirit of patriotism and lofty communist ideals. To conduct education in ideals for the young is not an expedient measure, nor simply a means to an end but rather it is an important, long-term and far-reaching mission to build a socialist spiritual civilization.

Liu Yandong says that now, as soon as young people hear it said we must take up education in ideals, they feel they must once again start to sermonize in the unrealistic and hollow political style of the "great Cultural Revolution" period. They cannot be blamed for this. Today, when we engage in education in ideals, we need to stress the two integrations: the first is to integrate this education with the realization of our party's tasks at the present stage and the second is to integrate it with the ideological reality of the young people. During the long periods of revolutionary struggle, our party not only established the ultimate goal for realizing communism, but laid out concrete tasks for different historical periods. During the period of land reform, our goal was "Overthrow the landlords and share out the land;" in the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, it was "Resist Japan and save the nation;" in the War of Liberation, it was "Overthrow the three big mountains and build a new China." So now when we conduct education on ideals, it is to guide youths in casting off poverty and in striving to realize the "two prosperities;" education on ideals ought to be used to combine the four modernizations with economic reforms and should not separate them; we must actively encourage and support the young to temper themselves in the powerful currents of reform. It is not possible to carry out education in ideals "all at one stroke" either, but rather it must be integrated with the ideological reality of young people. On the one hand, we must make clear to young people the necessity and the importance of conducting education on ideals under the new circumstances; on the other, we must also perceive that, for a youth, to form and establish communist ideals is certainly not something accomplished overnight, but is a long-term process in the practice of life and the tempering of thought. Consequently, under the major premise of our advocating the requirement to foster communist ideals for the youths, we should recognize

the differences in cognitive ability and political consciousness among these youths, allow them to engage in a variety of healthy pursuits, support them in establishing rational goals in life and encourage them to carry out the proper choices in their lives and occupations. If only such pursuits and choices are advantageous in making the country prosperous and strong and the people well-to-do, and are beneficial to the socialist cause, we should then give them our full approval. As for those ideals that are mapped out by certain youths on their own and which, like the others are not very high at the outset, they too ought to be concretely analyzed. These youths need only have a warm affection for the party and for socialism and be willing to do all they can for the cause of the four modernizations and with the help and guidance of party and league organs and with education in social practice, it is possible that their ideals might come to refine communism to a higher degree.

Liu Yandong asked that if, during the reform of the current economic system, a youth works hard to reduce deficits and to increase surpluses, improves the economic benefits for his enterprise and makes considerable headway serving as a young entrepreneur, can we reckon he has ideals or not? If a youth, adapting to the needs of the new situation, studies energetically, is keenly determined to forge ahead, strives to improve himself and acquires ability through self-study, can we say he has ideals? As I see it, anyone who vigorously makes an all out effort for the state, anyone who can make soaring contributions for our Chinese nation, ought to be considered a good youth with ideals and high ambitions by all of us.

Rather emotionally, Liu Yandong said that from now on, brilliant banners must have practical content. To conduct education in ideals, it will be far from sufficient under the new situation to rely merely on methods for making reports and attending political classes. And we should adopt a great many forms, using stereoscopic and systematized methods to permit the radiance of ideals to permeate culture and art, to disseminate propaganda in society and for education in the schools and homes. We need to combine the launching of macroscopic propaganda with microcosmic guided infiltration so that the antennae of education in ideals reach deeply into every sphere of social life, penetrate the whole process of social development and register comprehensive results in the transformation of society.

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16 August 1985

EAST REGION

LETTERS TO EDITOR ON 'DISTRIBUTION OF RED PACKAGE'

Public Distribution Favored

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 5

[Letter to the editor by Li Renchun [2621 0086 0193]: "It Is Better To Give Big Rewards Publicly"]

[Text] When an employee makes a bigger contribution, he should receive a bigger reward. The point is, which way of awarding the reward has the best result? Our factory summons special plenary meeting to reward heavily the comrades who have achieved outstanding accomplishments by publicly giving them a citation and a one time bonus of 100 to 200 yuan, plus recommending and propagandizing their advanced deeds to educate all cadres and masses. Just imagine: if a "red package" is secretly issued, and it gives no spiritual encouragement to the receiver and no great education to the other employees, where is the positive meaning? Under the good situation of reform, we should have the courage to make big the discrepancy and toward this end we should be just and forceful in rewarding the diligent and the good and punishing the lazy and the bad. If we secretly issue the "red package" and even prohibit efforts to find out about it, where are the "justice" and the "forcefulness"?

Therefore, I think the public issuance of big rewards is better than "distributing red packages."

Support for Program

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 5

[Letter to the editor by Gao Jiageng [7559 0163 2704]: "I Don't See Anything Wrong in 'Distributing Red Packages' to Cadres"]

[Text] "Red packages" are mostly distributed to cadres of medium grade and up. Why should they receive the packages? Relatively, they have a bigger responsibility than the regular cadres and the masses, and they work harder and contribute more. Yet the monthly

salary they receive is less than that of the regular employee and some of them make less than the workers' average. Therefore it is incumbent on factory chiefs to consider giving these cadres some appropriate bonus in the form of "red package distribution."

The use of a bonus distribution in the form of a "red package distribution" can also make up for some of the problems that are difficult to solve for the time being in the normal bonus system. For example, to remedy the situation of some cadres who devote more effort yet receive less of a bonus and other cadres who devote fewer efforts but who receive more of a bonus, the factory chief may, when "distributing red packages", pay more or nothing in according to the cadre's daily performance and contribution. In this way a positive attitude can be better mobilized.

Opposition Voiced

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 5

[Letter to the editor by Lu Ping [6424 1627]: "This is Contradictory to the Financial System"]

[Text] I do not agree with this "red package distribution" method. I am an officer in finance/accountant affairs. From the view of an enterprise's financial accounting management, there are ills in "red package distribution."

Inside the "red packages" are various sums of cash. According to the state's stipulations on finance and banking, any cash disbursement must have detailed receipts (meaning "origin and development"), yet "red package distribution" uses a "secret" disbursement method to be receipted by the manager alone. This is contradictory to the financial system. In the case of my unit's manager, he personally received more than 1,000 yuan before this year's New Year Day to be used for "red package distribution." However, the receiver of the "red package" did not have to sign a receipt, and the amount of cash each employee received was known only to the manager. In this way, more than 1,000 yuan in cash were not disbursed in compliance with the receipt requirement of the above-mentioned system. If the cash disbursement in a unit may be "contracted" to its leadership alone, and the employees do not have to sign receipts, then all the cash disbursements, irrespective if it is "red package," "white package," salary or bonus, may be receipted by a single person. Would it be simpler?

Contradictions Avoided

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 5

[Letter to the editor by Chen Hua [6591 0553]: "The Distribution of Red Packages' Can Avoid Contradictions"]

[Text] I am the service agency chief of a factory and lead the employees of the agency in contracting the rear-service work of the whole factory. Since August of last year, I have used the method of "distributing red packages" to distribute the bonus every month. It is stipulated that the employees should not communicate with one another on matters relating to their bonus; violators are fined 5 yuan, and whosoever jeopardizes the work will forfeit his entire bonus. Since 7 months ago, no employee has ever complained to me about the amount of bonus given him, nor has anyone complained to the factory. Since everyone is satisfied with the amount of the bonus received, the positive attitude in work is high.

I was in enterprise consolidation work for 2 years in the past and saw that the leadership wasted a lot of energy by often becoming entangled with the employees' complaints on the number of work points to be deducted. After adopting this "red package distribution" method, I now have sufficient time and energy to think about my work and arrange production. It is also by virtue of this method the rear-service work in our factory has achieved good results; our mess-hall, nursery and factory sanitation work were judged advanced areas, our factory sanitation work was also judged the most advanced area and our agency was honorably judged to be a factory level advanced collective.

Corruption Not Inevitable

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 5

[Letter to the editor by Zhang Shuyi [1728 2885 5030]: "Favoritism and Corruption Are Not Inevitable"]

[Text] I am the manager of a basic-level store. During the distribution of bonuses in the past, my method was to announce the amount of the bonus each employee received. In this way, it was difficult to pay the employees different amounts. Therefore, although very democratic in form, it was equalitarianism in fact. It did not bring about the function of rewarding the diligent and punishing the lazy; on the contrary, it killed the positive attitude of advanced cadres. Later on I changed to the "red package distribution" method of paying a big reward to outstanding performers, and little or nothing to employees whose work was sloppy and who were unable to accomplish their tasks. During "red package distribution" I pointed out to each person his strong points as well as his shortcomings. At the beginning I also worried that the masses might object, yet unexpectedly most of the employees said it was good, and some comrades said that only under this system was their work worthwhile.

Some people think that "red package distribution" will create favoritism and corruption. I do not think they are inevitable. If a factory chief or manager practices favoritism and corruption, the employees may suggest his recall at the employees representative meeting. If we all have a new awareness of the "red package distribution," this system will be usable.

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EAST REGION

REFORMS IN TEACHING OF MARXISM-LENINISM EXPLORED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Shixun [3769 0013 8113]: "Over 100 Political Instructors in Shanghai's Higher Education Involved in Survey of Reforms in Teaching of Marxism-Leninism and Probe into the New Road of Economic Reforms; Results To Be Exchanged and Reported at Meeting When Entire Survey Completed"]

[Text] Over 100 instructors in political theory classes at 30 Shanghai institutions of higher education are now in actual working departments on all the various fronts surveying the new situation and new issues in the reforms in the economic system. These instructors are carrying out this wide-ranging social survey in an organized way. This is the first time such a survey has been conducted in Shanghai since Liberation.

This survey is a combined effort of the propaganda department of the Shanghai CPC committee and the municipal bureau of higher education. The areas covered in the survey are rather broad, encompassing the eight areas of industry, farming, financial and foreign trade, basic construction, labor and wages. The 30-odd topics of the survey were all suggested by the actual working sectors and decided upon by the various schools based on their own characteristics. Quite a few of the topics deal with new issues in economic reform and new paths to be explored. For example, how are rural enterprise structures to be changed? Once half of the rural labor force had shifted to industrial and sideline activities, industrial output value reached 70 percent of the whole. What further changes can be made? Once an enterprise takes on responsibility for its overall wages, what new snarls may crop up between the enterprise and the state? How are heavy- and medium-industry enterprises to be revitalized, etc.? Survey topics also include urban infrastructure facilities, opening up to foreign nations and selection of good products for export, along with the development of tertiary enterprises and reforms in commercial systems.

Survey activities began right after a mobilization meeting on 8 March. All concerned sectors have put much weight on this survey, with leading comrades in some sectors personally introducing the instructors participating in the survey to the situation, with survey topics being decided upon by leaders and instructors together. Some county committee vice secretaries are also participating in the survey personally. Some factories and enterprises in the outlying counties warmly greet their comrades in the survey as they come and

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go. All the participating instructors are being conscientious about their responsibilities. One instructor from the Shanghai Normal University campus took charge of surveying "the suburban hiring situation: its special features, development trends and policy issued." In 1 month, he surveyed 38 departments in 5 counties, conducted 47 interviews and visited 9 specialized households. Some of the instructors stayed overnight in farm households, engaged in vigorous discussions and came to understand the materials at first hand. Instructors from Tongji University did a survey in the Xu trade village in Jiading and the Luo commercial village in Baoshan on grassroots management systems. Instructors from Shanghai's Gonggan Professional Training School participated in a survey of Shanghai's old exchanges. They interviewed some of the former brokers and became intimately familiar with the origins of these exchanges and their historical development and carried out explorations into theoretical questions as to whether such exchanges should be set up in a socialist society.

At the present time, some survey groups have already written up initial drafts of their reports. Instructors from the campus of the Shanghai Teachers Institute, having conducted their survey in the four counties of Songjiang, Nanhui, Shanghai and Fengxian and in six villages within these counties, wrote up a survey report entitled "Suggestions Concerning the Popularization of the Planting of Alfalfa, and Implementation of a System of Crop Rotation Between Alfalfa and Other Economic Crops," which framed its opinions as suggestions for making rational adjustments in the structure of suburban farming. The survey as a whole should be completed by the end of next month, at which time a meeting will be held to exchange and compile results from survey reports. Concerned sectors are of the opinion that this means the implementation of the spirit of the "Decision" of the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee and is a very good way to motivate instructors of political theory courses in higher education to look to society, understand the realities of reform and improve their teaching of Marxism-Leninism. At the same time, the survey should provide welcome suggestions for departments engaged in actual work in carrying out their reforms. For these reasons it should be greatly encouraged.

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EAST REGION

COMMUNIST IDEALS EULOGIZED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Commentary by Qian Tang [6929 1048]: "When There Are Ideals There Will Be a Direction"]

[Test] Ideals--communist ideals--are the spiritual pillars which support members of the Communist Party and cadres in the party and government. In the past we lived through innumerable difficulties and were victorious over many hardships in snatching victory for the revolution--all because we had our ideals and our faith in Marxism and in communism. So now, as we implement reforms and proceed with the four modernizations, we must hold fast to the great ideal of making communism a reality.

Ideals constitute a spiritual force and are the lights which guide the way within men's minds. Where there are communist ideals, there is steadfast adherence to the correct political direction; should those ideals one day be lost, then one's moral nature is impoverished, one's vision is narrowed and one's direction may be lost in a complex environment. Reforms are now going on in the structures of the economy, education and science and technology will become broader and more intense. This is going to be an extremely complex, exploratory and creative mass endeavor. As we move ahead, there will be not only many difficulties and obstacles but also the appearance of new situations and new problems. If we are to overcome these difficulties, rid ourselves of these obstacles and treat and manage these new situations and new problems correctly, we must maintain good spirits and keep to our great communist ideals.

Not long ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping reiterated his reminder to all: the four modernizations we are working for are four socialist modernizations--nothing else. In building a socialist society with Chinese characteristics, we must hold up long-range communist ideals. These recommendations are timely and necessary. Under conditions of liberalization and revitalization, a very small minority of party members and cadres have put their communist ideals on a back burner. Some have transplanted the principles of commodity exchange into their lives as party members, and some have gone so far as to use their prerogatives for selfish purposes and have fallen outside the law and party discipline. This is obviously contrary to the principles and direction of socialism.

When it comes to socialism, our understanding must be comprehensive and scientific. Of course, socialism must make conscious use of the rules of value and continually develop the commodity economy. But at the same time, the boundless expansion of the limits to which the principles of commodity exchange can be applied beyond economics, so as to commercialize everything--even principles, character, authority and position--into commodities to be exchanged must not be condoned. Socialism recognizes that individuals have material interests and adheres to policies which will make people affluent. It holds that one segment of the people may become affluent first. But this is all for the purpose of bringing affluence to the people as a whole. Socialism adheres to the principle of distribution according to work and, moreover, requires that there be established a new set of social relations between all members of society, who unite as one, support one another with fraternal affection and struggle and advance together. Of course, socialism must strive to learn from the experiences of the economically developed nations in advanced S&T and management; at the same time, it cannot indiscriminately copy capitalism's decadent ideology and culture. Every party member and cadre must always bear in mind that what we are engaged in is socialist modernization. Nothing we do can depart from socialism's basic tenets. The current reform, revitalization and liberalization are done as socialist endeavor, with the ultimate goal being the realization of communism.

As the historical process of building socialism with special Chinese characteristics goes forward, changes will occur in all concrete policies in response to actual situations. People's outlooks will be continually refreshed. But there can be no change in the direction of socialism, and faith in communism must remain steadfast. Only if we firmly establish long-range communist ideals and do our current work consciously can our endeavor proceed in the direction and on the correct track.

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EAST REGION

COMMUNIST IDEALS PRAISED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 85 p 1

[Commentary: "The Ideals of Communism Are Our Spiritual Pillar"]

[Text] Ideals of communism is a brilliant phrase which moves men's souls. How many are the people who have been drawn by it to heroic struggles and blood-letting sacrifices! In this new period, we are today engaged in carrying forward the four modernizations and the reform of the economy, but we still firmly raise high the lofty ideals of communism, which are the spiritual pillar and powerful force behind everything we do.

But some comrades feel this way: "We are practicing socialism. Practicing it in earnest should be enough. Why talk about ideals?" This viewpoint is incorrect. Communist ideals, built on the scientific theoretical system of Marxism as a foundation and attuned to the laws of socio-historical development, are not just an idealization of necessity; they are also a goal of the struggle for a higher order than mundane reality and a tremendous motive force given to men in their struggle to transform nature and society. Magnificent ideals give people a sense of complete hope in the future and make them gladly willing to struggle to bring them to bear. Countless revolutionary martyrs for the past ignored their own individual fates to struggle for political power, charge and shatter enemy positions and heroically mow down their foes. What did they rely upon? It was the lofty ideals of communism and their unshakeable faith in Marxism. In the period of socialist revolution and construction, there came forward a whole contingent and heroes, such as Lei Feng, Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu and Zhao Chun'e, who contributed every bit of their personal achievements and passion to the socialist endeavor. What they relied upon as well was the great ideal of the struggle for the cause of communism. Those who have ideals always aspire to have those ideals become reality at an early date. Those with the lofty ideals of communism can nurture a noble character and clearly see that their own endeavors are a part of the communist endeavor. They are able to strengthen their awareness and sense of responsibility for the revolution, incite the greatest revolutionary fervor and spirit of devotion among the people for socialist construction and struggle heroically for the realization of socialist modernization.

Other comrades feel this way. "As long as we emphasize the complete implementation of current policies, we need not stress communist ideals any more." The way they look at it, it is as though the current policies drafted for the realization of the four modernizations and long-term communist ideals are, like fire and water, in conflict with one another. This attitude is incorrect as well. Current party and state policies proceed from current levels of production, the production relations situation and the degree of people's ideological awareness. But they have been formulated within a guiding ideology which works toward the realization of communism's long-term ideals. Communism is not something which dropped down from the heavens. If communist ideals are to be realized, we must start by thoroughly and realistically implementing socialism's current policies. However, the correct implementation of current policy requires that one have communist ideals and that one make the relationship between current policies and communism's long-term goals a clear one. Only thus can one deeply understand the real nature of the party's and state's current policies and get a grasp on the correct direction in which these policies are to be implemented. If communist ideology is not the guide when current policies are being implemented, there may easily arise a one-sided understanding and a loss of direction with regard to them. For example, if communist ideals are ignored when implementing the policy of "distribution according to work," what may result is the attitude "however much money I make, that's how much work I will do," with profit and loss to the individual calculated down to the penny. In carrying out the policy of "opening up to the world," some may lump together the essence of socialism with that of capitalism, accepting capitalism's decadent elements along with the rest. This obviously means that if we ignore the ideals of communism, not only will current policies not be correctly implemented, but there will be no guarantee that we can hold to the socialist road. Of course, holding fast to communist ideals in no way implies that current policies should be changed; rather it is that current policies of socialism may thereby be better implemented and our endeavors may continue to advance without stopping toward the great goals of communism.

Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping spoke of the primary importance of ideals and discipline. Communist ideals are our spiritual pillar. If people lose heart, nothing will be able to be accomplished and the four modernizations will succeed only with much difficulty. We must vigorously proselytize the ideals of communism and let the flower of these beautiful communist ideals bloom in every heart. We must let the people bring their enthusiasm, initiative and creativity into full play in the four modernizations and make even greater contributions.

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EAST REGION

REFORMS IN STUDY OF POLITICS DISCUSSED

Dispersed and Concentrated

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 85 p 4

[Party Member Comment by Jiang Qi [5592 3825]: "My Views on Reforming the Study of Politics"]

[Text] When exploring the subject of reforms in the study of politics, some comrades recommend the elimination of the present study system from one with study times spread out to one with study times concentrated. I feel this is inappropriate. We should continue to stick to the principle of combining dispersed and concentrated study times. What is to be dispersed and what concentrated can be decided on the basis of what is being studied. For example, the first stage of study of the "CPC Central Committee Decision On Reform of the Economic System" could employ the method of taking turns to be released from work-time for study. Our unit has released 40 workers at one time for periods of 2 weeks, requiring somewhat over 2 years for all to get their turn. How can the study of this major document be dragged out for such a long time, when there will surely be new major documents which will come up for study during those two and one-half years, and then what will be done? Obviously, practice has demonstrated that concentrating a period of time for party members to have their turn studying "Basic Knowledge of the Party" and young workers their turn studying the "Reader in Politics" would be effective.

I am not saying that the current system for political study is a bad one; rather, that the method of study should be reformed. We cannot just read document after document and then begin discussions like a "trolley without tracks." Some comrades propose a switch from confined to open study and advocate going out to the factories and the countryside to study among the masses. Study should link theory up to reality, of course. But linking up to reality does not necessarily mean that all should go out to factories or to the countryside. "Time is money." Right now, whether it be the factories or the countryside you or I am running off to, how much time is going to be devoted to introductions and escorts? If a number of units go off on such open study, production, work, and study are bound to be affected.

I feel that the key to well-managed political study lies in the character and ability of high-level political and industrial cadres. We should rely on them

to make political study invigorating, attractive and relevant. Then the masses will gladly accept it, and study will have an impact.

More Low-Level Discretion

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 85 p 4

[Party Member Comment by Cai Yuanlai [5591 0337 0171]: "Study Should 'Be Open, Lively, and Seek Real Results'"]

[Text[The system of study for cadres in organizations all day on Saturdays is the traditional one set up during the fifties. It has a function to perform in upgrading cadre standards in political theory. Now, the quality of political study in some units is low and conventional. That is a fact. But we cannot eradicate the whole system just for that reason. Refusing to eat because one has once choked on food is not a good method.

I feel that political study now should be "open, lively, and seek real results." The key is to upgrade the quality of study.

Open means changing from the past practice of having study plans made at every level with no possibility of ever having all those plans realized. Superior levels should be able to recommend overall requirements for a specific period with individual units making arrangements concerning the topics for study, so that grass-roots units may have more effective autonomy over an organization of study which proceeds from actual conditions.

Lively means that the monotonous methods of the past must be changed, so that the half day of study every week is lively and well-used. Multileveled, multi-format, multitopic methods should be adopted to organize study.

Seeking real results means that what is studied and how it is studied should be in accordance with the requirements posed by the particular exigencies of the situation. Study should bring together the ideology of the unit and actual working conditions, and be geared toward improvements in standards, increases in knowledge, and real rewards.

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EAST REGION

STRENGTHENING DISSEMINATION OF SOCIALIST LEGAL SYSTEM URGED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 85 p 1

[Article by Shen Renfa [3088 0088 3127]: "Strengthening Dissemination of the Socialist Legal System: Standing Committee of Provincial People's Congress and Propaganda Department Invite Journalists to a Discussion Meeting"]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Jiangsu People's Congress and the Jiangsu Propaganda Department invited journalists and comrades in related areas to a discussion meeting held on the morning of 3 May to study the question of strengthening dissemination of the socialist legal system. Publishers, broadcasters, and local reporters for national newspapers attended the meeting, along with comrades in legal circles.

He Binghao [0149 0393 4110], Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu People's Congress presided at the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Standing Committee Chairman Chu Jiang [0328 3068] said that doing a good job of disseminating the legal system is an important measure for developing socialist democracy and a sound socialist legal system. At present, such phenomena as cadres and masses unfamiliar with the law, not understanding it, and not used to acting according to it or being comfortable with it are widespread. Consequently, dissemination of the legal system urgently needs strengthening to increase the people's concept of a legal system. Dissemination of the legal system goes hand in hand with dissemination of economic construction. The legal system reflects the objective demands of the economy and plays a role in assuring and promoting economic development. Dissemination of the legal system and of the economy should be linked together.

When it came time to discuss how this was to be done, Comrade Chu indicated that dissemination of the legal system should be linked closely to ideals, morality, culture, and disciplinary education. Dissemination and popularization of common sense concerning the constitution and basic laws should be systematically in place within 5 years. The fundamentally democratic system of the People's Congress should be disseminated, and reports about the Congress, its Standing Committee, and other activities should be well organized.

In their speeches at the meeting, Hu Fuming [5170 4395 2494] and Wang Xialin [3769 7209 2651], director and vice director of the Jiangsu Propaganda

Department, pointed out that strengthening of dissemination about the legal system is not merely a passive crime-prevention measure; it is more importantly a weapon for giving the broad masses of people a grasp on the law and preserving their own legitimate interests, for supervising work in all areas, and for managing the nation in accordance with the law. In what followed, they made concrete demands on news units on how to strengthen dissemination about the socialist legal system. They stressed the importance of cadres--especially those leading cadres at or above the county level--in education about, and propagation of, the legal system. They should make effective models which hold up units and individuals who have been conscientious in their observance of laws, criticize lawlessness, and move the whole of society toward acting in accordance with law. Styles should be diverse and lively.

Comrades from the news media attending the meeting were of the opinion that strengthening dissemination about the socialist legal system was unquestionably one of their responsibilities and expressed an interest in doing better work to raise understanding further and improve dissemination. Some comrades also proposed study of the legal system for cadres in provincial level organs and that publication of monographs about the law be stressed by publishing concerns.

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STRENGTHENING OF EDUCATION OF PARTY SPIRIT DISCUSSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 85 p 1

[Article by Zheng Shi [6774 1395]: "The Education for Strengthening Party Spirit Must Penetrate Party Rectification All the Way"]

[Text] The Shanghai municipal CPC committee summoned a meeting the other day for briefings by key units and the secretaries of 12 ward party committees on the status of their party rectification work. The meeting examined the party rectification work of the past and planned for the same for the future. The meeting was presided over by Second Secretary Hu LIjiao [5170 4539 2403] of the Shanghai municipal CPC committee.

After the briefing, the leadership comrades of the municipal party committee pointed out that to carry through the spirit of Bulletin No 12 of the Central Steering Committee, the units of Shanghai Municipality during the second stage of party rectification should grasp the education for strengthening party spirit as a prominent and important task and should coordinate party rectification closely with reform. On the guiding ideology during the second stage of party rectification, the instruction from the Central Committee was very definite, which was to eliminate through party rectification the harassments and obstacles to reform, to insure and propel reform and, through reform, to examine party rectification. The substance of the education on party spirit, according to Bulletin No 12 of the CPC Central Steering Committee, should mainly be the grasping of the party's fundamental aim, long-range idealistic education, education on the overall view and education on organization and discipline. During the process of party rectification, the realities in the host unit should be linked to the ideology of party members to penetrate all the way into education in these few areas.

In their speeches, the leadership comrades of the municipal party committee emphasized the need for all key unit party committees and ward party committees to strengthen their leadership in party rectification work, the key being that the party committee secretary should concentrate a certain amount of time and energy to grasp personally party

rectification work, and for a deputy secretary to devote full time to the work. The strength in the party rectification office, including that of the committee in investigation and verification of "the three kinds of persons" work should be earnestly reinforced. The small number of units which can hardly carry out party rectification due to sloppy leadership should have their leadership group adjusted.

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EAST REGION

LEFTIST EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES DESCRIBED

Criticism of Practices

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 85 p 1

[Interview with Ye Shang [0673 1424], director of the Shanghai Talent Research Society, by Wang Xiao'ou [3769 2556 7743]: "Reforms in Personnel Work Viewed Through the Dossier"]

[Text] The publication by this newspaper of the article "A Dossier That Makes a Person Wonder" on 13 April brought about a strong public response. Just recently, our reporter posed the same question to Ye Shang, director of the Shanghai Talent Research Society.

Ye Shang has been involved in organization and personnel work since the Yanan period. He came straight to the point with our reporter and said that the issue raised by the paper has broad significance. Problems with dossiers were affected by the long period of "leftist" ideology. Especially during the 10-year "Cultural Revolution," this problem became much more serious and complex. The time has come when a reform of personnel files work is inevitable.

Comrade Ye went on to discuss his views on a number of points concerning the work of personnel files.

First, personnel cadres must have professional knowledge and a scientific mind. Most of Shanghai's political work cadres have never had a professional education. As a result, educational levels are quite low, with only one in three having a college education. Moreover, over half of all such cadres have no more than an elementary education. This situation is ill-suited for the needs of the "four modernizations." Enthusiasm for study among personnel and political work cadres has been high in recent years. The organization of professional training for them has been going strong. But basic changes in the above situation cannot come overnight. Personnel cadres must have a spirit that seeks truth from facts. They must have a scientific mind. They must not be moved by unsubstantiated hearsay or by facts which are slanted. They must have the sense of responsibility and the ability to sift the true from the false and to analyze discriminatingly, so that the facts can come out and are then treated with the correct attitude. Otherwise, work in this complex area will be extremely difficult.

Second, the older dossiers must be straightened out further. Organizational requirements in this area are already clear, but the project is massive and not something that a small number of personnel work cadres can accomplish in a short period. According to those requirements, all unsubstantiated language and all erroneous conclusions from the various political movements must be completely eliminated. The dossiers of the past were entirely devoted to politics, which were invariably influenced by "leftist" ideology. With regard to family background, some cite nothing but the family's class status. Others construe social relations incorrectly. Some drag non-political or even fabricated issues into a rigid political context. All of this has an unwonted negative impact, and some have had serious consequences. There has to be a new understanding of relations with outsiders and with Taiwan and Hong Kong. Personal narratives written by individuals in the past should be permitted to be rewritten by the person with a new outlook, as long as strict historical facts remain the basis. New personnel dossiers can be based on old ones which have been cleaned up, with more attention to details and with an overall scientific method of examination.

Third, there should be supplementary professional dossiers. Little was said in the old dossiers about professional levels; most never even mentioned them. All that the dossier included was a person's schooling, which is obviously insufficient. There should be a record of actual educational levels, professional knowledge, mental capacity, capacity for expression and administrative ability. For leading cadres, there should also be a record of policy-making and planning ability, organizational and leadership abilities and ability to manage people to get things done. The dossier should also include real accomplishments and contributions, and political and professional dossiers should be integrated in an organic way.

Fourth, the language used in dossiers should be reserved and accurate. The description should fit the person and not be a stereotype. Strong and weak points and comparisons should be expressed accurately. The reader should be able to recognize the person's special characteristics, main features and character so that misapprehensions will be prevented.

Comrade Ye further emphasized that the whole range of influences from the "class struggle as key link" of the past, consent or lack of consent to rectification and offenses against others to questions of acquaintances, factions, cliques and looking at others through colored glasses must all be eliminated. Of course, these abuses of the past were not the work of any one individual or group of individuals; rather, they were the composite results of many factors. Issues addressed in dossiers should deal in facts, not personalities. They should look to the future and be treated with an affirmative attitude.

As the interview was closing, Comrade Ye gave the reporter a copy of his new book "My Views on Issues Concerning Talent" and summarized them by saying that all in all, reforms in personnel work should deal with people in a way which cherishes, fosters, recognizes and utilizes talent for the four modernizations.

Employment Practices Noted

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Mai Mang [7796 5345]: "A Dossier That Makes A Person Wonder: Is 'Reporting the Bad News But Not the Good' Happen Just Here or Is It a Common Occurrence?"]

[Text] Not long ago, we visited a number of personnel departments concerning some transfers and arrangements for a group of younger cadres. This proved to be quite an eye-opener. It would do no harm to note a few of our experiences here, characterizing them with the popular expression "everybody loves a good story, and those with doubts can look further." We offer it for our readers to ponder for themselves.

When we had revealed our reasons for coming to a certain personnel department, the cadre escorting us responded: "Maybe this comrade has 'talent,' 'virtue,' however, is the problem." He continued: "He ignores directions and boasts of his own talent. His whole attitude is not very good. He's a thief and a fighter." At this point he took out the dossier of the comrade in question. Leafing through the pages, he handed it to us, saying: "Hey, it's all here. Take a look for yourself."

The man's words were not mistaken. A conduct report on the comrade in question from kindergarten clearly stated that "this child is naughty and does not listen to what aunti says."

Comments of an elementary school instructor set it out in black and white: "He took a classmate's pencil and eraser."

A middle school graduation report reads: "He has gotten into fights with his classmates."

A certificate of completion of apprenticeship reads: "He likes to show off, and often takes issue with the views of leaders."

"Doesn't that make him a thief and a fighter?" responded the cadre with a look of self-satisfied glee.

We answered: "This comrade knows two foreign languages. He has published award-winning articles in science and technology. Why doesn't the dossier mention these facts?"

"There's nothing to that," the comrade responded. "I have no idea of his foreign language proficiency, since the dossier just lists diplomas. We were not the organization which put in for his awards. It's nothing to us."

After listening to this personnel cadre's introduction and explanation, what was left for us to say?

For a number of other younger cadres, although their dossiers were not as "detailed" or "lively," they all shared one common characteristic: a record of "bad news" but not "good news." Take a look. Ideological comments from the various political movements saying that he criticized himself "from the higher plane of principle and two-line struggle" and "touched his very soul" are still in there. A number of mistaken conclusions from the "Cultural Revolution" are still there as well--some of which are complete frame-ups. Only materials which describe their talents, ambitions and actual contributions are missing. All people have strong as well as weak points. A fair dossier should objectively record both. This is theoretically self-evident. But we still have places where dossier materials and personnel work have still not shaken off the disbelief in one's fellow comrades wrought by "leftist" influences, so that every snippet of an "error" or "shortcoming" in a person's background is endlessly recorded in one's dossier, while the real-life works and contributions of a person are shunted off to one side. This sort of dossier-keeping and personnel work cannot be doing much for our work on the four modernizations, indeed!

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EAST REGION

POLICY IMPROVEMENT, 'COUNTER STRATEGIES' ANALYZED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Xu Jinigen [6079 6930 2704]: "Analyzing 'Counter Strategies': Improving Policies"]

[Text] Among unhealthy obstructionist tendencies, the situation in which "those above have their policies and we below have our counter strategies" has been exposed as a major problem. No one acting as a Communist Party member, state cadre or responsible person in an enterprise should ever be permitted to find loopholes in state policies or engage in "counter strategies" of one sort or another which legitimize unhealthy tendencies. This is obviously true.

But mundane affairs are complicated. The situation in which "those above have their policies and we below have our counter strategies" reflects one feature of the unhealthy new tendencies, But does it also reflect the fact that our policies, regulation and so forth are still far from perfect? "Counter strategies" are nothing but methods and schemes for dealing with our policies by finding loopholes and gaps in them. For this reason, on the one hand we should firmly and clearly oppose these "counter strategies"; on the other, we should conscientiously study and analyze them to find out what loopholes these various "counter strategies" take advantage of. From then on we can fill those loopholes and gradually make our policies better. This seems both necessary and urgent. Toward those using "counter strategies" to deal with policies, we should feel indignation and strengthen reeducation. But the imperfections in our policies and regulations which have already been exposed should not be ignored. As long as we conscientiously and continuously perfect our policies, the lifespan of these "counter strategies" will be a short one.

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EAST REGION

PROVINCIAL UNITED FRONT THEORETICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY FORMED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 85 p 1

[Article by Zhou Boqian [6650 0130 0467]: "Provincial United Front Theoretical Research Society Slated For Formation, Will Explore Theoretical and Practical Issues"]

[Text] The establishment of the Jiangsu United Front Theoretical Research Society was announced on 28 April. This society was formed as a result of elections held at the All-provincial United Front Theoretical Work Meeting, which closed on 30 April. The honorary society president is Bao Houchang [0545 0624 2490], the president is Jiang Zonglu [5592 1350 7627] and the vice presidents are Liang Shangren [2733 1424 0086], Zhou Weigao [6650 4850 7559], Chen Shaohui [7115 4801 6540] and Zhou Weixun [6650 4850 6598]. Advisors include Ding Guangxun [0002 0342 6064], Ding Yichen [0002 3015 1820], Wang Zhaoquan [3769 2507 6898], Deng Haoming [6772 8504 2494], Ye Xuzhao [0673 5171 2600], Chen Liang [7115 5328], Chen Minzhi [7115 2404 0037], Lu Xunru [7120 1852 1172], Ji Yixian [1323 0001 0341], Gao Juefu [7559 6030 2421] and Mei Cun [2734 2625]. The board of directors of the society consists of 40 members. The aim of the society is to hold to the principle of theory connected to practice, guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and make contributions to implement the guiding principle of letting 100 flowers bloom and 100 schools of thought contend, to exert efforts in the search for major topics in the theory and practice of the united front, to further the science of the united front, to bolster and develop the broadest patriotic united front, to realize the overall mission of China's new period, to complete the great work of uniting the fatherland, to oppose hegemonism and to preserve world peace.

This All-provincial United Front Theoretical Work Meeting heard 38 papers in all and 12 comrades engaged in a general exchange in a free, lively and democratic atmosphere. Each offered personal opinions concerning numerous basic and religious issued encountered in the new period for the united front, all of which greatly enlightened the comrades attending the meeting.

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EAST REGION

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL BEATS, INJURES STUDENTS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 85 p 2

[Article: "Dawenkou Watch Electronics Vocational School Beats Students; Taian Prefectural and Municipal CPC Committee Conducts Serious Investigation To Deal With This Case"]

[Text] Editor's Note: The establishment of vocational schools has been enthusiastically pursued in all areas to upgrade educational levels among youth. This is an effective way of meeting the needs of the Four Modernizations and nurturing all kinds of specialized talent. However, it must also be pointed out that some people have taken advantage of the ardent desires of these youth to seek knowledge. Such people are only interested in making money, swindling and bluffing, and like the Dawenkou Watch Electronics Technical School, which exists in name only, cheated these youth in search of knowledge. This is something society should condemn.

The problem of cheating and physical abuse of students at Dawenkou Watch Electronics Technical School has already been taken care of in a serious fashion. The unit approving its creation has learned a lesson from it. Schools which, upon examination, prove inadequate in equipment and teacher salaries are not to be approved. Those already in existence should be reorganized. Those cheating students and existing only as money-making ventures should be ordered closed.

At approximately 5 pm on 2 February, 68 students carrying their own luggage and shivering in the cold appeared outside the Taian prefectural committee offices asking to see the person in charge. They accused the Dawenkou Watch Electronics Technical School of the illegal conduct of cheating and physically abusing them. The First Deputy Secretary, Comrade Zhang Renjing [1728 0088 2417] immediately left the meeting he

was attending to listen to their complaints. That very evening, an inquiry consisting of members of the Taian Prefectural Committee's local office, information and inquiry branch, industry and commerce department, education department, and public security department was organized. In the course of its investigation it clearly ascertained that the situation as outlined by the students was basically true.

On 15 October 1984, Pei Dunchen [5952 2415 3819], branch party secretary for the Agricultural Mechanization Corporation at the offices of the district of Dawenkow in Taian, requested permission to set up a technical school for watch electronics in the name of that corporation with the district office and with the departments of education and public security of Taian. The approving units made no investigation of whether conditions for setting up a school had been met before stamping its approved report. The school then in order to attract students began advertising widely for students in the following unbridled manner: "This school is fully equipped, has a wealth of experience and convenient living arrangements. Students come from all over the country. Classes are held every day. Education and technical ability guaranteed; and those still not proficient at the end of the term will have additional training free of charge." Young people from Hebei, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Anhui, and Shandong in search of knowledge descended upon the school. Each student was charged 120 yuan upon arrival; and each was assigned to one of four henchmen for supervision, so that they lost their freedom of movement. Neither the secretary nor the headmaster ever came to the school. Most classes were taught by the instructor Ma Peizeng from the Zhifang joint middle school. Instructor Ma, however, was a language teacher with no experience in electronics at all. The school had ostensibly hired four instructors; in fact, there was only one high school teacher. The other three were temporary appointees off the job more than they were on it. There were periods of up to 7 and 8 days when no classes were held. When the students were actually in class, there was no audiovisual equipment. The soldering irons, wire, and welding rods used by students in class had to be purchased by the students from the school at inflated prices. Students were housed in a tractor barn with an uneven floor, open to the wind on all sides. The place was unbearably filthy and fetid, and there were no mattresses. Students had nothing to eat but mantou and a pan of wilted cabbage which had been cooked up. Students were charged 30 cents for every jin of grain used in the mantou, and the weights they received were short. Students unwilling to eat in the dining hall were obliged to steal out to snack shops around the corner. If they were discovered they were charged 5 yuan. Students no longer able to bear these conditions and wanting to withdraw were threatened and beaten. Student Wang Xianhua from Zou County mentioned that he wished to withdraw. He was beaten under the direction of Dean Wang Sheng until his neck bled. Student Liu Xuexian of Xinqin County in Jiangsu and several classmates were beaten about the face until they bled for requesting that a teacher be sent to conduct class. A total of eight students were beaten in just the first 2 months. The Dean, Wang Sheng, not only beat the students; he also molested a female student, who became pregnant and was severely traumatized.

In light of this situation, the Taian municipal committee issued the following decisions after study: (1) The Dawenkou Watch Electronics Technical School was to be closed immediately. Those in charge were to be thoroughly investigated. Tuition and living expenses were to be reimbursed by the school for all students, based upon their date of matriculation, after which they would be escorted to the train station. (2) Nominal damages were to be paid by school authorities and those who had participated in the beatings to their victims. Dean Wang Sheng was to be tried by the Public Security Bureau. (3) The city departments of education and of industry and commerce were to conduct a full scale investigation and reorganization of the city's technical schools. Those not passing muster must close immediately. The students who had lodged the complaint expressed satisfaction with the way this case was prosecuted.

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EAST REGION

ACADEMIC FREEDOM QUESTIONS PROBED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 85 p 4

[Commentary by Wu Yongfu [0702 3057 3940]: "Probing the Question of Academic Freedom"]

[Text] The question of academic freedom has been a persistent concern of Shanghai's social scientists and a frequent topic of recent discussion in Shanghai's theoretical circles. In the latter part of March, some 30-odd Shanghai social science workers convened for a wide-ranging discussion into the question of academic freedom, for the sake of breathing new life into academic studies and making philosophy and social science better able to serve the four modernizations. What follows is a synopsis of some leading opinions arising from these discussions.

Understanding What Academic Freedom Implies

Some comrades feel that academic freedom should be a basic principle for the growth of academic research. Implementation of this principle may lead to the expansion of human intelligence, mobilize the enthusiasm of intellectuals and promote a flourishing of the social sciences. From this perspective, academic freedom is a means. But it is also an end in itself--it is an organic part of social ideological freedom as a whole. If we are to build a strong, modern socialist nation with a high level of civilization and democracy, academic freedom is one of the major features of that high level of democracy.

Some comrades feel that academic freedom is the central link in respecting knowledge and human talent and is the core issue in implementing policies concerning intellectuals. Freedom is a wide-ranging concept which can be understood from three perspectives: human behavior, politics and philosophy. From the standpoint of human behavior, a person is in control of one's self; politically, it means the masses control their own fate; and philosophically, it is retransformation in the wake of inexorable knowledge and in the face of the objective world. Academic freedom allows those who work with their minds to explore truths, comprehend necessity and restructure the world without fear. It is the most basic form of respect for knowledge and human talent.

Some comrades feel that academic freedom is different from the philosophical use of the term and encompasses more than just the question of leadership

styles: it refers primarily to a political climate in which the environment for free exploration by academic and theoretical workers is a favorable one. Its opposite is cultural autocracy. For example, there was the practice of "comprehensive dictatorship" during the 10 years of unrest, under which ideology was confined and "10,000 horses stood mute." Academic freedom was out of the question. Now, what we are exploring is a road toward socialist construction with special Chinese characteristics, a road which those who came before us never traveled. So we must advocate free exploration in theoretical research.

Some comrades have suggested that if we are to clarify what is implied by academic freedom, we must first set straight what "freedom" means. The capitalist class has taken freedom and equality as its watchwords, but real freedom and equality belong to the proletariat. As stated clearly by Marx in the third volume of "Capital": "this natural realm of necessity shall expand as man develops." "Freedom within this framework can only refer to socialized man and to producers allied with one another." The "Communist Manifesto" also points out that communist society "shall be of such a collective form that the free development of each and every individual shall be the condition for the free development of all." We cannot evade freedom. Moreover, we should hold its banner high. For some in the past, any mention of freedom meant "reckless action." This is confused logic and is just the same kind of logic as that is encountered in one of Chekhov's stories, where someone heard that the death penalty was being abolished and worried that anyone could then go around committing murder.

How To Bring About Academic Freedom

In the opinion of some comrades, academic freedom is a dynamic system of ideas, which includes freedom to choose and to discuss academic research and the ability to publicize research results as a complete process. Academic research and theoretical explorations should serve the four modernizations; the results of these endeavors should not be hidden in some drawer for one's own enjoyment. For this reason, there must be more than political and economic guarantees. All sorts of conditions must be created for intellectuals engaged in academic research to write and publish--conditions which are enacted into law.

Some comrades feel that the realization of academic freedom now requires that various muddled ideas be overcome: (1) Placing academic freedom in opposition to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. This fails to take into account the fact that the advocacy of academic freedom is really a major means to uphold and develop Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. (2) Placing academic freedom in opposition to the implementation of policy. This overlooks the fact that theory is the foundation for policy formation and that even theoretical research which is immature may have an impact on policy formation. That is to say, even the best of policies in theoretical terms must be appraised through practice. (3) Equating academic freedom with so-called "liberalization." This ignores the fact that differing academic points of view must gradually come around to unification through free discovery and through practice. Different schools of thought and differing viewpoints should be permitted, and any attempts to use administrative methods to force unanimity

would be harmful. (4) Placing academic freedom in opposition to the maintenance of discipline. This overlooks the fact that freedom and discipline are mutually supportive and mutually attained and that advocacy of academic freedom in itself contains the elements of an observance of regulations and discipline.

Some comrades note that Einstein thought that freedom has two facets--"external freedom" and "freedom of thought." This makes sense. As far as "external freedom" is concerned, all the various elements, and especially leading sectors, should work to create favorable conditions for the development of free academic discussion and should provide forums and retreats for academic discussions, etc. "Freedom of thought" requires that theoretical workers themselves have a sense of social responsibility, good study styles and a spirit which fearlessly seeks the truth.

Some comrades believe that concrete methods for creating a good atmosphere for free discussion in theoretical circles can involve a number of discussion styles which differ in level and scope. Some problems can be discussed in open forums over a wide range. Other discussions may take place in academic journals or at academic conventions. Still others may be discussed in a narrower setting with a full exchange of opinions. Expressions of opinion should take their impact on society into consideration, and proper discipline should be observed. These comrades feel that advocacy of academic freedom does not mean that criticism and self-criticism will not be developed, but that these will be conducted more accurately and more frequently. Criticism and rebuttal, support for what is correct and revision of what is incorrect should be a normal and everyday part of free inquiry. Theoretical workers should welcome this sort of criticism.

Revitalize Academic Climate and Probe Real-life Issues

The "Decision of the Central Committee of the CPC Concerning Reform of S&T [Science and Technology] Systems" directed that "if S&T talent is to be truly respected, free academic inquiry and discussion must be guaranteed so that people can search for truth without fear." Participants at this meeting all agreed that this was meant to encourage workers in the social as well as the natural sciences. One comrade noted that an overview of the history of cultural development reveals that the periods in which culture and science developed were those in which a number of schools coexisted and academic discussions were comparatively lively. The pre-Qin debates of the Hundred Schools, the free exchange of academic views of the Wei-Jin Period and the cultural exchanges between China and abroad during the High Tang Period all contributed to the academic vigor and social development of China in ancient times. We should now take into account the fact that conditions for academic development are better now than at any time since Liberation and that the academic climate should be further revitalized. We should seek truth without fear and strive to probe the new situation and new issues facing socialist modernization, arrive at theoretical answers which are scientific and use these answers to guide the rapidly developing social changes.

Some comrades feel that Shanghai has been in recent history a window for a blending of Chinese and Western cultures and has always been an active forum for ideas. The NEW YOUTH magazine of the May Fourth Period was published here. In the thirties, moreover, leftist culture developed from a foundation built in Shanghai. In today's new period in socialist construction, as China's urban center with a multiplicity of functions, Shanghai should have an even livelier and more vital level of academic research and theoretical inquiry. Expansion of free academic inquiry and discussion is bound to give social science the role it should have in socialist modernization.

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EAST REGION

VILLAGE PARTY SECRETARY ACCUSED OF ABUSING SCHOOL TEACHER

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 85 p 4

[Letter to the editor from Li Tonghua, teacher in the Handing Elementary School in Lixing County: "Zhang Bingyou Takes Revenge; Li Tonghua Tries To Protest His Unjust Treatment"]

[Text] Comrade Editor:

I am an elementary school teacher. Zhang Bingyou [1728 3521 0645], party secretary in my own Lilou Village, Mengcheng County, aided by certain village cadres, detained me for 51 days because I exposed his illegal theft and embezzlement for tax monies. This was a disaster both to me and to my family and has affected my teaching. I have repeatedly told this to the relevant provincial, prefectural and county departments over the past year and a half, but Zhang Bingyou is still free and beyond the law. He has still not been brought to justice and even now has an attitude of extreme arrogance.

During the first half of 1983, Zhang Bingyou used his position to make a block purchase of 51 tons of urea at 18 yuan per bag which he later sold at 36 yuan per bag, making a great profit. When I accused him of this, he was ordered to pay a surtax of over 810 yuan. Because of this, Zhang Bingyou developed a seething hatred for me. One day when he and the local commander of the people's militia ran into me, Zhang gave the commander a look, and the commander immediately turned to me and said, "Li Tonghua, village head Liu Tihuo is looking for you." I was taken into the village, and merely for this, Zhang Bingyou was able to use his position to charge me with slander against a cadre and make me into an object to attack without any investigation by the village cadre department. Aided and abetted by certain village cadres, he had me sent to Detention Center No 2 in Sanyi Village. To keep me incarcerated, Zhang Bingyou trumped up some 10 baseless charges that I had "taken drugs, committed rape, harbored criminals, received stolen goods, violated family planning, abused five indigent elderly people and participated in a theft ring." While my freedom of movement was restricted in the detention center, I was visited twice by the schoolmaster, who was refused admittance on both occasions. Moreover, I was tormented there and suffered all sorts of insults, and they forced me to about without a shirt like a "country bumpkin." The village subchief He Zhaobei also extorted a confession from

me, as a result of which my spirits became erratic. Because the village cadres were afraid I would die in the detention center, they finally released me for medical treatment on 10 October.

I was detained for 51 days. The work of enrolling new students was delayed for a month and a half. Over 100 new students were held back in the previous grade. The serious nervous trauma I suffered left me unable to work for over a year. I have not yet received a cent in compensation for the wages I lost in detention and in pressing my case with the authorities or for my medical expenses, nor have I recouped the more than 800 yuan I have paid out as expenses exacted for permission to speak with authorities. Zhang Bingyou also said that he was after my eldest son, who became frightened and fled. Zhang also intimidated the go-between to break off an engagement between my son and his fiancée. With all my relatives paying visits to the authorities, the wheat crop is down more than 3,000 jin, and the cow has crushed to death her newborn calf.

Since my release from detention, I have visited Beijing, the provincial committee, the provincial discipline committee, the prefectural committee and the offices of ANHUI RIBAO. The leaders at all levels have shown a great deal of attention and have pressed the county to settle the matter swiftly. The investigation revealed that it had been only through the aid of concerned village cadres in league with Zhang Bingyou that charges had been fabricated against me. Because of this, the county committee made a decision to rehabilitate me, but due to the inaction of individual cadres on the village party committee, nothing was done.

It was only after I made two more trips to the prefectural authorities that I was finally rehabilitated by the village. Subsequently, the county discipline committee decided to revoke Zhang Bingyou's party membership and to pay me for my money damages. But the village sent someone to the county committee to intervene and prevent the issuance of the writ. It was not until I made another visit to both the provincial and the prefectural committees that the writ was issued. Still, nothing has been done about the cadres in Sanyi Village, nor have I yet received a penny of compensation for my money damages.

Who is Zhang Bingyou, after all? He started off as a bookkeeper in the Lilou East Brigade, but was discharged for theft. He was one of many cadres dragged into the party during the "Cultural Revolution." Later on, he embezzled 420 yuan from a public laborer and, as a result, was given a sharp reprimand by the party in 1977. Still, the money was never returned. In the spring of 1983 he embezzled 524 yuan from a bridge-building fund and a family-planning fund. Even in the midst of the investigation in the spring of 1984 he had the gall to embezzle over 140 yuan from taxes and bought 82 fattened hogs in September of the same year, while evading 1,000 yuan in taxes, and also illegally resold hog coupons [2084 1311] to farmers who had not yet fulfilled their assigned procurement quotas of 41 yuan each. Up to now, this still has not been investigated.

Based on the above facts, I request that Zhang Bingyou be brought to justice, that the cadres involved in Sanyi Village undergo party discipline and that my money damages be paid according to the relevant regulations. Li Tonghua [2621 0681 5478]

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EAST REGION

COMMUNIST IDEALS, EDUCATION IN DISCIPLINE STRESSED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Zhaocheng [3769 0340 2052]: "Shandong CPC Propaganda Department Holds Meeting of Prefectural and Municipal Propaganda Directors, Calls For Firm Grasp On Communist Ideals and Disciplinary Education"]

[Text] The Shandong CPC Propaganda Department recently held a meeting of propaganda directors from all prefectures and municipalities, and large enterprise propaganda department and section chiefs in Jinan to conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech to the National Meeting on S&T Work, which had focused on the study of strengthening communist ideals and education in discipline.

The meeting recognized that strengthening communist ideals and education in discipline has been the guiding ideology which has been steadfastly supported by the party and the nation. It is a fundamental principle which must be abided by in establishing socialism with Chinese characteristics. The current stress on conscientious grasp of ideals and disciplinary education is poignantly appropriate and has major significance for us in maintaining the correct course in structural reform of the economy and strengthening socialist spiritual civilization under the new situation. This major task must be thoroughly grasped on the ideological and propaganda front.

The meeting emphasized that the current strengthening of ideals and disciplinary education should lead the cadres and masses to see clearly the relationship between reforms and realization of great long-term ideals, fortify ideals and faith in communism, correctly manage the relationship between the parts and the whole and between the immediate and the long term, be conscious of service to the interests of the whole and over the long term, and placing the interests of the party and the nation ahead of all others. They should deepen understanding of the guiding policies of opening up to the outside and revitalization at home, clarify the fact that the measures we have adopted in such areas as liberalization, revitalization, and reform are all geared toward developing the socialist economy. In ascertaining how to establish socialist modernization, steadfast support for the policy of grasping the two civilizations together is necessary consciously to prevent infiltration by the decadent ideology of capitalism.

The meeting sought to have all levels bring ideals and disciplinary education together with propaganda education into the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, propaganda education into the socialist legal system, and with such activities as the five topics, the four beauties, and the three loves, and to have all effective methods used to make ideals and disciplinary education lively, concrete, realistic, and fully effective.

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EAST REGION

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON CORRECTING NEW UNHEALTHY TRENDS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Shandong Government and Disciplinary Committee Issue "Notice" to All Provincial Departments Demanding Clear Results In Correcting New Unhealthy Trends by the End of March"]

[Text] In order that leading organs may set the example in furthering implementation of the whole gamut of CPC Central Committee and State Council directives calling for swift correction of new unhealthy trends while ensuring smooth progress in reforms in the make-up of the economy, the provincial government and Disciplinary Committee recently issued a joint circular demanding that all departments show clear results in correcting these trends by the end of March.

The circular demands that: (1) leaders of all departments and units should further study and improve their understanding of the whole gamut of major CPC Central Committee, State Council, Central Commission for guiding party consolidation and provincial Disciplinary Commission directives and implement measures to swiftly correct the new unhealthy trends. Clear results must be shown by the end of March. (2) Leading cadres at all levels should start by correcting these trends among themselves and those around them, and set a good example for subordinates. (3) They should adhere closely to actual conditions, be resourceful in their methods, and give the broad mass of party members, cadres and staff their whole-hearted commitment to education in service to the people, in the nature, style, and discipline of the party, in heeding the overall picture and assuring that partial interests are subordinated to overall interests, and in consciously correcting and stopping all new unhealthy trends. (4) They should go further in investigating unhealthy trends in their own departments and systems, and adopt realistic and vigorous measures to make corrections rapidly. Party and government organs and cadres now violating business and management regulations and have set up business, must rectify themselves in accordance with the 3 December 1984 decision of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. Personally granted expenditures for clothing and uniforms should be handled strictly in accordance with State Council and provincial government regulations, and accounts requiring repayment should be basically settled by the end of June. Repayment plans for superfluous awards, subsidies

and material perquisites should be drafted quickly and scrupulously implemented. Unauthorized promotion, reliance on position, official subsidies, and floating wages must be halted immediately. Excessive price increases harming the rights of consumers must be strictly controlled. Use of public funds for entertainment and gifts which violate regulations must be firmly corrected. Auditing, finance, pricing, industrial and commercial departments should base themselves on work already done and continue to strengthen leadership in their own areas, transfer personnel, and work diligently to further get to the root of the problem, keep up with events, study policies, inspect, supervise and implement corrections. Labor and personnel departments should organize special task forces to oversee investigation and correction of excessive wage increases. (6) All sectors must conscientiously summarize the lessons and experiences of their investigations and corrections, set up and amplify rules and regulations, block loopholes which give rise to new unhealthy tendencies, and ensure the smooth progress of structural reform of the economy.

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EAST REGION

CIRCULAR ISSUED PROHIBITING LOTTERIES, SOLICITATIONS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Municipal Government Issues Circular Setting Forth Concrete Regulations Prohibiting Further Selling of Lottery Tickets of Solicitation of Contributions; Those Already in Use To Be Halted Immediately and Abolished"]

[Text] In order to implement the "State Council Notice Prohibiting Excessive Use of Awards and Solicitations," the municipal government a few days ago issued a circular concerning putting to a halt all kinds of excessive awards and solicitations and abolishing all those lottery tickets, prize tickets, and "gift coupons" now in circulation, and formulated concrete regulations for strengthening controls over lotteries and solicitations.

The Shanghai government decided: local or outside industrial and commercial enterprises and institutions setting up any form of lottery sales within the city or who distribute or offer for sale any form of lottery or prize ticket, "gift coupon," or engage in any other form of lottery activities without first receiving approval from the municipal government committee of office handling such matters or from a local branch of the People's Bank of China shall cease such activities immediately; and all such activities are to be stopped.

Regulations for how abolishment is to be conducted include: All lottery sales and issuance of lottery tickets and prize tickets, and all awards and prizes which had already been conducted prior to the issuance of the State Council "Notice" shall clear accounts for all prize monies and prizes. Those for which tickets had been issued prior to issuance of the State Council "Notice" but for which prizes have yet to be awarded shall, with approval of the department handling such matters request a bank to handle selection of winners in the manner originally set, with results to be notarized by public notary. Results of winnings shall be publicized only at the location issuing tickets and shall not be listed or broadcast. Where only a portion of tickets had been distributed before issuance of the "Notice," issuance shall cease immediately and for all tickets already sold, tickets shall be redeemed from ticket holders at their actual value. Where prizes have already been purchased, a conversion rate for tickets may be established, after which refunds shall be made to consumers.

All units engaging in lottery activities shall make a record of sales figures and all forms of remuneration and income, which are not to be distributed privately. "Gift coupons" which have not been sold according to regulations shall be abolished and all monies returned.

The municipal government has ordered that: Henceforth no unit within the city shall be allowed to engage in or act for others engaging in lottery sales for commodities; nor is any unit or individual to engage in solicitation of contributions for awards. In principle, no one in artistic and sporting circles shall henceforth sell tickets for prizes or have award-winning competitions. "Gift coupons" may be sold on a limited trial basis only at the Shanghai Number 1 and Number 10 Department Stores, and shall be sold only to individuals and not to units. No unit shall be allowed to issue such currency convertible items as "purchase coupons," "goods pickup coupons," or "cash value coupons."

Some cultural and sporting activities promoted by units seeking to develop capital for their own endeavors may adopt appropriate methods for lottery ticket sales which are premised upon the precondition that the interests of the state and the masses remain unaffected; however, approval of the municipal government must be granted. Approval for trial-run collection of funds for awards by those promoting social welfare projects may still be turned over from the government to the Shanghai branch of the People's Bank of China, but such activities must not be done on a wide basis. All distributions or offerings by central departments or other provinces within Shanghai must have the approval of the State Council of the local provincial or municipal government. For any distributions or tenders of lottery tickets and lottery sales which have not yet been approved, printing units may not continue to print, news organs may not post advertisements, selling units may not make sales, public notaries may not notarize, and banks may not select winners. Those violating municipal government regulations shall be investigated and prosecuted and charges will be lodged against those responsible.

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EAST REGION

MISTREATMENT OF ELDERLY CRITICIZED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 85 p 4

[Letter to the editor from Wu Shuzhen of Changlingqiao, Yansi District, Xi County: "Father Dies a Tragic Death; Son is Unfilial; Who Cares?"]

[Text] Comrade Editor:

I am old, sick and sinking fast. Left without other recourse, I am obliged to write to you to accuse my unfilial son of tormenting and ruining me.

I have five sons, all of whom are grown. The second and the fourth were married out. Being old and ill and having lost the ability to work, my husband and I way back in 1979 held a family reunion and asked for parental support. But my eldest son Zheng Zhenxin [6774 2182 9515] suggested that no support be considered until we had distributed our property, after which a decision whether to provide support would be made. Over the years, four of our sons have fulfilled their obligations, while the eldest has provided nothing. My husband suffered an aneurysm in early 1983 and was hospitalized, and our eldest son and his father were reconciled. Of course the two of us were thrilled. But after my husband had been treated and seemed to be getting better and it seemed that he was not going to die soon, this son reverted to his old ways and not only refused support but got the third son to go along with him in refusing to support us. My husband was sensitive to the cold and wanted a dogskin coat. Our eldest son went to have one made, which actually cost 1.5 yuan, but he cheated us out of 5 yuan for it. Our eldest and third sons also took over our own garden plot. Last year during the drought, they drained the water from our rice paddies into their own. Because of all this, we repeatedly took our case to the village and township government and the Yansi courts, but because the eldest son has connections with certain cadres through his in-laws, the issue has never been solved. We tried to make a living by dismantling and selling an addition to our house which my husband himself had built and in which our eldest son raised pigs and stored trash. Before we did so, we passed word through the village chief to our eldest sons who drove off the pigs and removed the trash. But just as we were requesting someone to come and dismantle the shed, our eldest son instigated his wife and children to steal the tiles, which were destroyed from their climbing on the roof.

My husband heard the noise, took his cane and arrived at the scene. But they broke his cane and beat him; when I came to pick him up, I felt a blow to my head and fell unconscious. All the time this was going on, my daughter-in-law was scolding us, right up until my husband finally breathed his last.

After my husband passed away, I discovered a note he had left dated 14 May of last year while going through his things. He had written that "they conspired with outsiders to oppress and mistreat us. When we were sick, they pushed us even further along toward our death. It is difficult to imagine the torment and suffering they have put us through. So that we may live and find release from their torment, I hereby announce to the village organization, township government, Xi County procuratorate, ANHUI RIBAO, RENMIN RIBAO and HUIZHOU BAO that I am breaking off relations with my son and that they [as published] shall henceforth have no rights of inheritance over my goods and properties, nor shall they participate in funeral services for their parents."

I feel that had our problem been heeded earlier by the concerned departments, my husband would not have suffered this tragic death. But even now, these departments are the same as always. I have repeatedly asked the county police station to do something, but the officials there just rap the desk and lecture and intimidate me, saying that they are going to lock me up. Poor me, with my heart condition and my high blood pressure. They have taken one life; do they now want to take another? This is why I have written to your newspaper, in the hopes that you will find me justice. Wu Shuzhen [0702 3219 1297].

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16 August 1985

EAST REGION

FREEDOM TO WRITE, SMALL PAPERS DISCUSSED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Qin Mu and Others Interviewed During Visit to United States, Discuss Freedom To Write and Small Papers"]

[Text] According to reports of the CHINA NEWS AGENCY, the famous Chinese writer Qin Mu [4440 3668], poet Yan Chen [0917 7115] and youth novelist Tie Ning [6993 0413], in the United States at the invitation of the U.S.-China Artistic Exchange Center, received reporters for an interview on 28 April at their quarters in the Gaofeng Hotel in New York City concerning questions of interest to foreign literacy circles.

A reporter asked: "Many small papers have begun to appear in China. We hear that some have been prohibited from publishing. Does this contradict the freedom to write?"

Qin Mu responded that limitations placed on the publication and distribution of a few vulgar and pornographic small papers have nothing to do with the freedom to write. Some of China's small papers are catering to the base interests of a segment of the masses and have adopted a philistine attitude toward literature. Chinese writers have never recognized such things as literacy art. There really have to be some preconditions for the freedom to write. Freedom to write without any such preconditions whatsoever does not exist anywhere in the world. We are opposed to small papers which advocate nothing but "striking the pillow with one's fist" and we are against pornographic and terrorist small papers." But this is not to imply that we are opposed to all small papers. For example, there is one called WEEKEND in Guangdong with a circulation of over 1 million which has been welcomed by readers at home and abroad.

A reporter asked: "Some say that many young Chinese writers publish their works in the small papers because there is no place else for them. Is this the case?"

Qin Mu answered that it was true that mediocre works in China are not easily published, but publication is not difficult for works that meet a certain standard. Over 3,000 different magazines are published in China every year. Many periodicals have experienced a paucity of manuscripts. I was editor of THE LITERARY WORK for many years and had the same experience.

Tie Ning responded that there were now many literary publications in China serving as a forum for young writers, such as Shanghai's YOUNGER GENERATION, Nanjing's YOUTH and Hebei's ANONYMOUS LITERATURE. All of these are exclusively for the works of young writers who have yet to make a name for themselves.

It was Yan Chen's view that quality was the primary issue, and one common to the young writer, the obscure writer and the old writer as well. If a writer's works are insipid uncreative it is difficult to get them published.

A reporter asked: "Mr Yan Chen, please tell us your views on 'obscure poetry.' Do you like it?"

Yan Chen responded that "obscure poetry" suggests the expression of a poet's true feelings. Of course, not everyone has feelings which are completely healthy. "Obscure poetry" is a new movement in the development of lyrics. Since it is such a movement, it should be permitted to exist and allow to develop or disappear through competition.

When reporters came to the topic of evaluating "the literature of scars" Qin Mu said that this literature was of major importance to us in absorbing experiences and learning lessons and that it was positive force for castigating errors and backwardness. But a writer with a sense of responsibility cannot write only "literature of scars" because we are now faced with a great period of reform and of many new events. Consequently, we writers have been given a new historical mission.

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CSO: 4005/995

WOMEN'S ROLE IN FOUR MODERNIZATIONS DRIVE EMPHASIZED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Chenghua [1728 2052 5478] and Mei Ling [2734 3781]: "City Women Play Important Role in the Building of Two Civilizations"]

[Text] Both the political and cultural qualities of the masses of women in our municipality have constantly been improving. They have played an important role in the building of the two civilizations and have become a new force in the four modernizations drive.

At present, a total of 560,000 female staff members and workers in the whole municipality, together with the male comrades, are making contributions to the cause of the four modernizations. A total of more than 180,000 female staff members and workers have actively participated in the "Vitalizing China Study Program." A large number of activists who are engaged in reading have thus come out. Women organizations in both the cities and the rural areas have carried out extensive education in the four "self's" including "self-esteem, self-respect, self-possession and self-reliance." The masses of women have therefore received extensive political and ideological education. A certain number of young women have thus been able to keep pace promptly with the times and they are determined to preserve their purity.

According to statistics, at present there are more than 61,800 female cadres, more than 50 high-level female intellectuals, 1,168 middle-level female intellectuals and more than 44,400 female scientific and technical personnel in the whole municipality. More than 27,000 women are elected "8 March" red-banner pacesetters and there are more than 2,100 red-banner collectives. They are exerting unremitting efforts to improve themselves and study assiduously. They have achieved marked successes in reform. Wang Jianxin [3769 1696 2450] of the Municipal Silk and Ramie Textile Mill who representing our province participated in the Central-South and Shangdong Area Technology Interchange Conference has achieved continuous successes and has therefore brought credit to women of our municipality. In our municipality, because we have launched such activities as the "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" campaign and the "five-good civilized and amiable families" campaign, both neighborhoods' unity and social stability have been strengthened. A total of 540,000 families have been elected the "five-good" families and were commended.

Relevant organs in our province have set up a Women's Employment Training Center at which more than 50,000 young women have participated in the study of culture and technology. Women's Federations at all levels in the rural areas have organized women to study culture and science and technology. A total of 104 agricultural schools have been set up in suburban counties which have an enrollment of more than 4,300 female students. There are also more than 1,900 agricultural training classes which have trained more than 92,900 female students. More than 2,000 lectures on agricultural knowledge have been held which have attracted more than 600,000 people. After attending the various forms of studies, there has been a marked improvement in both the cultural and technological levels of women. Meanwhile, large numbers of women agricultural activists have emerged in the rural areas of the municipality. Many women have assumed posts such as heads of farm centers and leaders of scientific and technological groups. According to an incomplete statistics, a total of 787 female scientific and technological activists at the county level and above have been commended and given awards.

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CSO: 4005/1109

REMARKABLE RESULTS IN WORK ON UNITED FRONT POLICY OBTAINED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 85 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent: "Hubei Achieves Remarkable Results in Implementing Work on the United Front Policy"]

[Text] Reporter Xia Hang [1115 5300] learned from concerned departments: By April of this year there were over 11,000 people implementing the united front policy in Hubei. Over 152,200 policy problems have already been resolved, constituting 99.6 percent of policy problems.

Solving these policy problems involves various aspects of politics, economics, culture and daily life. Moreover, many problems have continued for a long time and the circumstances are complex. Due to the fact that provincial, local, municipal and county party and political organizations have given this much attention and set up a special organization to earnestly investigate and handle the problems, work has progressed rapidly. At present, the problem of members of the National Political Consultative Conference in Hubei calling for implementation of policies has already been fully resolved. The "tail" left over from the conclusions mistakenly drawn by rightists has been completely cut off. Satisfactory results have also been obtained in the work of implementing policies by provincial, municipal and county political consultative conference members, rebels, Taiwanese compatriots, relatives of those in Taiwan, former industrialists and businessmen and those with religious beliefs.

The results obtained in work on implementing united front policies have stimulated enthusiasm of people from all walks of life for devoting themselves to the establishment of the "four modernizations." After solving remaining political problems over the past several years, in spring of this year Xiang Ketao [7309 0344 3447], Committee Chairman of the Federation of Industry and Commerce in Yichang, solved the problem of housing. He said happily: "I really appreciate the concern of the party and the government. I must try with all my heart and all my might to carry out the 'four modernizations'." In recent years, since party policies on religion have been rapidly implemented in Hubei, the unjust and misjudged cases of some clergymen have been redressed. Religious persons now participate in the people's congresses and political consultative conference organizations at all levels and they have been greatly inspired. Last year on the eve of National Day, Catholics in Wuhan convened a meeting to exchange experiences in promoting the "four modernizations." Many religious believers and clergymen received commendations for their contributions to economic construction in Hubei.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WUHAN MAKES EFFORT TO RESOLVE DIFFICULTIES OF INTELLECTUALS

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Cao Shanxu [2580 1472 2485]: "Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee Sets up 'Reception Days for Intellectuals' System"]

[Text] The Wuhan municipal CPC committee has set up a system of "reception days for intellectuals." Over the past 50 days, problems such as working on a job for which one has not been trained, difficulties encountered in obtaining appropriate living quarters and problems left over by history have already been resolved for 88 intellectuals. Until the early part of May, this reception day system, which has been helpful in promoting the implementation of policies on intellectuals, has also been established in 25 units at the bureau level and above in the whole municipality.

The system of "reception days" was put into effect on 19 March. In the past, the Wuhan municipal CPC committee has done a large amount of work to promote the implementation of policies on intellectuals throughout the city. Owing to the long-term "leftist" influence, the development of this work has not been very even and there have been considerable obstructions in certain places and units. In order to listen to voices from the grass-roots level and to resolve conscientiously the actual problems of intellectuals, the Wuhan municipal CPC committee decided that every Thursday will be the time to receive the visiting intellectuals and that this "window" will serve to observe the situation of the implementation of policies on intellectuals throughout the city. Until 9 May, the "window" has already received more than 660 intellectuals from various units directly under the municipal government. Li Dapeng [2621 6671 7720], a statistician at the Wuhan Woolen Knitting Mill, has not been assigned to work by the leader of the mill since May of last year because he expressed his objection to the evil tendencies displayed by Fan Zheng'an [5400 2973 1344], director of the mill. After learning the situation through this "window," the municipal CPC committee immediately organized a joint investigation group in which the discipline inspection commission and the organization department participated to make an intensive investigation at the mill. As a result, not only was this mill found to have problems in implementing policies on intellectuals, but the director of the mill was also discovered to have acted in violation of both financial and economic discipline. At present, the headquarters of the textile industry is prepared to deal with Fan Zheng'an's case.

The Wuhan municipal CPC committee urges relevant units to deal with problems as soon as they are discovered. Units such as the municipal machinery bureau, the second light industry bureau, the textile industry bureau, Jiang'an District and Jiangnan District have organized special teams to take charge of this work in order to get first-hand information from persons who either visit or write to these teams and to solicit their opinions. To date, in addition to the satisfactory settlement of the problems of 88 persons, the problems of others who have either visited or written to these teams are either being processed or are nearing a settlement.

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16 August 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ACHIEVEMENTS OF HAIKOU'S POLICIES ON INTELLECTUALS NOTED

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 85 p 3

[Article by Fu Shijun [4569 0099 0193]: "Haikou City Accomplishes Five Practical Tasks for Intellectuals"]

[Text] The Haikou municipal CPC committee and the Haikou municipal government have conscientiously implemented the party's policies on intellectuals. From May of last year until April of this year, they have accomplished five practical tasks for intellectuals.

At present, there are more than 4,000 intellectuals in Haikou City, of whom 333 are high- or middle-level intellectuals. In the past few years, Haikou City has done a lot of work to implement the policies on intellectuals and has achieved certain successes. The municipal CPC committee and the municipal government have, on this basis, accomplished five additional tasks for intellectuals:

They continue to solve the problems of couples who have been living apart from one another for a long period of time. Until now, a total of 342 households, including 1,081 persons who are members of intellectuals' families, have been switched from the status of agricultural workers to non-agricultural households. Among them, 32 households are high- or middle-level intellectuals whose families are in the rural areas. They have all gone through procedures to "switch to non-agricultural households from being agricultural workers" in order to move to cities. There are also five households which have moved to Haikou because they have been transferred to different posts.

They have helped a number of intellectuals resolve the problem of employment of their children. Last year, although there was not much demand in hiring workers, they helped arrange jobs for 29 children of intellectuals who are in a fairly difficult financial situation.

They have resolved a number of problems left over by history. In view of the shortage of funds, the city's educational front has long been in arrears because of retroactive wages paid in accordance with the policies on intellectuals. Certain valuable properties of intellectuals in the city were confiscated during the "Cultural Revolution" and they have not been compensated

for a long period of time. Since last year, the municipal government has twice appropriated a total of 127,000 yuan and these two problems which were left over by history have been resolved.

They have started to resolve problems in making a living for intellectuals including difficulties encountered in housing distribution. Since this year began, the municipal government has already appropriated 3 million yuan as a special fund to build houses for middle and primary school teachers and medical personnel to resolve difficulties in their daily lives.

They have conscientiously resolved the problem of difficulties encountered in becoming a party member. The organization department has been assigned to take charge of this work. Since this year began, a total of 47 intellectuals have been admitted to the party by various units, which accounted for 59 percent of the total number of newly admitted party members.

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CSO: 4005/1112

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEW CASE OF REHABILITATION REPORTED

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 85 p 1

[Article by resident reporter in autonomous prefecture: "Miao Nationality Leader Chen Riguang Posthumously Recognized As a Revolutionary Martyr"]

[Text] Chen Riguang [7115 2480 0342], a leader of the Miao nationality in Hainan who has been wronged for more than 30 years, was posthumously recognized recently by the provincial people's government as a revolutionary martyr. On 21 May, the people's governments of Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture and Qiongzong County of Hainan handed a certificate of revolutionary martyrdom to his family members in a posthumous endorsement ceremony which took place in Diaoluo District.

Chen Riguang was a native of Xin'an Cun, Diaoluo District, Qiongzong County. He was born on 15 May 1886. In 1943, he joined the revolutionary ranks. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, he united and led the people of the Miao nationality in carrying out heroic and tenacious fights against the Japanese imperialists and the KMT reactionaries at the revolutionary base in the mountainous area of Diaoluo. On 9 December 1946, he was killed by the enemy while he was performing a revolutionary mission. For a long time, the historic merits of Chen Riguang have not been affirmed because of the interruption and impact of the "leftist" line. Moreover, he was a victim of a fabricated charge and was thereby wronged. His family was also involved in the case.

In recent years, the people's governments of the autonomous prefecture and Qiongzong County have attached great importance to the issue of Comrade Chen Riguang. They organized the personnel concerned to go down to the stockade of the Miao nationality to carry out a thorough investigation and study. They appraised the case from the historical point of view and in an all-round way. They have repudiated all slanders and libels. In addition, his second son Chen Si'an [7115 2448 1344], who was killed at the same time as his father was, was also posthumously recognized as a revolutionary martyr.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CASE OF POOR HANDLING OF OVERSEAS CHINESE'S PROPERTY CRITICIZED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Cun Huo [1407 3499]: "The 37th Stratagem"]

[Text] In ancient times, the so-called "36 stratagems" in which a stratagem called "running away" existed, but there was none that was named "procrastination." Who would have thought that, in the process of implementing the policy of providing dwellings for overseas Chinese, personnel of a relevant department on Hualin Street could rack their brains to scheme out a 37th stratagem---procrastination.

"Procrastination" as a stratagem has sometimes been very effective. With this technique, a jubilant person can be made downhearted and a steaming hot situation can be made desolate. However, so far as persons who are accustomed to making use of the stratagem of procrastination are concerned, they still think to melt contradictions into thin air and to shirk their responsibilities completely through "procrastination."

"Procrastination" may be "advantageous" to certain individuals or departments under certain specific conditions. However, it is very harmful to the economic construction and to the masses from beginning to end. The elderly Chen Tongkuan (7115 0681 1401), a resident in the U.S. whose story is reported by this newspaper today, has been a victim of this kind of "procrastination." In handling his housing problem, relevant departments did not implement resolutely the policy of providing dwellings for overseas Chinese, but had delayed things time and again. Finally, this elderly man who wanted to return to settle down in Guangzhou felt that "since there is no place for me to settle down in my native country, I have no choice but to tearfully return to the U.S." I just wonder whether comrades who firmly maintain the philosophy of "letting the days drag on" could be imbued with a sense of pity when they saw this tearful elderly man or be made to understand that a delay of 1 more day would cause harm for people for 1 more day and also would hurt the honor of our country for 1 more day? If such is possible, they should be made to discard the philosophy of "procrastination" and resolve problems promptly and resolutely in accordance with party spirit and conscience!

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CSO: 4005/1109

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN RURAL HUBEI STRESSED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Ideological Education in Rural Areas Must Not Be Slackened"]

[Text] According to a news report that appeared in JIANGNAN ZHAOBAO on 7 May, after conducting an investigation on feudal and superstitious activities practiced by a handful of people in Xinli Cun of Jiangyao Xiang City, the joint investigation group of the propaganda departments of both the Xiaogan prefectural CPC committee and the Xiaogan municipal CPC committee has affirmed that the main reason for this event lies in the fact that political ideological work has not been effectively carried out in this village and that some cadres did not have a clear understanding of the harmfulness of practicing feudal superstition and patriarchal activities, nor did they check activities of this kind effectively. Individual cadres even participated in these activities and thereby gave them free rein to do it.

On 11 March, Troupe One of the Wuhan Hubei Opera Theatre was invited to perform in Xinli Cun of Jiangyao Xiang of Zhuzhan District, Xiaogan City. While the troupe was performing on 3 successive days, the so-called "elder patriarch" of this village led scores of persons to force the troupe to take an intermission for 30 minutes during each performance to let them disguise themselves as gods and devils. During the third performance, people led by the "elder patriarch" even asked the actors to dress up as gods and evils to practice such superstitious ceremonies as "Bai Tai" [2157 0669] and "Song Yao Tai" [6623 5212 0669]. Because the troupe members refused to participate in these feudal and superstitious activities, and some of the local cadres did not have a clear understanding of the harmfulness of or take effective measures to check these activities and even regarded them as "a convention in the villages," these people therefore dared to yell: "These actors look down upon peasants and no longer even recognize their ancestors" and "grab them down and slap them in the face" and so forth.

On 20 April, JIANGNAN RIBAO gave coverage to a letter from Troupe One of the Wuhan Hubei Opera Theatre to report the above-mentioned event. The provincial, prefectural and municipal leaderships attached great importance to this. The propaganda departments of both the Xiaogan prefectural and the Xiaogan municipal party committees immediately organized a joint investigation group to proceed to Jiangyao Xiang. The result of the

investigation shows that during the period when Troupe One of the Wuhan Hubei Opera Theatre was appearing on the stage there, there were a few people who took advantage of the performance to carry out feudal and superstitious activities and to publicize the mentality of patriarchal clan.

For this reason, the joint investigation group put forward the following suggestions in coordination with the Zhuzhan District party committee:

(1) The district party committee must convene meetings for district, township and village cadres in order to utilize this typical example of Xinli Cun to conduct education in communist ideals and in law and discipline. At the same time, other means such as broadcasts and slide shows must also be utilized to conduct education in decorum and courtesy as well as in science and culture and to propagate atheism among the masses of the whole district. (2) The district party committee must draw lessons and conscientiously strengthen political ideological work. It is necessary to criticize sternly and educate the deputy secretary of the township party committee and the secretary of the village party branch and to instruct them to criticize themselves conscientiously before both the township party committee and the village party branch. (3) The township party committee must send responsible cadres to Xinli Cun to help the village cadres do a good job in carrying out ideological work among the masses, to lead them to carry out the campaign of the five stresses, four Beauties and three Ardent Loves and to apologize to Troupe One of the Wuhan Hubei Opera Theatre at an appropriate time.

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CSO: 4005/1093

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SUPPORT FOR HAINAN'S EDUCATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS URGED

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Backward Educational Undertakings in Hainan Need State To Give Energetic Support"]

[Text] On 26 April, RENMIN ZHENXIE BAO published on page 3 excerpts of a statement made by Shen Panwen [3947 3140 2429], member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, at the Third Session of the Sixth CPPCC. The headline of the report was "Shen Panwen Urges Aid for Hainan's Educational Undertakings," the full text of which is reprinted as follows:

From 25 February through 20 March of this year, CPPCC member Shen Panwen participated in a comprehensive survey team to Hainan organized by the Science and Technology Group of the CPPCC, which was headed by CPPCC vice chairman Qian Changzhao [6929 2490 3564]. Shen Xingyuan [3088 1840 0337], Ji Shunong [1323 2885 6593] and Shen Panwen himself were assigned to make an on-the-spot investigation of educational work. They traveled a total of 1,500 km and visited more than 30 schools in 7 cities and counties. After taking the floor at the conference, he reported their finding that a backward state of education existed on Hainan Island and urged energetic support.

He said that general education on Hainan Island can be classified as one of the backward areas. Among the 18 cities and counties on the whole island, there are still 5 counties which have not accomplished the task of eliminating illiteracy and 6 counties which have not accomplished the task of popularizing primary education since the enrollment rate of children is only 79 percent. Except for a few key middle schools which have better buildings and equipment, conditions for running schools are generally very poor. Difficulties which exist in Hainan's general education include: (1) A shortage of teaching funds. So far as the schools in general are concerned, funds appropriated for them can barely cope with personnel expenses while school administrative expenses can be met only by the meager income from tuition and fees. Therefore, the purchase of equipment and maintenance of school buildings are out of the question. Fringe benefits which teachers are entitled to have such as allowances for teachers in charge of a class, subsidies for retired teachers and public funds assigned for subsidizing medical expenses have all been in arrears for years. School teachers, administrative personnel and workers find it hard to make a living. (2) Many school buildings are in danger and there are not enough desks

and chairs in the classrooms. Hainan Island is usually hit by an average of three typhoons every year which are at least a gale force of 10. In addition, there are hazardous termites which have caused damage to school buildings. At present, there are still 160,000 square meters of buildings which are in danger. In areas of minority nationalities, there are still 110,000 square meters of cottages used as schoolhouses. Guangdong Province appropriates 2 million yuan every year to repair school buildings; however, this is an utterly inadequate amount. (3) The teachers ranks are not stable and there is the serious problem of a brain drain. Because wages are low and prices high, people find it difficult to make a living and a large number of teachers choose to leave. Since the founding of the People's Republic, a total of 15,000 university and college graduates have been assigned to work on Hainan Island. At present, 12,000 of them have left. As a result, the cultural level of the teachers is very low and the quality of education is very poor. Students from Hainan Island who have been admitted to universities and colleges in inland China are reluctant to go back to work on the island. As a result, a vicious cycle has been created concerning the question of the cultivation of qualified personnel on this island. (4) There is a shortage of books and teaching equipment.

Understanding the above-mentioned situation obtained from the survey makes us feel very depressed. Hainan Island has been an old base of the revolution and the red flag on Wuzhi Mountain will never fall. Under the leadership of the party, the party and the people of the various nationalities on Hainan Island have insisted on revolutionary struggles during the period from the democratic revolution until the liberation of the whole country. They have made sacrifices and contributions to the revolution. Today, because Hainan Island is in such a poor and backward state, the people of the whole country must be held responsible for it. The educational sector of Hainan needs the state and the various localities to give it more energetic support in order to resolve problems which exist in general education work. Only when intelligence can be developed first, can economic development on Hainan Island be put into practice.

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CSO: 4005/1112

16 August 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

STEPPING UP PACE OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM URGED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Educational Reform Deserves Same Attention As Economic Reform"]

[Text] The Guangzhou municipal CPC committee, on the basis of the spirit of the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Educational System," asks leaderships at all levels to do as good of a job in educational work as they did in economic work. This demand is very important. Party committees and governments at all levels must regard educational reform as a strategic task on the agenda and exert strong efforts to do the job well.

Guangzhou, being an important economic center in the southern part of our country and a coastal port city for opening further to the outside world, would of course be logical to focus its work on economic construction. Henceforth, it will still be necessary to do a good job in economic work. At the same time, it is also necessary to catch sight of the fact that, in order to realize a quick improvement in economic work and maintain reserve strength, it is necessary to make the same improvement in educational work. At present, problems of one kind or another do exist in educational work. One of the important reasons is that our knowledge is very limited and that we are short of qualified personnel. At the same time, if education is not to be developed, it is impossible for us to broaden our knowledge or to train qualified personnel. For this reason, if we really want to work for the four modernizations, it is necessary for us to train qualified personnel, or if we want to have qualified personnel, it is necessary for us to attach great importance to education. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "In a particular place or department, if people pay attention only to economics but not to education, then work focus there cannot be said to have shifted well, or it cannot be said to have shifted completely. Leaders who neglect education are leaders who are either not farsighted or not mature, so they are unable to take the lead in the four modernizations drive."

To carry out educational work in an ordinary manner is not enough because we must put forth greater extra efforts. Educational work is not as simple of a task as certain people think in which nobody cares about the speed of its progress, the amount of work and the quality of results. Rather,

it is a kind of hard task which also has specific demands and goals as in the case of economic work. For instance, the entire Guangzhou area is striving to achieve quality junior middle school education by 1988. Within the next 1 to 2 years, it is necessary to increase the number of students enrolled in both professional and technical schools of different categories to around 50 percent of the number of students enrolled in senior middle schools. Within a certain timeframe in the future, the increase of educational appropriations from governments at all levels must be faster than that of the regular revenue and the average educational cost for a single student must be gradually increased. All these are hard tasks and hard targets. Only when we can do our utmost in this work can we accomplish this task in time and achieve our goals both in terms of quality and quantity.

The reform of the educational system and the development of educational undertakings involve all walks of life and have a bearing on each and every household. Since the educational department alone cannot do a good job in this respect, it is necessary to depend on the forces of the whole party and the whole society. For instance, the collection of the surcharge attached to tuition fees, the strengthening of the teachers ranks, the expansion of the size of schools, the purchase of additional equipment, the improvement of the school environment, the implementation of the principle of "training first, employment second" and so forth are all in need of support and assistance through the use of forces of all quarters. The way for putting forward a proposal to ask the whole society to do practical things for promoting education as adopted by relevant units of Beijing Municipality is worthy of using as a reference. Any unit or individual has only the duty to support but not the right to undermine the development of educational undertakings. Erroneous activities such as arbitrarily occupying school land or buildings, transferring teachers to do other kind of work, interrupting regular teaching orders in schools and so forth must be condemned through public opinion or even be dealt with according to party discipline or laws of the state. A strong atmosphere of respecting education, respecting knowledge and respecting talented people must be fostered in the whole society just like the importance we have paid to economic work and to economic results. As long as party committees and people's governments at all levels can pay great importance to it and strengthen their leadership, as long as we are supported and assisted by forces from all quarters in society, and as long as we can arouse fully the initiative of the masses of the teaching and administrative staff and workers, a thriving and prosperous new situation will certainly emerge in the educational undertakings of our municipality at a quicker pace.

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CSO: 4005/1109

16 August 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

QUALITY OF CADRE TRAINING STRESSED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Training Large Numbers of Qualified Cadres for Construction of Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The provincial CPC committee recently put forward the "Suggestion Concerning the Further Strengthening of the Work of Cadre Training" and demanded that special attention be paid to maintaining the quality of cadre training.

At present, a total of more than 150,000 cadres throughout the province have participated in various training programs with a duration of more than 1 year.

In the "Suggestion," the provincial CPC committee emphasizes in particular that in cadre training work, we must adhere to the viewpoint of putting quality first and putting quantity in a correct relationship to quality and also the diploma to the level of training so as to cultivate a large number of qualified personnel for the cause of the four modernizations. With respect to present tendencies such as not checking the development of higher education for adults including the training of cadres which is not in line with actual needs as practiced in some places, placing excessive emphasis on creating financial income, ignoring quality, upgrading as one pleases and making casual promises for formal university and college schooling records as is practiced in some units which run schools, allowing a handful of cadres to contend purely for formal schooling records and so forth, it is necessary to adopt measures to correct these practices immediately. The "Suggestion" demands that in cadre training, it be necessary to offer professional curricula in accordance with actual needs, to insist on training geared to the needs of a job and to guarantee that study be for the purpose of application. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of proceeding in an orderly way and making improvements step by step and to make checks on school enrollment. In admitting students to classes at higher and secondary technical training levels for cadres of different categories (staff members and workers), rigorous demands must be put on the cultural level of persons who have entered themselves for an examination, and they must participate in the unified entrance examinations organized for the province as a whole. Schools at various levels and of different

categories which shoulder the responsibility of cadre training must strengthen conscientiously the administration of teaching programs for classes which train cadres of different categories (staff members and workers) and set up rigorous systems for carrying out examinations and checks so as to guarantee the quality in cadre training. It is necessary to conduct extensive audiovisual education in order to improve the quality of training. It is necessary to check on the quality of cadre training in a planned way. As soon as problems are discovered, vigorous measures must be adopted to resolve them as quickly as possible. Units, leaders and functionaries who have performed brilliant exploits in cadre training as well as outstanding cadres and trainees must be commended and awarded.

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CSO: 4005/1093

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CONTRIBUTIONS OF WRITERS STRESSED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Suzong [1728 1372 1350] and Guo Lianguyan [6753 5328 0626]: "The Opening of the Second Congress of the Hubei Branch of the Chinese Writers' Association; Great Excitement, Solidarity and Prosperity; Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu Extends Greetings and Talks at Meeting"]

[Text] Yesterday morning the 2d Congress of the Hubei Branch of the Chinese Writers' Association was solemnly opened at Wuchang. Comrade Guan Guangfu [7070 1639 1381], Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, representing the Provincial CPC Committee, expressed warm greetings and delivered an important speech at the meeting.

Ji Wangqun [6068 3769 5028] and Qian Yunlu [6929 6663 6922], Deputy Secretaries of the Provincial CPC Committee; Shi Chuan [4258 1557], Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress; Chen Fusheng [7115 2105 3932], Director of the Propaganda Department of the Provincial CPC Committee; and responsible comrades in the Provincial Work, Youth, Women and Culture Federation participated in the opening ceremonies. Comrade Luo Wen [7482 2429] presided over the meeting.

This was the largest gathering of the literary world in our province since the founding of the nation. The 1st Congress was convened in 1955. At that time there were only 71 members, of which 62 attended. The Congress has expanded to 432 people. Included are older writers who have played an outstanding role in the literary world for half a century and whose fame is known at home and abroad: Yao Xueyin [1202 7185 0995], Xu Chi [1776 6688], Bi Ye [4310 6851], Li Rui [2621 5624], Ceng Zhuo [2582 0587], etc.; and those middle-aged and young writers who are full of vitality and have functioned as the core of the literary world: Hong Yang [3163 3152], Zu Wei [4371 1983], Yang Guopei [6768 0948 1014], Chu Liang [2806 5328], Fang Fang [2455 2455], Rao Qingnian [7437 1987 1628], Shen Hongguang [3088 5725 0342], Jiang Tianmin [1203 1131 3046], Zhang Yingjia [1728 2503 1367], Ye Mingshan [0673 2494 1472], etc. Three hundred people attended the conference. This session demonstrated the thriving scene of socialist literary endeavors in Hubei.

At the opening ceremony, Comrade Xu Chi made an opening speech entitled "A Discussion of the Spirit and the Formation of the Spirit." He said: Today as we build a material civilization, we must not overlook the establishment of a spiritual civilization, that is, the establishment of the spirit of the people of China. This is the brilliant policy of the party Central Committee, it is a significant policy and it has international significance. This is also the most glorious and most difficult task bestowed upon writers by the party.

This was followed by a lengthy speech by Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu.

In his speech Guan Guangfu fully confirmed the achievements of socialist literary work in Hubei. He said that art and literature which constitute a major part of the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization have made a great contribution to the flourishing and vitality of the entire socialist cause in our province. Facts show that the literary ranks in Hubei are a fine and trusted corps.

Guan Guangfu asked that writers make even greater contributions to the flourishing of literature and art in Hubei. To this end it is necessary to strive to portray our great times, great people and great cause of reform. We must continue to uphold the trend of having art serve the people and socialism. We must cherish and correctly make use of the free environment and conditions provided by the party and the state; strengthen solidarity within the ranks of writers and improve their quality; learn from books, from life and from the masses; and strive to create even more superior works that are worthy of our great era.

Guan Guangfu went on to emphasize that to ensure that socialist literature flourishes, it is necessary to ensure creative freedom. We must further eradicate the influence of the "left." We must respect the laws of art and literature and improve and strengthen party leadership. He asked that comrades involved in art and literature leadership work show great respect for the laws of art and literature and that they respect the work of writers, strive to become knowledgeable, become good at providing inspiration and guidance, and avoid giving arbitrary and confused directions. They must strike up more friendships with writers, show sympathy and understanding for their problems and difficulties and provide beneficial creative conditions.

Vice Chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] and other comrades made a special trip from Beijing to extend greetings at the opening of the session. The letter of congratulations sent by the Chinese Writers' Association to the meeting expressed the heartfelt wish that Hubei writers increase their solidarity, strive to cultivate new literary figures and make new contributions to socialist literary undertakings.

Yesterday afternoon, Comrade Luo Wen presented a report entitled "Welcoming the Golden Age of Socialist Literature."

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CSO: 4005/1094

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CELEBRATES 30TH NATIONALITY BROADCASTING ANNIVERSARY

Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] This station has conducted broadcasting in nationality languages for 30 years. The masses of various nationalities have praised these broadcasts for providing them with prompt reports on major events at home and abroad.

This afternoon, this station held a tea party to mark the 30th anniversary of broadcasting in nationality languages. Those attending the tea party by invitation were Li Fuiying and Wang Lianfang, Vice Chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Dao Guodong, Vice Governor and Chairman of the Provincial Nationality Affairs Committee; Wang Dian, director of the Propaganda Department of the Provincial CPC Committee; (Wang Daochuan), director of the Nationality Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee; (Zhou Longcheng), deputy director of the Provincial Broadcasting and Television Department; and responsible comrades of other departments concerned.

Vice Chairman Wang Lianfang; director Wang Dian; and (He Wanbao), deputy director of the Nationality Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, successively spoke at the tea party, extending their warm greetings. They hope that the station will further enhance the level of broadcasting in nationality languages, and said that it must particularly improve the quality of newscasts in nationality languages. Moreover, it is necessary to use broadcasting -- a modern tool -- to firmly grasp education in science and technology so as to develop nationality education as a whole.

This station conducts broadcasting programs in five languages for four nationalities. This includes the Dehong Dai language, Xishuangbanna Dai language, Lisu language, Jingpo language, and Lahu language. The daily broadcasting time is as long as 10 hours. The nationality areas in the border areas throughout the province can receive this station's broadcasts in nationality languages. The cadres and the masses of minority nationalities have happily said that they can quickly learn from broadcasts in nationality languages many major events at home and abroad and the party's policy on enriching the people.

CSO: 4005/1158

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG LEADERS ATTEND RALLY OF PARTY BRANCHES, MEMBERS

HK041053 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The rally to commend the advanced party branches and outstanding party members of organs at the regional level was held in Lhasa on 1 July beginning at 1540. The rally began amid the majestic Internationale. Responsible comrades of the regional party and government, including Wu Jinghua, Ba Sang, Li Wenshan, (Mao Ruhai), (Wu Taoxu), Dan Zeng, Zhang Xiangmin, Li Benshan, Langjie, Peng Zhe, Zheng Ying, and (Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog), attended the rally. Dan Zeng, member of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the regional party rectification guidance group general office, presided over the rally.

At the rally, the name-list of the advanced party branches and outstanding party members to be commended was read. Then responsible party members to be commended was read. Then responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, including Wu Jinghua, Ba Sang, Li Wenshan, and (Mao Ruhai), presented silk banners and citations to the advanced party branches and outstanding party members. This time, 7 advanced party branches and 54 outstanding party members were commended. They are advanced representatives who emerged in the course of party rectification in the organs at the regional level.

Ba Sang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the commendation rally. She said: At present, except for some individual departments and bureaus, party rectification work in other units with specific duties in all places has been basically completed. To further consolidate and develop the achievements made in the course of party rectification, the Xizang Regional Party Rectification Guidance Group made a decision on 20 April this year that a year's time be spent to conduct education in wholeheartedly serving the people among all party members throughout the region. I now present several points of views on how to do well in penetratingly grasping this education:

First, it is necessary to do well in grasping education in party rudimentary knowledge and the party Constitution for party members.

Second, it is essential to do well in grasping education in ideals and discipline for party members.

Third, it is imperative to do well in grasping education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline for party members.

In conclusion, Comrade Ba Sang pointed out: Quickly promoting the economy, striving to double the yearly actual average income of the peasants and herdsmen in 3 to 5 years, and making the people get rich as soon as possible is the region's current and central overriding task and is the greatest political work in Xizang for a certain period of time. It must be said that this is the greatest reality.

The regional CPC Committee called on all Communist Party members throughout the region to study hard, to work in a down-to-earth manner, to be bold in carrying out reform, to vigorously make progress, to strengthen party spirit, to enforce discipline, to cross a river in the same boat, to strive to do Xizang work well, and to greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region with achievements in all aspects of work.

CSO: 4005/1158

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PARTY CONGRESS HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETINGS

HK050129 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The fourth Yunnan Provincial Party Congress held a preparatory meeting in the Victory Hall, Kunming, this afternoon. The meeting approved the name-list for the congress presidium, composed of 62 persons. The meeting approved the appointment of Pu Chaozhu as secretary general of the congress.

The agenda of the congress is as follows: 1) to examine and approve the work report of the third Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee; 2) to examine and approve the work report of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission; 3) to elect the fourth Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Commission, and the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng presided at the meeting. All the delegates and observers to the congress were present. An Pingsheng, Pu Chaozhu, Li Qiming, Liu Minghui, Liang Jia, Zhao Tingguang, Liu Shusheng, Gao Zhiguo, Li Xingwans, Zhu Zhihui, Yu Zuo, Liang Lin, Yu Huoli, Zhang Zhiming, Wang Xintian, and Zhu Kui sat on the rostrum.

The congress presidium held its first meeting this afternoon, Pu Chaozhu presiding. The meeting approved the name-list of the nine executive chairmen of the presidium. They are An Pingsheng, Pu Chaozhu, Li Giming, Liu Minghui, Liang Jia, Zhao Tingtuang, Liu Shusheng, Gao Zhiguo, and Li Xingwang.

Comrade An Pingsheng made a speech at the meeting. He focused on the guiding idea for making a success of the congress, saying: This is a very important congress. We must make a success of this congress. It must be a congress of unity and a congress for victoriously accomplishing the four modernizations in Yunnan. In a word, the congress must be one in which people work in concert for the four modernizations.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CPC CONGRESS DELEGATES DISCUSS CENTRAL INSTRUCTIONS

Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpts] On 5 July, the delegates of various nationalities attending the fourth Provincial Party Congress held delegation discussions on important instructions of leading central comrades on work in Yunnan. They pledged to apply the spirit of the instructions to unify their thinking, stiffen their will, and make more contributions to enriching the people and the border region.

(Yin Ningshou), deputy governor of the Xishuang Banna Dai Autonomous Prefecture. Said: Yunnan is on the motherland's southwest border. It is a multinationality province in the frontline of resisting the Vietnamese aggressors. The province's work tasks are very heavy. In order to improve work, the question of unity is of very great importance. The guideline pointed out for us by the central authorities of unity first, work second, is therefore completely in accord with Yunnan realities.

(Shu Kaitai), secretary of the Yuqi City CPC Committee, said: A very important task of this congress is to elect the new leadership organ of the Provincial CPC Committee. We must unify our thinking, strictly act in accordance with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's instructions, bring democracy into play, freely air our views, and do a good job in electing the new leadership group of the Provincial CPC Committee in a serious, truth-seeking attitude.

Delegates, from multinationality border areas said: We must seriously do a good job of work in accordance with the instructions of the leading central comrades, do more practical deeds for the border people, and ensure that the economy in these regions develops as quickly as possible.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

COMMISSION ELECTS NEW LEADERS--The Provincial Advisory Commission held its fifth plenary meeting on 4 and 5 July, to elect a replacement chairman and standing committee members. The participants unanimously elected Comrade Xu Mengxia as chairman of the commission, and (Wang Hongbo), (Luo Ming), (Li Manying), and (Li Shaoyan) as standing committee members. Former Chairman Tan Qilong spoke at the meeting, which was attended by new and old members. He said: In the 2 and more years since its establishment, half of the veteran comrades who are in their 70's have retired from the commission, and 10 more comrades have come in to take their places. We veterans retiring on this occasion are all in our 70's. We are all voluntarily vacating our posts, to be filled by new people. This is extremely beneficial for ourselves and for the party's cause. Vice Chairman Yang Wanxuan delivered a report on the work of the commission over the past 2 and more years and on future work arrangements. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Jul 85 HK]

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS ELECTED--Lhasa, 7 Jul (Xinhua)--The eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of the fourth Xizang Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee was held in Lhasa today. At the meeting, 30 additional members were elected. They were all Tibetans, including 20 percent intellectuals. Among them are patriotic religious personages, veteran folk artists, scholars of ancient Tibetan literature, veterinary scientists and technicians, self-taught medical workers, and city residents. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1408 GMT 7 Jul 85 OW]

PRESIDIUM HEARS CREDENTIALS REPORT--The presidium of the Fourth Provincial Party Congress held its second meeting this afternoon to hear and approve the report on the delegates' credentials. Comrade An Pingsheng presided. Comrade Li Qiming, chairman of the credentials committee, delivered the report as commissioned by the committee. He said: All the 694 delegates meet the conditions and the party constitution regulations on elections. Their credentials are fully in order. The report said: Minority-nationality delegates account for 30.26 percent of the delegates, and women account for 21 percent. There are also delegates from the PLA, returned overseas Chinese, and Taiwanese. Of the delegates, 39.48 percent have tertiary education and 26.36 have secondary technical or higher secondary education. The average age of the delegates is 46.6, and 81.7 percent of them have joined the party since liberation. [Excerpts] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 85 HK]

CPC COMMITTEE ADDS MEMBERS--The preparatory meeting for the fourth Yunnan Provincial Party Congress on 4 July passed a resolution affirming [Queren] the additional and replacement members of the third Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee. The resolution said: During the structural reform in 1983, the central authorities approved a total of 11 deputy secretaries and standing committee members of the Provincial CPC Committee. Of these, Liang Jia, Pu Chaozhu, Zhao Tingguang, Zhu Zhihui, Yu Zuo, Liang Lin, Zhang Zhiming, Wang Xintian, and Zhu Kui were not members of the third Provincial CPC Committee. In accordance with the suggestion of the Provincial CPC Committee, it was unanimously agreed that they should be made members of the third Provincial CPC Committee. [Text] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jul 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/1158

16 August 1985

NORTH REGION

CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK HELD

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Guo Yinxiang [6753 1377 4382] and Wang Xiangjun [3769 4161 6511]:
"Political and Legal Work Must Be of Greater Service to the Restructuring
the Economic System and the Four Modernizations Drive]

[Text] A province wide conference on political and legal work was held at Taiyuan from 26 to 29 March. In all, 200 people attended this conference, which included the secretaries from each of the prefectural and municipal party committees that are responsible for political and legal work and from political and legal commissions, responsible officials from the public security, procuratorial, legal, judicial and civil administration departments and departments concerned that are under provincial jurisdiction, etc. This conference communicated the instructions and the speeches of responsible comrades of the Central Committee in regard to political and legal work, conveyed the gist of the national conference on political and legal work, discussed the new circumstances and problems that confront our province's political and legal work in restructuring the economic system and deliberated on continuing the thorough crackdown on serious criminal activities and economic crime. In regard to reforming political and legal work, this conference proposed specific measures for strengthening the comprehensive running of management and for striving for a further improvement in public security so that political and legal work will be of greater service to the restructuring of the economic system and economic construction.

During the conference, provincial governor Wang Senhao [3769 2773 3185] gave a speech that touched on four problems in particular.

1. Political and legal departments are charged with the important task of safeguarding national security and the "four modernizations" program. During the restructuring of the economic system they must be even more responsible for maintaining public order and ensuring that this restructuring is successfully carried out, and they must be more subordinate and of service to the party's general task and general goal. This is the guiding ideology and work policy for political and legal work in the new historical period. Comrades on each political and legal front must see that their ideologies adapt to the development of situations, they must firmly foster the ideology of serving the restructuring of the economic system and they must make great efforts at being faithful defenders of socialist modernization construction.

In order to bring about this change, we must earnestly resolve three problems. First, we must conscientiously organize the vast number of political and legal cadres to study further the resolutions of the Central Committee of the CPC on restructuring the economic system, to eliminate the influence of the "left," break with old, traditional ideas and overcome the sole concern for professional work. We must be geared to the needs of economic construction, understand economics and reform, ensure the safety of reform, provide legal services and defend and promote the successful restructuring of the economic system. Second, we must resolve the problem of poor work at the grass roots level. Organizations at the grass roots level must be strengthened and efforts must be made to strengthen the work at that level. In particular, surveillance work and the administration of justice in cases of disrupting the restructuring and committing economic crimes must be strengthened. Third, we must supplement, revise and formulate some new laws, regulations and ordinances that meet the needs of the restructuring of the economic system, and we must strengthen judicial interpretation and persist in handling matters according to the law. Only a real change in ideology and work will enable political and legal work to adapt to the new situation of restructuring the economic system and then be of greater service to reform, opening to the outside world and engaging in domestic economic activities.

2. On the one hand we must stress the taking of strong measures while on the other hand stress the overall implementation and comprehensive regulation of other measures. Our province has achieved great success in severely cracking down on serious criminal activities in accordance with the strategic decisions of the party Central Committee and the plans of the provincial party committee. The struggle is now fully underway, but we must be aware of its protracted nature, arduousness and complexity, and we must never lower our guard. We must also be aware that after the policies of opening to the outside world and engaging in domestic economic activities are implemented, cases of economic crime can still increase in number. Therefore, we cannot be complacent and we certainly cannot slacken our efforts. This year, we must still continue the severe crackdown on criminal activities and serious economic crime that is being carried out seriously and rapidly in accordance with the law, and we must further promote public stability. At the same time, we must stress the comprehensive regulation of other measures.

3. While the policies of restructuring the economic system, opening to the outside world and engaging in domestic economic activities are being implemented, appropriate reform of political and legal work must also be carried out. Political and legal departments at all levels must make great efforts in studying legal means that can be used to regulate economic activities and relations within the economy, and they must apply those means in safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of the state, collectives and individuals and in ensuring the normal economic order and successful restructuring of the economic system. They must actively take the initiative in providing legal services for the restructuring of the economic system, which include notarization, counsel, litigation, etc, strengthen the investigation and study of new circumstances and problems that arise from that restructuring and devise some methods that adapt to new circumstances. They must strengthen economic administration of justice and procuratorial work, and they must severely crack down on economic crime.

4. We must further enhance the quality of the political and legal ranks and form strong political and legal contingents that will be trusted by the party and the people.

At the conference Zhang Jianmin [1728 0256 3046], provincial party committee standing committee member, made remarks on acting on the spirit of the national conference on political and legal work. He called on political and legal departments from throughout the province to concern themselves with the overall situation of restructuring the economic system and conscientiously be subordinate and of service to the party's general task and general goal; to continue to attack targets in accordance with the principles, policies, plans, methods and focal points that are determined by the Central Committee and to crack down steadily, accurately and vigorously on serious criminal activities and serious economic crime; to strengthen leadership, stress the implementation and comprehensive regulation of other measures and strive to make a major breakthrough within a year; and to strengthen the political and professional qualities so that they can make their due contributions to the making of new breakthroughs in political and legal work.

9926

CSO: 4005/896

NORTH REGION

SERVICE ROLE STRESSED FOR HEBEI PLANT'S PARTY COMMITTEE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Tang Zhenjing [0781 2182 2529]: "Factory Party Committees Must Base Themselves on Service"]

[Text] After an enterprise implements the factory director or manager responsibility system, what's to be done by the party committee and what should it be doing? The party committee at the Baoding Transformer Plant already has grappled with this new experience which in fact is a matter of basing itself to serve production.

The party committee at this plant came to a keen understanding, with practice over a long period of time, that only when the entire process of economic reform is permeated with ideological and political work, is it possible to resolve ideological problems and to ensure that the reforms are carried out smoothly. To keep pace with the reforms, therefore, it aimed at resolving problems of ideological understanding which surfaced in such procedural links as managerial work style, target quotas, production contracts, mutual cooperation, labor remuneration, etc. It has helped staff and workers to deal correctly with relationships among the state, the collective and the individual and to fully understand the essence of the policy that assigns first priority to the state, second to the collective and third to the individual. It draws a clear line of distinction between distribution according to work and "the view that money decides everything;" it is correctly handling the relationships among the factory director, party committee and workers' congress and has succeeded in not permitting the factory director to act arbitrarily, letting the party committee relax its grip without becoming a mere bystander and in getting the workers' congress meetings to act as a genuine safeguard. In this way, ideological and political work succeeds at reaching the "heart of the matter," permits staff and workers to maintain an optimum spiritual condition and enables reforms to develop along a healthy path.

To be concerned with the well being of the masses and to resolve practical problems concerning the livelihood of staff and workers earnestly and sincerely is an important aspect of the plant party committee's service to the workers. With regard to the workers' rational demands, it should be eager to anticipate and to meet their needs and to relieve their anxieties

about their troubles at home. As for those problems that temporarily can't be resolved, it must also clarify the reasoning and actively provide conditions for making an appropriate settlement. The plant party committee's resolving of livelihood problems for the workers has achieved two things: first, it is a deep expression of concern and responsibility toward the workers; second, it is a meticulously subtle way for doing service work. From "talking like a boss" in the past, the party committee has become a "public servant in service" to resolve problems and relieve anxieties for the workers. There was the case of the middle-aged engineer whose wife died of illness, leaving two children and an aged parent. The engineer lived a fairly great distance from the plant and his family burdens were quite heavy. After the leadership learned of this situation, it arranged a three-room apartment unit for him, and through an outside mediator, found him a marriage partner whom he married last May; she was transferred to work at this plant and the engineer was deeply touched.

The plant's party committee energetically initiated education and tried to mold the working ranks into a structure with a high degree of knowledge and technology as quickly as possible. Under the leadership and support of the party committee, the workers' congress passed a resolution concerning the strengthening of educational work for the workers, formulated an educational plan for 1981 to 1985 and also established an educational committee. Each workshop set up a leading group for education, formed an educational network from higher levels to the grass roots and strengthened leadership over education for the workers.

It stressed education well before the workers came into the plant. To enhance the cultural and technical quality of young workers, they introduced new workers from technical schools, switching over from recruiting workers to recruiting students. Last year, they started a technical school, recruited 156 students all told and offered 3 specialized classes. The plant was willing "to invest its capital" to operate a school and since it opened, the various expenses for the school have totaled more than 30,000 yuan. They have taken an encouraging step toward training a new generation of workers.

They are changing the cultural and technical structure. Since last year, altogether they have run 26 training classes, 312 people already have completed courses and 425 others are enrolled. Among young workers who have taken classes in culture after work, 535 already have been trained up to standard, amounting to 92.4 percent of those in that category; among those young workers who have taken classes in technology after work, 701 already have met the requirements, accounting for 76.5 percent of those in that category. Young workers who have fulfilled the requirements by attending classes after work have become the mainstays in production after returning to their workshops.

They are strengthening the training for workers in technical theory. They have started 12 training courses in technical theory. By means of rigorous examination, the workers' level of technical theory has been clearly enhanced. This plant's technical demonstrations and examinations in technical theory

were favorably commented upon by the more than 300 worker representatives who took part in them from the city and province.

They are raising the quality of enterprise management by middle level cadres. They are conducting training courses for middle level cadres and a system has evolved which allows them a half day each week away from production to study; this has enabled them to specialize, systematize and raise to a theoretical plane their many years of practical experience.

They are showing concern for the need by intellectuals to refresh their knowledge. In order to provide conditions for refreshing knowledge in reading foreign language data, they have started five training courses in the English language and at the same time also have conducted training courses in computer applications, mathematical statistics and probability, to help engineers and technical personnel master methods for the use of electronic computers and statistics in mathematics, physics and chemistry.

The party committee of the Baoding Transformer Plant is advancing along the correct path in service for production, for livelihood and for the future.

12917

CSO: 4005/943

NORTH REGION

SHANXI CPC ORGANS ADMIT INTELLECTUALS INTO PARTY

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Organs Under Provincial Jurisdiction Admit 1,300 Outstanding Intellectuals Into Party"]

[Text] From 29 to 30 March party committees of organs under provincial jurisdiction convened a symposium on the work of admitting into the party a vast number of outstanding intellectuals. Attending this symposium were leading comrades from over 110 units and party organizations of each department, committee, office and bureau under provincial jurisdiction, institutions of higher education, etc. Seven units, which included the provincial electric power testing institute, the Provincial Institute of Finance and Economics, the Shanxi Hospital No 2, etc, passed on the experiences of resolving the problems where outstanding intellectuals "faced difficulties in joining the party."

Last year, organs under provincial jurisdiction admitted into the party over 1,300 outstanding intellectuals, which was 2.3 times greater than that of 1983. Nevertheless, judging from their subordinate positions and their task of "admitting into the party a vast number of outstanding intellectuals," as well as the special needs of those intellectuals, those organs still have a long way to go and much work to do. Consequently, party committees under provincial jurisdiction have called on each unit and party organization to strengthen leadership, adopt effective measures, vigorously promote their implementation, and organizationally and systematically ensure that the work of admitting into the party a vast number of outstanding intellectuals and advanced youths be done well and in a down-to-earth manner.

9926

CSO: 4005/896

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CPC SEES NEED FOR IDEALS, DISCIPLINE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Zhaoping [3769 0340 1627] and Wu Yonghua, [0702 3057 5478]: "Party Committees Subordinate to Province Convene Meeting to Exchange Experience on Consolidating and Developing Gains Made in Party Rectification; Stress Unfolding of Thoroughgoing Education in Ideals and Discipline Among Cadres and Party Members"]

[Text] On the morning of 19 April, CPC committees directly subordinate to the province held a meeting to exchange experience on consolidating and developing gains made during party rectification. Xie Feng [6043 1496] secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting and stressed the unfolding of a thoroughgoing education in ideals and discipline among the broad mass of cadres and party members.

Xie Feng said that to consolidate and develop the gains made in party rectification is an extremely important task. At present, we must check unhealthy tendencies, reform the system of prices and wages and strive to have all aspects of our work enter into the advanced ranks of the whole nation; this demands, first of all, that our thinking be on the right track and will engage us in a great deal of ideological and political work.

We must fully comprehend the importance and urgency at present for strengthening education in ideals and discipline. The particular stress on ideals and discipline now is directed at some cadres and party members where phenomena of lax discipline and apathy toward ideals have cropped up and is in order to correct certain muddled ideas and erroneous practices as quickly as possible so as to assure that the reform of the economic system goes on smoothly.

We must closely link practicality of thought with practicality in work for cadres and party members and ensure that educational work has a definite object in view and strives for substantial results. At present, we ought to emphasize doing a good job of resolving the following problems from several aspects. First, is to help the broad mass of cadres and party members to firmly establish an overall sense and thought of wholeheartedly serving the people. Whenever something crops up, we must first of all consider the interests of the party and the people and everyone must at all times

conscientiously subordinate partial and personal interests unconditionally to the whole or overall interest. In living up to this principle, every cadre and party member must not fear suffering loss and be imbued with the spiritual courage of self sacrifice. Second, we must make cadres and party members further cultivate their faith in communism, integrate our actual tasks at present with the party's ultimate struggle objectives and integrate concrete work tasks with the spirit of lofty ideals to conscientiously make contributions to the building of socialist modernization. Third, we must guide the broad mass of cadres and party members to draw a clear line of distinction between reform and unhealthy tendencies. Fourth, we need to make the broad mass of cadres and party members strengthen their sense of organizational discipline in real earnest.

We need take note of, discover and publicize advanced models and bring the power of example into full play. We need to devote a major effort to publicizing the various outstanding representatives and model persons imbued with a spirit of dedication who emerge in large numbers on the battlefield and create a strong atmosphere for emulating, catching up with and overtaking the advanced. There are some leading cadre who dare not criticize errors nor commend good deeds, neither do they dare curb unhealthy tendencies and evil practices, nor foster a healthy atmosphere for revolution. This is a manifestation of lack of principle in party spirit.

Comrade Xie Feng hopes that cadres and party members of offices directly subordinate to the province will become models with ideals and discipline and serve as examples for people throughout the province.

At the meeting, leading cadre from the CPC committees of the province's trade union federation, posts and telecommunications offices, commerce departments and offices of the supply and marketing cooperatives presented their experiences. Zhou Xinjiu [0719 2946 1432] CPC committee secretary for departments directly subordinate to the province, set forth a concrete plan for these departments to launch a thoroughgoing education in discipline and ideals.

12917

CSO: 4005/943

NORTH REGION

TAIYUAN COMPLETES REHABILITATION OF 'RIGHTIST' INTELLECTUALS

Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Taisheng [3769 1132 3932]: "Our City Thoroughly Rehabilitates Intellectuals Wrongly Labeled As Rightists; Completely Smash Spiritual Shackles and Continue to Eliminate 'Left' Influences"]

[Text] As of the middle of April our city's problem of thoroughly rehabilitating intellectuals wrongly labeled as rightists has been completely solved. The invisible shackles hanging over the heads of a group of excellent intellectuals have been smashed. Now that their enthusiasm has been aroused and their energies doubled, the intellectuals have unanimously expressed their desire to contribute their knowledge and abilities to the Party and the people.

According to statistics, 1,565 people were mistakenly labeled as rightists during the "Anti-Rightist Movement." Approximately half of them were intellectuals. Although the mistakes were corrected, there were still 855 persons who were left with politically harmful "tails" in the concluding remarks of their files. Due to "leftist" ideological influence, some units did not speedily take measures to solve these problems, which greatly affected the enthusiasm of these intellectuals in their work for the Four Modernizations. Beginning with this year, the organization department and the office for policy implementation of the city party (CPC) committee, under the concrete leadership of the leading comrades of the city party committee, have really tackled the job. Personnel were especially pulled out and sent to factories, mines, enterprises and departments directly subordinate to the municipal government to investigate, expedite procedures, and, acting in coordination with the united front department of the city CPC committee, finally brought about a resolution of the long-standing "linkering" problem, thus smashing the spiritual shackles still restraining some intellectuals. In Taizhong there was a high-level engineer who had had his rightist label removed, but who was still left with some untruthful remarks in his case's conclusion. This caused him to be rather over-cautious at work. After his problem was thoroughly resolved, his energy doubled, and in addition to making technological improvements that saved the factory 550,000 yuan, he also wrote five valuable academic theses in his spare time. Recently he gloriously joined the CPC organization. After the engineering and construction bureau of the city took care of the

"linkering" problem of assistant accountant Kang Guodao [1660 0948 6670], he felt so happy and free from worry that he went all out for the construction of the Four Modernizations and managed the state's financial affairs as carefully as if he were managing his own household. When encountering an armed robber attempting to rob money from the state, he bravely stood up and fought and struggled with the scoundrel despite serious wounds, for which he received the praises of the relevant department.

12221

CSO: 4005/1029

NORTH REGION

OLD PEOPLE'S ROLES IN MODERNIZATION DRIVE SAID IMPORTANT

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Zheng Wen [6774 2429]: "Never Forget the 'Old Oxen'"]

[Text] In the current reform there are people who submit that we need "swift horses" but not "old oxen." Actually, this is a most harmful bias.

In the four modernizations drive we do need "swift horses," but we also need "old oxen." "Swift horses" are courageous and knowledgeable, they dare to blaze new trails and they are keenly intent on making innovations. They are qualified personnel. "Old oxen" have the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account. They cautiously and conscientiously work hard for the interests of the party and the people, and they are not upset by criticism. So how can it be said that they are not qualified personnel?

The bias of favoring the "horse" but neglecting the "ox" stems from metaphysics. If our leading cadres are to discover qualified personnel, they should cast aside the metaphysical point of view and apply more dialectics. In regard to recognizing qualified personnel, one phenomenon should never be allowed to conceal another. If those cadres do not apply dialectics, then it is quite possible that on the one hand some experienced, capable "old oxen" can be overlooked, while on the other hand some "donkeys" can quite possibly be mistaken for "swift horses."

9926

CSO: 4005/896

NORTH REGION

HEXI DISTRICT PROVIDES LEGAL SERVICE FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN

Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Rong Heping [2837 0735 1627]: "Hexi District Sets Up Street Legal Advice Station; Support Women and Children; Relieve the Masses of Their Worries"]

[Text] Beginning this March, in order to protect the legal rights of women and children, the propaganda department of the Hexi District CPC committee, the district women's federation, and the district judicial office, together with the Hexi District Public Security Bureau, the district procuratorate, the neighborhood organization and factories and mines in the area have organized a propaganda team for the legal system with the participation of over 50 people including lawyers, judges, police cadres and judiciary assistants. The team has set up street legal advice and propaganda service stations in places such as Wanbolin, Yijing, Xiayuan and Nanhan, and have already in answer to the difficult questions of over 140 people regarding marriage, property inheritance, birth control and so on. At the same time, they also mobilized seven propaganda trucks and distributed over 5,700 propaganda leaflets, to educate people concerning the legal status of women and children, and to explain to women how they can utilize the law to protect their future (fates), thus providing the local masses with a profound education.

12221

CSO: 4005/1029

16 August 1985

NORTH REGION

'TALENT RECOMMENDATION' ACTIVITIES LAUNCHED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Guo Jianzhen [6753 1696 4394]: "CYL Organizations at All Levels Throughout the Province To Launch 'Talent Recommendation' Activities"]

[Text] The CYL provincial party committee has decided that beginning in April of this year CYL organizations at all levels throughout the province will launch 6 months of activities that will involve the recommendation of talented youths.

The methods that will be adopted for these "talent recommendation" activities are recommendations by the masses, offering one's services and the combination of recommendations made level by level and by more than one level at a time. This is for the purpose of selecting youths under the age of 35 from all trades and professions throughout the province who truly have the spirit of blazing new trails, who possess leadership and management capabilities and who have achieved remarkable success in production and each item of work. Special assistance must be given to those talented youths who do not apply what they have studied, who are not employed at what they are good at and who have not yet been placed in important positions so that they can "emerge" and be allowed to play greater roles in reform. At the same time, these activities will also further enhance the League cadres' skills in recommending talented youths. The CYL can then accomplish the task of discovering, training, providing and publicizing talented youths for the party, and it can teach the vast number of League members and youths to respect knowledge, esteem qualified personnel, foster communist ideals and sharpen their skills so that they can become qualified personnel.

The CYL provincial party committee will respectively award the title of "Talent Recommendation Red Banner Collective" and present the "CYL Bo Le Award" to those advanced units and individuals who make outstanding contributions in the course of these activities.

9926

CSO: 4005/896

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TAIYUAN-NEW CASTLE AGREEMENT--Our city and the city of New Castle in England signed a friendship agreement yesterday afternoon in a ceremony held in the Taiyuan City Conference Hall. Taiyuan's mayor, Wang Maolin [3769 5399 2651], the assistant chairman of the standing committee of the City People's Congress, Ren Xiezi [0117 6200 1311], and the chief executive of the New Castle City Parliament, S.J. Davis, respectively represented the two cities and signed the friendship and cooperation agreement. [Excerpt] [Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 85 p 1] 12221

BEIJING CPC RECRUITS YOUTH--These reporters learned from the "Conference to Exchange Experiences to Help the Party Organization Do a Good Job of Recruiting Young People into the Party" held by the CYL and municipal CPC committee that last year over 11,000 Youth League members throughout the city gloriously joined the CPC. Of them over 5,000 were young people under the age of 25. This was the largest figure for the recruitment of youth into the CPC in the city since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. [Text] [By staff reporter, Cao Jianguo [2580 1696 0948] and People's University intern reporter, Yu Fang [0151 2455]] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 85 p 1] 12221

CSO: 4005/1029

NORTHEAST REGION

SMOOTH SUCCESSION IN SHENYANG DESCRIBED

Shenyang GONGCHANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 9, 8 May 85
pp 4-7

[Article by Liu Wende [0491 24291795] and Jiang Ke [1203 2688]: "A New Generation of Leaders Takes Over from the Old in Shenyang"]

[Text] A warm spring sun was shining on the city of Shenyang. A mild spring breeze was caressing the green shoots on the willow trees. Shenyang was the venue for the 7th Shenyang Municipal CPC Congress which took place on 6-12 April. A democratic atmosphere prevailed throughout this successful meeting which saw a new generation of leading cadres take over from the old on the municipal CPC committee. Our article is a modest effort to capture briefly some of the more poignant moments at the congress.

Clear Goals

On 6 April the bright red flag of the CPC was hoisted atop the Liaoning People's Theatre. As the flag fluttered in the wind, the 7th session of the Shenyang CPC Congress was declared open in a solemn ceremony.

A little after 1 pm, the congress began amid the stirring strains of "The Internationale." As Comrade Li Tao [2621 3447], first secretary of the 6th municipal CPC committee, presented his address, 533 delegates from all fronts in the city in whom Shenyang's 300,000 party members placed their great trust listened with rapt attention.

"The mission of this party congress and the 7th municipal CPC committee soon to be elected is to seriously implement the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress and the Resolutions of its 3d Plenary Session and mobilize and lead all nationalities in the city in a united effort to forge ahead, vitalize Shenyang, bring prosperity to Liaoning, serve the entire nation and march towards the world. This is our strategic slogan, the direction of our long-term struggle ahead." Then Comrade Li Tao concisely explained the substance of this strategic slogan, "'Forge ahead' means that we must all constantly strive to improve ourselves and overcome all manners of difficulty. With our feet firmly planted on the ground, we must yet have a positive pioneering spirit. 'Vitalize Shenyang' means promoting its science and technology, education, culture, sanitation and physical training as well as breathing life into its economy so that this old industrial hub of ours can be rejuvenated as soon as possible and become a thriving city in every way. By 'bringing prosperity to Liaoning,' we mean that we must make sure the key city of Shenyang plays a pivotal role in the province's construction, particularly that in southern Liaoning, thereby doing its part for its vitalization. 'Serving the entire nation' means that Shenyang, an economic city which

revolves around the machine industry, must provide the four modernizations with advanced equipment, experts and capital. 'March towards the world' means that we must further liberate our thinking and adopt a total open door policy. Not only must we introduce from abroad much-needed advanced technology, management and experts, but our technology and products must venture into the world and secure their niche in the vast international market. 'Use imports to promote exports, use exports to support imports'--such is the way to bring about a positive self-perpetuating cycle. The core of our strategic slogan is 'forge ahead and vitalize Shenyang.' This is because only when party organs at all levels and the entire population of the city forge ahead can we vitalize Shenyang, and only with a vitalized Shenyang can one begin to talk about bringing prosperity to Liaoning, serving the entire nation and marching towards the world."

Comrade Li Changchun [2621 7022 2504], Shenyang CPC Committee secretary, presented a work report on behalf of the committee, in which he put forward the major targets of Shenyang's economic construction for the next 5 years: completely fulfilling the national "Seventh 5-Year Plan" 1 year ahead of schedule, doubling total industrial and agricultural output value by 1989, and increasing per capita income to at least 1,600 yuan, double that of 1980.

The strategic slogan and magnificent goals put forward at the congress were so inspiring that they were greeted most enthusiastically by the delegates. At Shenyang Hotel and the two Shenyang Guesthouses, the scene was the same--delegates discussed and praised them in the corridors, in their rooms and at the dining table. Their consensus was that the slogan is clear and explicit and has profound implications. It has the substance and boldness of vision that fully embody the aspirations, ambition and lofty ideals of the masses and the party rank and file. The slogan is a far cry from those of the Great Leap Forward era, which were of the "launch a satellite" mold and totally divorced from reality. It shares even less similarity with the "Cultural Revolution" slogans such as "thorough criticism leads to massive efforts, massive efforts lead to massive changes." Instead, it is totally in line with and contributes to the party's general tasks and general goals in the new era. It is also firmly rooted in Shenyang's realities.

Through group discussions, delegates expressed their full confidence in the prospects of Shenyang's development, declaring, "The municipality's 300,000 party members and 5 million people have an unshirkable historic responsibility to vitalize Shenyang. Henceforth, provided we, and we mean each and every one of us, strive to excel and forge ahead at all times, bear in mind the strategic slogan proposed at the congress, follow the direction pointed out by this slogan, and consider all situations and go about our work with regard to the general interest, we will certainly achieve a breakthrough in Shenyang's four modernizations and all our other undertakings."

A Careful Election

The afternoon session on 11 April was a focus of attention. It was then that elections were held for the 7th Shenyang CPC Committee, the Shenyang CPC

Advisory Commission, the Shenyang CPC Discipline Inspection Commission and for the municipal delegation to the 6th Liaoning Provincial Party Congress.

Comrade Li Zemin [2621 3419 3046], congress executive chairman who presided over the election, declared at 2:45 pm that with 531 delegates present, the meeting was legally competent to conduct the elections.

Amid warm applause, 2 chief canvassers elected by the congress and 13 canvassers elected by the delegations then appeared and proceeded to exercise the powers conferred on them by the delegates--examining the ballot boxes and distributing the ballots.

When all 531 delegates received the ballots, Comrade Li Zemin again announced that if a delegate approved of a certain candidate, he should put a circle with a fountain pen or pen in the space in front of the candidate's name. If a delegate did not approve of him, he should put a cross in the space preceding his name. If a candidate wanted to "cast his vote for another person," he could write this person's name in the space reserved for this purpose on the ballot.

Such is the democratic right bestowed on every delegate by the party constitution, a right which must be exercised with the utmost care. At this point the hall became so quiet you could hear a pin drop. The delegates were totally absorbed in scrutinizing each and every name on the ballot,

Why such caution?

Why such deliberate consideration?

The delegates answered simply, "Because we want to elect satisfactory decision makers who can lead the people of the entire municipality to continue their struggle ahead."

What a solemn vote! What sacred power! Who cannot but cherish them!

At this remarkable moment as the old leadership gave way to the new, the presidium of the congress, its supreme body, became even more meticulous. Before the formal elections, the presidium repeatedly discussed the candidates for the "three committees" and the municipal delegation to the 6th Liaoning Provincial CPC Congress, who had been nominated by the 10th Plenary Session of the 6th Municipal CPC Committee. To improve the ability of the three "committees" to transact official business and their efficiency, the presidium farsightedly weighted the pros and cons and decided to remove one candidate for the Municipal CPC Committee and four candidates for the municipal delegation to the provincial congress. The delegates unanimously supported the elections, which enhanced democracy and reflected their wishes.

It was morning on the 12th. When the chief canvasser announced the election results and the organizers read out the names of successful candidates for the "three committees," alternate members of the municipal CPC Committee and Shenyang's delegates to the sixth Provincial CPC Congress, the hall burst into thunderous applause, which was so harmonious, so sincere and so alive with

democracy. It was a ringing declaration of the birth of the seventh Shenyang CPC Committee, the Advisory Commission, the Discipline Inspection Commission and the municipal delegation to the 6th Provincial CPC Congress.

A Smooth Succession

At the first Plenary Session of the seventh Shenyang CPC Committee convened after the congress, Li Changchun, 41, was elected committee secretary. As leading cadres emerged on the Municipal CPC Committee, a smooth leadership succession has basically been effected in Shenyang at the municipal and bureau levels. A new crop of young and outstanding cadres have assumed leadership positions, taking up the responsibility to bring about a new transformation.

It is commendable that the group of old comrades led by former first secretary of the Shenyang CPC Committee, Li Tao, had only the public interest and took a philosophical attitude towards the question whether or not to hang onto power. Not only did they make a "graceful exit," but they also enthusiastically recommended new blood and took pains to assist the Municipal CPC Committee to ensure the quality of their successors. What they have demonstrated is the noble character and sterling worth of a Communist. On 12 April, the outgoing Comrade Li Tao addressed the presidium impromptu, making three earnest points, "I will not pull strings behind the scenes or avail myself of the pay and other advantages I had while I was in office. When I get too bored, I will do some research." He also said, "There are inevitably improprieties and errors among the decisions taken while I was in charge of the committee. The new leading cadres should correct them wherever justified. That way they will be doing only what is good for the party. Their actions should in no way be construed as being disrespectful to a person once he is gone. After I step down, I absolutely will not interfere in the committee's work and it must not invite me to attend its meetings. It should go ahead boldly with its work on its own. I will not run the show backstage. Of course, if you visit me at home as friends, you will be most welcome." Comrade Li Tao also said, "After I step down, I have to remain in my municipal residence for sometime until I can move into the house the province is going to make available. I do not have any special demands in terms of daily living conditions and certainly will not make trouble for the new cadres." Finally Comrade Li Tao said, "I am still healthy, still able to do a little research. I plan to do a survey on rural specialized households in Shenyang first. If you find it useful, you can use it for reference. After the trip to the villages, I also want to conduct research on such cities as Anshan, Yingkou and Liaoyang to provide some data on structural reforms in cities."

All delegates were deeply moved by the old comrades' noble character, sterling integrity and magnanimity, and expressed their highest esteem for them with an extended round of warm applause at the closing ceremony. Everybody agreed that the party rank and file and the masses will never forget the old comrades' historic achievements. They highly praised and thanked their voluntary decision to step aside so that new leaders could be selected without a hitch in accordance with the requirements of the "four modernizations."

To make the restructuring of this batch of leading cadres a success, the Shenyang CPC Committee made a clean break with the past practice of

"mystifying" cadres' selection and examination and keeping them "under wraps." Today there is no longer preferential treatment, no more balancing, no more transitional cadres. The committee now makes full use of the expert information network, sincerely asking leaders in all walks of life as well as the broad ranks of cadres and the masses to recommend all kinds of outstanding people. In addition, they adopt an open recruitment system to search for suitable leaders. After the restructuring, there has been a marked improvement in the "four transformations" standards of leading cadres on the Municipal CPC Committee and in bureaus run by departments and agencies directly under the municipality. Basically, they are well educated, their age structure has the desired bell-shape look and there is a reasonable mix of talents. After restructuring, the average age of the 13 members on the standing committee of the Shenyang CPC Committee is 46.7, 7.4 years younger than their predecessors. Eleven of them, or 84.6 percent, possess post-secondary educational qualifications, 45 percent higher than the previous group. They include the four Municipal CPC Committee secretaries, all of them college graduates, and three of them are under 41 years old. Leading cadres at the department and bureau levels have even more impressive educational qualifications and are younger. A major breakthrough is the fact that 23 young cadres, all under 40, have made their way into the ranks of leading cadres at the bureau and departmental levels; the youngest female service bureau chief is only 31. Thus was laid the solid groundwork for cadre stability for the next 5 to 8 years. People praise the two-level restructuring of the ranks of the cadres as "killing three birds with one stone": the people at the top step aside in favor of a new crop of competent successors and go home to enjoy their golden years; the men in the middle form a link between the retiring and the budding leaders and have taken it upon themselves to support young talent; the third group of young leaders carry a heavy responsibility and are working with all their might to prove themselves.

Li Changchun, the newly elected party committee secretary, made an impromptu speech at the first Plenary Session of the seventh Municipal CPC Committee. He said emotionally, "The present session of the Municipal CPC Committee is entrusted with its tasks amid great reforms and at a point when the new takes over from the old. This is in keeping with the needs of the time and historical development. In the past, we led a cloistered existence, which made things easy for us. Henceforth we must venture out and confront all kinds of challenge, bravely discharging the responsibility history has thrust upon this generation. We are not here to be officials but to serve the people wholeheartedly. We must do a good job and not make mistakes. We must unwaveringly learn from the elderly comrades and the masses, rely closely on the strength in all sectors in society, improve the quality of collective leadership and accomplish the arduous but glorious task of vitalizing Shenyang."

Dynamic new leaders! The party and people are eagerly waiting for you to transform the spirit of the latest congress into concrete actions for the masses and the rank and file. As long as you remain level-headed, constantly strive to improve yourselves and forge ahead, have a down-to-earth attitude and keep your positive pioneering spirit alive, we are very hopeful that Shenyang will become prosperous and flourish in every way.

Members of the Shenyang Municipal CPC Committee, Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission

Shenyang Municipal CPC Committee

Secretary	Li Changchun
Deputy Secretaries	Zhang Guoguang [1728 0948 0342] Le Zemin [2621 3419 3046] Zhang Chenglun [1728 2052 0243]
Standing committee members	Wu Disheng [2976 6611 3932] Liu Zuntian [0491 1415 3944] Li Zhonglu [2621 0022 7627] Lin Fuqing (female) [2651 7450 0615] Ding Shifa [0002 0013 4099] Zhang Benlan [1728 2609 1526] Wang Changxing [3769 7022 5281] Liu Jinzeng [0491 6855 1073] Zhao Jincheng [6392 6855 1004]

Municipal Advisory Commission

Chairman	Wang Danbo [3769 0030 3134]
Vice Chairman	Li Ke [2621 2688]
Standing Committee Members	Wang Jian [3769 0256] Tian Guang [3944 0342] Li Cheng [2621 3397] Yu Zhu [0060 0037]

Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission

Secretary	Zhou Minglu [0719 2494 6922]
Deputy Secretaries	Sun Depu [1327 1795 2528] Wang Yang [3769 2799] Zhang Qifeng [1728 0796 1144]
Standing Committee Members	Yin Xiurong [1438 4423 2837] Lu Wensheng [7627 2429 3932] Zheng Binggan [6774 3521 0051] Li Yunsheng [2621 6663 3932] Ni Zuoren [0242 0155 0086]

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CSO: 4005/1106

16 August 1985

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION READJUSTS ITS LEADERSHIP

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 85 p 1

/Article by Zhang Xingwen /1728 5281 2429: "Jilin Provincial Party Committee Organization Department Readjusts Its Leadership Body in Coordination with Party Rectification"7

/Text7 In order to make the organization work better suitable to the needs of the four modernizations, the organization department of the provincial party committee, during the correction stage of party rectifications, resolutely readjusted its leadership body in accordance with the cadre's standard on revolutionization, rejuvenation, intellectualization and specialization, providing an experience to the personnel components of all levels.

Upon entry into the correction stage of party rectification, the department of organization made an overall readjustment in its own setup and that of the section level group. After the readjustment, the leadership group had its average age lowered, with the average age of the chiefs and the deputy chiefs of the section level reduced from 49.1 to 43.6 years, and the youngest one was only 30 years old. The next was the elevation of cultural level with the percentage of section chiefs and deputy chiefs of college educational level increased from 50 to 67. The third was the wider range of knowledge; from the past limited number of cadres with knowledge of science, technology and economic management, 69 of the 83 current cadres in the department had college education involving 19 specialties including Chinese literature, philosophy, politics, agricultural technology, economics and business management. The fourth is that the group will be stabilized for a while. At the same time, the organs within the department have become better suited to their work. The department has newly established an economic cadres section and has assigned to this section cadres familiar with business management. For doing a good job in developing party members in the new epoch, solving truly the difficulties for intellectuals to enter the party, and developing positively party members among the specialized households in rural areas, the organization section and the party member control section were eliminated, urban and rural organization section and organization officers office were established.

In the course of readjusting the leadership body, the organization department of the provincial party committee has preliminarily achieved some experience. In selecting and promoting cadres, they let the masses recommend the able and the talented ones. On this basis, through personal interviews to understand the overall situation and listening to various opinions, the leadership strictly conducted their assessment. In selecting and promoting new cadres, they did not consider seniority and paid attention to both diploma and practical level. Three young cadres about 30 years old were selected and promoted to be deputy section chiefs. No discrimination was made against cadres transferred from another unit during selection for promotion. Although some cadres did not hold college diploma, the department leadership started from the realities and correctly handled the dialection relations between diploma and level as well as between academic background and ability. In the course of readjusting the leadership body, the organization department of the provincial party committee also practiced the internal-external interflow of cadres, in order to create favorable conditions for readjusting the leadership body and the construction of "the third echelon." They also paid attention to detailed ideological work and to the adequate settlement of old cadres.

12739

CSO: 4005/646

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PROVINCIAL ORGANS FIRST STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 1

/Article: "Organs Directly Under the Provincial Government Achieved Outstanding Accomplishment During the First Stage Party Rectification"7

/Text7 After 13 months of work, the provincial leadership organs and the 51 units directly under the provincial government achieved outstanding accomplishment during the first stage of party rectification. There was manifest improvement in party style, purification in party organization, and the requirement's of party rectification were fundamentally met. The work fundamentally concluded. In compliance with the requirements of bulletin No. 11 of the Central Steering Committee, each of the units in party rectification carried out examination sum-up. On this basis the provincial party committee summed-up the first stage of party rectification and fully affirmed the accomplishments and experience achieved, pointed out the drawbacks, and reported to the party organizations and members of the organs directly under provincial control on the main status of party rectification.

During the first stage of party rectification work on all party rectification units integrated with the realities to resolutely carry through the decision of the central committee on party rectification and the instruction of the Central Steering Committee, and achieved the experience of implementing party rectification under the new situation. These experiences may be used as reference for the party rectification work during the next 2 years, and has important implication in doing a good job in the party's construction in the new epoch.

1. Straighten out the guiding ideology, enhance reform and propel the development of economic construction.

Unity in ideology, straightening out the guiding principle of vocational work and promoting reform were the outstanding accomplishments of the first stage of party rectification, and were the key for the current party rectification to achieve the expected goal. Although the economy of our province has had speedier development, yet for achieving the goal suggested by the twelfth national congress, there must be a break through in reform in order to advance in strides. The key to the implementation of reform lies in the elimination of the "leftist" obsoletes, liberate ideology and truly unify

the ideology of all the leadership cadres of all levels with the path, the guiding principle and the policy since the third plenum, to the end that the work in all respects will obey and serve the party's general task and general goal. The units in the first stage of party rectification were all leadership units bearing decision making duties. Their guiding ideology on vocational work was straightened out and key problems were solved in key parts for the leadership organs of the entire province to truly become "the locomotive" in bringing along the reform in the entire province. All the units in party rectification must take the removal of the obstacles and the opening up of the roads for reform, and the provision of ideological and organizational guarantee as the primary task in party rectification. The standing committee of the provincial party committee in collectively examining the question of "inclination to be reserved, working in the regular old way, satisfaction with the status quo, and no big breakthrough" which existed in reform and opened up, suggested to liberate ideology, speed up the "two corrections," do a good job in "three introductions into China," improve economic benefits, and realize the goal doubling in 7 years. The leadership bodies of all the units in party rectification also conscientiously reviewed and examined the unit's cognition of and attitude in some important questions, and summed up the experience lesson in carrying through the party's lines, guiding principles and policies since the third plenum, defining the direction of constructing the socialism with Chinese characteristics, and removing the main ideological obstacles that affect reform. Ideology is the forerunner of action. In party rectification, the elevation of ideology and the implementation of action should be closely integrated. The provincial party committee, in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions and starting from the province's realities, formulated a regulation of 10 articles for speeding up urban reforms. In June of last year, the provincial party committee summoned a work meeting for carrying through the spirit of the instruction from Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades of the Central Committee while inspecting our province, and advanced a step forward to amend and substantiate the provincial "Decision on Certain Questions on Urban Reform." After the third plenum of the twelfth central committee, the provincial party committee organized two groups of responsible comrades to visit and study in Guangdong, Jiangsu and Fujian. This was a big help to liberating our ideology and to raising our thinking. Then more than 4,000 cadres of provincial, municipal and county levels, on the basis of conducting a rather systematic investigation in more than 400 enterprises, were organized to participate in 3 plenary (enlarged) meetings of the fourth party committee, and enacted "the Regulation on Certain Questions Relating to the Reform of Urban Economic Structure". All units in party rectification also conscientiously and thoroughly implemented the instruction and the stipulation on reform by the party central committee and the provincial party committee, and after investigation, study and full preparation, formulated the reform programs and measures and had them carried out step by step. In this way, ideological education of party rectification was used to enhance the development of reform, and the practice of reform was used to propel the penetration in the entire province's economic system achieved a speedier progress. In simplifying government procedures and delegation of authority, the province, the municipalities and the prefectures (autonomous) and the

competent economic components gradually delegated to the enterprises the authority of production planning, buying and marketing products, use of capital, labor salary control, establishing organs, and appointing and dismissing cadres. The experience in the success in rural reform was used to promote the various forms of economic responsibility system in urban industries; small enterprises were made to realize collective operation; a step was advanced in making workable the scope of circulation to bring into play the pivotal function of producing and exchanging urban commodities; "the three externals" and "the three introductions into China" were speeded up to develop horizontal economic links and enhance the technical progress of enterprises. Reform has brought vitality to economic development; last year the value of industrial products in the entire province increased by 13.3 percent, 32.25 billion jin of grain was harvested, representing an increase of 9.4 percent over that of last year. The combined value of industrial and agricultural products increase by more than 11 percent, and financial income increased by 21 percent from 1.4 billion to 1.71 billion yuans, a net increase of 300 million yuan. There were also outstanding accomplishments in the provision of commodities and the prosperity in the sales market.

2. Work hard to do well the education of thoroughly negating "the cultural revolution."

The current party rectification is for solving the question of impure ideology, operation and style within the party resulting from "the cultural revolution," in order to make party construction the strong core in leading the socialist modernization work. The education of thoroughly negating "the cultural revolution" is listed as an important substance of party rectification, is made the heart of the matter and has become a very important factor in solving rather well the key questions existing in the party during the first stage of party rectification.

In the education of negating "the cultural revolution," all units in party rectification grasped the theory of thoroughly negating "continuation of the revolution under proletarian dictatorship," which is also the theory of using class struggle as the key link, to thoroughly negate the wrong concept of taking the accomplishment and the mistake of "the cultural revolution" as one divided into two, to thoroughly negate the key question of "the great democracy" and "stress on politics," and organized party members link their own ideological realities with their parent units in order to negate "the cultural revolution" thoroughly in theory, practice and emotion. Fundamentally the division line was drawn and the right was distinguished from the wrong which was not possible in the past, the residual influence, and the remnants of factionalism so that each party member would receive a very profound education to unify his ideology with the "decision" of the 6th plenum of the 11th party Central Committee. This basic education fundamental in nature cleared the path for the healthy development of party rectification, and laid down the reliable ideological foundation for the party rectification task.

3. Conscientiously correct the unhealthy tendency of utilizing public authority for personal gains and bureaucratism.

During party rectification, all the units grasped the question of utilizing public authority for personal gain on which the masses within and outside the party had high hope, and the bureaucracy of being unresponsive to the party and to the people to conduct investigation conscientiously. During the first stage of party rectification, coordination between the upper and the lower echelons was adopted to concentrate in correcting the few unhealthy tendencies most objected to by the masses and in investigating some important cases, the rectification in style had definite momentum and was relatively solid. At present, the unhealthy tendencies of being late in repaying the government, and sanzhaos sanzhuans /0005 2156 0005 6567/ and of constructing and allotting houses has basically been curbed. Of the 52 units in the first stage of party rectification, 193 cases (including 125 cases involving utilization of authority for seeking private gains, 45 cases of serious bureaucratism and 23 cases of discipline violation) were registered. Among them 178 cases or 92.2 percent have been concluded. In the course of rectifying work style, party members were given education on the party's fundamental goal, and through party rectification, party members were made to establish the ideology of whole-heartedly serving the people; at the same time the loopholes in the rules and regulations, the work procedures and the management system holes were plugged thereby solving the questions fundamentally. The correction of utilizing authority for private gain and the bureaucracy being unresponsive to the party and to the people are keyed to the existence of a righteous and bold leadership body. The question is easier to solve if the leadership is bold, confident, persistent and exemplary. The provincial party committee paid much attention to tempering the leadership bodies of all units through the solution of these practical problems, the weak and the lax ones were helped and educated, those committing mistakes while being rectified were promptly criticized and corrected, and their cases were brought to the attention of all. After 1 year of party rectification, and basing on the standards set by the central discipline committee in examining party style, there has been evident improvement in the party style of most of the units, and some units have accomplished the basic favorable turn in party style. The prestige of party members among the masses has been heightened, the brilliant image of the party was restored and the number of party membership application increased. Since the start of party rectification, 459 new party members have been recruited into the party in the units directly under provincial control, and among them 352 were intellectuals.

4. Resolutely purge "the three kinds of people" and purify the party organization.

In the course of party rectification, the provincial party committee and the party organizations of all units in party rectification worked hard in purging "the three kinds of people." Attention was paid to both omission and error, and great case was exerted in verification and substantiation in strict determined observation of the policy. "The three kinds of people" and the people having committed serious mistakes during "the cultural revolution" were not only those floating on the surface, but also the concealed ones. Of the

targets 96.8 percent have been investigated and verified. Among them 6 persons were determined as "the 3 kinds of people" and 36 persons were determined as having committed serious mistakes. The party members' investigated for problems of a general nature, were declared extricated to soothe their worries so they could work boldly. Those party members having violated party accordance with the party constitution and the regulations of the party Central Committee in its decision on party rectification. Since the beginning of party rectification and in carrying out party discipline, 64 persons or 1.32 percent of the total number of party members were given party discipline penalties, among them 21 were expelled from the party, 16 were given probation within the party, 13 were given grave party warning, and 14 were given a regular party warning.

5. Strengthen the leadership body.

The construction of a strong leadership body having the combat strength and able to carry through correctly the Central Committee's line, guiding principles and policies, and able to unify with the Central Committee is the key to doing a good job in party rectification. Through the observation and tempering of party rectification, a group of outstanding middle aged and young cadres have appeared to create favorable conditions for further adjustment and enrich the leadership body. Recently in pursuance of the requirements of "the 4 modernizations" and possessing adventurous spirit were selected for the leadership body. During the process of party rectification, the members of the leadership body in some units were individually adjusted. Within the party rectification period, the leadership bodies of 26 units were adjusted and replenished. During the late stage of party rectification, the leadership bodies of another 29 units were adjusted after overall examination and verification. The combat strength of the leadership body was evidently strengthened as the leadership body membership in those 29 units was reduced from 136 to 118, their average age was reduced from 52.6 to 49 years old, cadres under 45 years old increased from 25 to 37 persons, and 73 percent of them has college education. During party rectification, attention was paid to have the leadership body receive tempering and have their political quality improved through their participation in and leading of party rectification, in order to improve the leadership body in all respects. This provides the organization the guarantee to consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification. All the units in party rectification generally paid attention to the construction of the third echelon during party rectification.

6. Resolutely carry through the basic guiding principle of party rectification.

The current party rectification was rather successful, because we have correctly absorbed the lesson of past party rectifications, resolutely abolished the wrong "leftist" way of doing things, strictly developed criticism and self criticism, and implemented the basic guiding principle brought forward by the Central Committee that calls for the solutions of problems and not messing up the questions.

Ever since the beginning, all the units in party rectification have defined the basic task, the basic guiding principle, the basic policy and the basic method in party rectification. Through the study of documents, "the four basics" were made very clear not only to party member leadership cadres, but also to all the party members for them to conscientiously master these "four basics" in implementing party rectification, to the end all the harassments are removed for insuring the healthy development of party rectification.

All the units in party rectification paid attention to using the method of broad heart to heart chats in correctly unfolding criticism and self criticism. The provincial party committee and the party secretary (party organization) of the units in party rectification started from themselves to request extensively for comments from various quarters for carrying out a frank and conscientious self criticism. During the process of solving the questions within the party, the normalization of party life was carried out. The units in party rectification paid attention to emphasizing mainly ideological education in carrying out "four don't" and "four may's". The practice of party rectification proved that most of the party members were good or comparatively good. To them party rectification is a course of education for further improvement. To those party members having committed mistakes, ideological education should also be mainly used instead of punishment. The implementation of "four don'ts" and "four may's" is the important principle in resolving the ideological thought problem within the party, and is the negation of the wrong "leftist" way of doing things. During the current party rectification, although big criticism meetings were absent, no person was criticized, and no "big tiger" was uncovered, problems were factually solved, and the vast number of party members were happy at heart, having thus raised their ideological consciousness and activism in work.

In the examination summation, all the units in party rectification affirmed the accomplishments, summed up the experience and with the spirit of seeking the truth from facts, discovered the existing problems and deficiencies. They did not overestimate accomplishments nor neglect the existing problems. For instance, in eradicating the "leftist" ideological influence and straightening out the guiding ideology of vocation work was one of the problems which was solved comparatively well. However, the current problem is still the insufficient liberation of thinking. When we say that an accomplishment in our economic work was achieved, it is merely reaching the average speed of national growth; there was still a great distance from that of the advanced provinces, mainly because we did not stride far enough in reform, our ideology still lagged behind the development of the situation, and the liberation was not sufficient. For example, in the introduction of foreign things into China, our province is only at the beginning, we have not yet opened up a new prospect. There is still the need to comply with the spirit of the 3rd plenum of the 12th Central Committee to advance a step in liberating ideology and in continuing to make the reform more penetrating. In some units, the reform has not yet opened up a new prospect and its improvement in work is not big; other units do not work hard enough in handling and correcting the unhealthy winds under the new situation; the leadership bodies of some units still need further adjustment and substantiation in accordance with the requirements of the cadre's "four

modernizations" and stabilization for a few years. All the units in party rectification have soberly seen their own deficiencies. With the conclusion of party reform, the reform and the party's construction work must have a new development on the new basis, and measures must be positively adopted to consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification.

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CSO: 4005/646

NORTHEAST REGION

REFORM CADRE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO PROMOTE MOBILITY

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 85 p 1

/Article: "Reform Cadre Management System, and Promote Reasonable Talent Flow"/

/Text/ During party rectification, the provincial personnel bureau insisted on simultaneous rectification and correction in reforming the cadre management system and in promoting the reasonable flow of talent in order to recruit a large number of talented personnel for key enterprises, medium and small enterprises and enterprises of collective ownership.

They first penetrated the grassroots level to find out the situation of talent resources. On the basis of mastering the information on the shortage or surplus of talented people, they employed various means and multi-channels to promote the reasonable flow of talent. They formulated corresponding policy to encourage the flow of talent to the areas deficient in talented people. The specialized technical personnel going to work from cities to remote and distant areas did not have to bring along their domicile registration and will be given more salary and subsidies. Because of the policy's appeal and attraction, 28 specialized technician persons have, since more than 1 year ago, left big cities to work in medium and small cities, another 31 have gone to remote and distant areas, and 47 have gone from colleges and scientific research components to the basic level. Another thing was the implementation of the public recruitment system. Up to the present, the provincial personnel bureau and the personnel components of various levels together with 32 units and components have publicly advertised and recruited a batch of talented people. Fu Song County, which is located in the eastern mountainous area of our province, after having advertised in newspapers its intention to recruit technicians, more than 1,000 people responded, and the county selected for employment more than 30 of them. The implementation of the public recruitment system has solved the problem of some enterprises which were badly in need of talent. The provincial personnel has also employed the means of integrating negotiation with administrative intervention to break the situation of talent "belonging to the unit" and "belonging to the component." Arbitration was used for resolving the situation where the job did not match the officer's specialty, where a waste of S&T talent existed, and where a unit refused to release a person who had requested for a transfer to another unit which badly needed his specialty.

Last year, the provincial personnel bureau arbitrated the cases of 47 S&T personnel who were compelled to resign upon their parent unit's refusal to approve their request for transfer. The S&T personnel and the units that needed and later employed them were very satisfied with the arbitration, which energetically pounded at the system of component or unit ownership of the specialized technicians and promoted the reasonable flow of talented personnel. According to statistics, since 1 year ago in the whole province, 362 persons whose job did not match their specialities had their jobs adjusted, 1,449 technicians of all kinds were employed through public advertisement by units concerned, and 1,548 specialized technicians of various kinds were trained for the medium and small enterprises and enterprises of collective ownership which suffered talent shortage. The reasonable flow of talent has changed the talent shortage situation in some enterprises, and has brought vitality to them.

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16 August 1985

NORTHEAST REGION

PERSONNEL MOBILITY MUST BE REASONABLE

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

/Article by Staff Commentator: "Talent Flow Must be Reasonable"/Text/ To dredge the channel of talent flow and the reasonable use of talent are the important substance of further implementing the intellectual policy, and is a new reform in the personnel management system.

Following the overall penetration of reform, talent flow is being developed gradually. A situation of the best exploitation of the person and the best exploitation of the talent is being formed. However, due to the incomplete eradication of the "leftist" ideological influence in some places, talent is unable to move, the activism of intellectuals is suppressed and there are even cases of exclusion, suppression and dealing blows with intellectuals who ask to transfer. They formulated their own "localized policy" to limit talent flow by all means. Without a change in the situation, talent cannot reasonably flow, wisdom cannot be exchanged, academic ideology will ossify and technology can hardly transfer. We can see that doing a good job in talent flow is directly related to the development of enterprise and to the progress of the four modernizations. Therefore, we should advance a step in eradicating the "leftist" influence, in breaking the obsolete ideology of unit or component ownership of talent and selfish departmentalism, in positively reforming the personnel management system, in opening wide the door, and building the road for talent flow in order to create favorable conditions for the best exploitation of the person.

The talent flow we mean is the reasonable flow. It is no good to block the flow of talent, nor good to let it flow unreasonably. At present, due to the nonimplementation of the intellectual policy in certain areas, plus unhealthy means of or lack of experience in talent flow, unreasonable flow often happens. For example, even the backbone technicians in some units are given the right jobs, and their service is badly needed, yet due to the unit's foot-dragging in implementing the intellectual policy, the unit is unable to retain the talent resulting in talent drain. In other cases of "one mountain looks up to a higher one" wherein the cadres are given higher treatment in politics and living conditions, yet they will disregard the need of work and leave their jobs without approval when offered better living quarters, salary and job classification by another place. The former

situation should not have happened, as it could have been avoided if the work has been done thoroughly. The latter situation should be prevented and opposed. Every comrade should start from the overall situation and the career to establish the ideology of whole-heartedly serving the people. It should be definite that the reasonability of talent flow is hinged on that if the flow is beneficial to the proper application of the talent and the best exploitation of the person; if it is beneficial to the development of a career; and if it is beneficial to mobilizing the activism of intellectuals.

In order to accomplish the reasonable flow of talent, we must first all conscientiously implement the intellectual policy by politically giving them no discrimination, resolving their "difficulty in entering the party" and "difficulty in getting promoted", by warmly giving them support in work and doing our best to create favorable conditions for them to bring into play their technical strong points, and truly giving them concern in living conditions by resolving their practical problems in living quarters, settling down, their children's entry into nurseries and employment, etc. As long as the policy is solidly implemented, some unreasonable flow can be avoided. Next, we must conscientiously sum-up the lesson from experience and gradually build up the means of making healthy the reasonable flow of talent. It is all right to recruit talented people, but no improper means should be employed to undermine others; big cities should not recruit from small cities, and areas with good conditions should not recruit from areas with poor conditions. In talent flow, under the premise of giving priority to insuring that the state and provincial key projects get the needed talent, we should energetically support and promote the talent flow from scientific research institutes, schools of higher learning and big enterprises wherein talent is relatively concentrated, to medium and small enterprise units, from big and medium cities to small cities and villages, from plain area to mountainous area, and from public ownership units to units of collective ownership. We should encourage and support specialized technical people to settle in border areas, minority areas, remote and distant areas, and poor and backward areas.

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CSO: 4005/646

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI EDITORIAL ON ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF CPC

HK020716 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Today, in order to mark the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, Qinghai Ribao published an editorial, saying that a Communist party member must act as a model in having ideals and abiding by discipline.

The editorial points out: In the new situation where reform of the economic structure is gradually developing in depth and the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization is constantly developing on all fronts, the burden on the shoulders of party organizations at all levels become heavier and heavier. To give play to the leading role of the party and to implement the party's line, principles, and policies in light of realities and the province's situation, one of the important things is to improve the quality of party members and to strengthen their party spirit so as to make them models in having ideals and abiding by discipline.

The editorial says: Carrying forward the spirit of communism and wholeheartedly serving the people is a communist party member's basic requirement for achieving his ideals. When we are in the objective environments of the planned socialist commodity economy, money is tempting to a certain extent. In addition, in opening to the outside world, capitalist ideology will also influence some of our comrades. If we relax our ideological and political vigilance and if we do not keep to the stand of the party and people and do not treat money and comfort with a scientific attitude, we shall very easily forget the aim of fostering a communist spirit and wholeheartedly serving the people. Therefore, through our own exemplary actions, our Communist party members must embody the lofty ideals, must conscientiously abide by party discipline, must become the foundation of the party, and models in observing discipline and abiding by the law.

CSO: 4005/1158

16 August 1985

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI SECRETARY ADDRESSES NON-PARTY PERSONAGES MEETING

HK070540 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Yesterday morning the Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of non-party personages at the Provincial CPPCC Auditorium, Bai Jinian, Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, commented on the enlarged meeting of the Provincial CPC Committee which ended not long ago.

In his speech Comrade Bai Jinian relayed the instructions of central leading comrades on Shaanxi's work, and talked about the current economic situation in the province, and some problems meriting our attention. He hoped that non-party personages would put forth suggestions and criticism on the province's work, help the Provincial CPC Committee improve its work, and overcome difficulties in its work.

Comrade Bai Jinian said: Provided we comrades inside and outside the party work together with one heart, and make concerted efforts, we will certainly make great progress in our work and reforms and construction will develop more smoothly in the province.

More than 100 people attended the meeting, including chairman, vice chairman, and standing committee members of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; and responsible persons of provincial-level democratic parties, federation of industry and commerce, and mass organizations.

Also attending the meeting were Zhou Yaguang, Deputy Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Wu Zingyun, standing committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee; NPC Deputies and National CPPCC Committee members now in Xian; and non-party responsible comrades of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the relevant departments.

CSO: 4005/1158

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI CPC SECRETARY SPEAKS AT WOMEN'S CONGRESS

HK151442 Xian SHAANXI Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] The 4-day Seventh Provincial Women's Congress concluded yesterday. At the closing ceremony, Comrade Bai Jinian, Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech. He pointed out that the whole society should highly value the role and position of women. The broad masses of women should make their contributions to invigorating Shaanxi.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Seventh Provincial Women's Federation, (Zhang Xiurong) was elected chairman of the Seventh Provincial Women's Federation; (Huang Lin), (Li Yixia), and (Xia Hua) were elected vice chairmen of the Seventh Provincial Women's Federation. Also elected at the meeting were Standing Committee members of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Women's Federation.

In his speech, Comrade Bai Jinian reviewed the achievements made over the past 5 years in the women's movement and work in the province. He said: We are now facing more arduous tasks in reform and construction. In the future, it is necessary to bring into full play women's role in reform and construction, particularly in building spiritual civilization and in building civilized, healthy, and scientific social and family life. In carrying out the work of women's federations and the women's movement, it is necessary to do our utmost to protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, and to guide youngsters to grow healthily.

After citing various cases of looking down on and discriminating against women, he said: That looking down on and discriminating against women is still a very serious social problem and it is necessary to resolutely fight against the remnants of feudalism ideas and bourgeois ideas.

Comrade Bai Jinian said: women's genuine skills in the fields of political consciousness, cultural level, and professional abilities can make it possible for women to gain a social role suited to their contributions. He hoped that in the future, more and more advanced women would emerge on all fronts to make still greater contributions to the building of socialist spiritual and material civilizations.

Provincial Vice Governor Lin Jizhou read a decision of the Provincial People's Government on awarding 10 female comrades the title of provincial model workers.

A responsible person of the Provincial Women's Federation read a decision of the Provincial Women's Federation on awarding 100 advanced female reformists the title of March 8 Red-Banner Pacesetters and awarding 135 people engaged in women's work the title of outstanding provincial women's cadres.

The National Women's Federation sent a congratulatory message to the congress.

CSO: 4005/1158

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON EDUCATION IN IDEALS, MORALS, DISCIPLINE

HK051347 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Recently, the regional CPC Committee issued a circular on carrying out an in-depth education in four fields focusing on ideals and discipline. It urged party organizations at all levels throughout the region to conscientiously mobilize party members, cadres, and masses of various nationalities to study and act in the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks made at the national work conference on science and technology, which was held on 7 March this year.

The circular urged the party organizations to seriously continue to carry out throughout the region the education in four fields focusing on ideals and discipline, that is, educating them on ideals, morals, educational background and discipline; so that we could accomplish tasks in various areas in a better way.

The circular pointed out that we must fully understand the importance and necessity of the education in four fields. The field of ideals is the focal point among these four, and leads other fields. Communism is the ultimate goal of our struggle; whereas the communist ideological system is the guiding ideology of our four modernizations. Only when we strengthen the education on ideals can we maintain the socialist course of the modernizations. Discipline is the guarantee for implementing the line and policies. Only when we possess ideals and have the sense of discipline can we achieve our expected goal. At present when we are carrying out comprehensive and profound reforms, we shall fail if we do not have a strong sense of discipline. We must foster a stronger sense of discipline with our earnestness of invigorating the economy. Not only is it important and necessary to carry out the education in four fields focusing on ideals and discipline, but it also has profound historical significance.

The circular urged: In the education in four fields, we must closely integrate it with the economic structural reform. We must correctly understand and handle well the relations between the ideal of communism and the present policies. The party's present policies are formulated under the guidance of communist ideology. They are the apparatus for realizing this lofty ideal. The practice of upholding the ideal of communism is an

ideological guarantee for correctly implementing the present policies. Therefore, we must integrate in an organic way the education in four fields with the present economic structural reform. We must closely integrate it with the people's ideology and the rectification of the new malpractices, which have developed in the course of reform. Through education, we must make the people of various nationalities correctly understand the economic structural reform, so as to impel them to struggle hard for the four modernization and national invigoration.

The circular urged: In the education in four fields, we must proceed from realities and carry it out at various levels, so as to strengthen the influence and persuasiveness. In the light of people's thinking, we must put forward different requirements, select different contents, and adopt various forms to carry out the propaganda education in view of the situation. Party committees at all levels must educate the party members, cadres and masses in a systematic and organized way on Marxist-Leninist ideological theory. The committees should make them understand the law of social development and the historical necessity of realizing communism, thereby building our revolutionary ideal on a scientific base. We must unswervingly launch the drive of the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves. We must greatly further the activity of building civilized units, civilized shops, and civilized cities. Under the ideological guidance of serving the people, holding ourselves responsible to the people, and making more contributions for the four modernizations, we should carry out an in-depth education on professional ethics, responsibilities, and discipline among various trades. We should continue to carry out in depth the education on policies toward nationalities and nationality unity. We should also strengthen the education on socialist democracy and legal system, and give large-scale publicity to the knowledge of law. We should carry out an indepth education on patriotism, the revolutionary tradition, and the good work style of struggling hard, so as to arouse the masses' patriotism and their fighting will of invigorating the country.

The circular urged: The focal point of the education in four fields is to grasp well the education among party members and youths. In the work, we must first grasp well the education among party members and cadres. Youths are a new force on various fronts, as well as the successors of our undertakings. Hence, it is more important to carry out education among the young people on ideals and discipline.

The circular urged: The whole party must take part in the work, and various areas must pool their efforts, so as to really strengthen the leadership over the education in four fields. We should seriously study, publicize, and act in the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions. We should educate the people of various nationalities on becoming people who possess ideals and morals, observe discipline, and are well-educated. We should also educate them that this is the basic task of building the socialist spiritual civilization, as well as the major issue of the whole party. The party committees at all levels must include this work into their agenda, seriously study and work out plans for the work, frequently discuss and examine the results, and constantly sum up experience, so as to carry out the activities in a down-to-earth, effective, and in-depth way.

16 August 1985

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA TAKES MEASURES TO BAN OBSCENE VIDEO TAPES

HK100915 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 85 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Adopts Decisive Measures to Ban Pornographic Video Tapes"]

[Text] With the approval of the regional CPC Committee, a regional telephone conference was jointly held by the regional people's higher court, the people's procuratorate, the office of public security, and the judicial office. The conference aimed to relay and implement the spirit of the relevant conference of judicial departments at the central level, and to adopt resolute and powerful measures to thoroughly ban obscene video tapes and any criminal activities involved in exhibiting obscene video tapes in violation of the law.

Participating in the conference were responsible comrades of the regional people's higher court, procuratorate, the office of public security and the judicial office, relevant departments and units of the regional CPC Committee and government, and comrades responsible for government and law work in two prefectures and two cities. Responsible comrades concerned of all prefectures, cities and counties listened to a live transmission of the conference at their own localities. Participants included Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, Bai Zhenhua, regional CPC Committee standing committee member, and Peng Linbo, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee.

The conference covered the conditions of illegal selling, reproduction, and exhibition of pornographic video tapes in various localities in the region, and the harm and evil consequences for the social atmosphere and social order, in particular for the ideology of teenagers. It was gravely pointed out that the flood of obscene video tapes spreading through the region has roused the strong complaints of the masses. They have made a concerted demand for a thorough and resolute ban of those tapes by the government and law departments, severe punishment for serious cases, and elimination of such evils.

The telecon stressed that the key to the resolute ban on exhibiting obscene video tapes lies in a full understanding of the necessity of, and the call for this work by party and government at all levels. It is necessary to

unify ideological understanding and to adopt resolute measures. By means of education in the legal system and propaganda work in breadth and depth, the masses should be enabled to have a deep understanding of the serious harm of obscene video tapes. And we should fully mobilize the masses, and rely on them to do a good job in banning obscene video tapes. Comprehensive treatment should be conducted in the close cooperation and concerted actions of departments of propaganda, education, culture, broadcast, and industrial and commercial administration, and such mass organizations as the trade unions, the CYL and the Women's Federation, under the unified leadership of the party committee.

The telecon pointed out: In concrete work, it is necessary to strictly master the policies. The work should be carried out resolutely and in earnest, and meticulously as well. The scope of the ban must be strictly mastered based on the relevant stipulations of the State Council. Those criminals who are involved in smuggling, selling, producing, reproducing, and organizing exhibitions of those obscene video tapes, and those who are involved in hooliganism utilizing obscene video tapes must be punished according to the laws and decrees of the state. Those serious cases must quickly be dealt a heavy blow. Leniency will be shown to those involved in criminal activities according to the law so long as they make a voluntary confession. Those who have been checked and verified, who have refused to turn in those tapes, concealed and transferred the evidence, and refused to make a confession will be severely dealt with according to the law. The conference pointed out: By means of banning obscene video tapes, the cadres and masses will undergo a profound and specific education in the legal system, and an administrative system for showing video tapes of a business nature will be set up on this basis. Government and law offices at all levels should include the ban of obscene articles in their routine work, persist in their control, and prevent them from spreading.

Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee made a speech at the conference. He stressed: In strengthening the building of the legal system, it is imperative to adhere to the principle that the law must be obeyed, the execution of the law must be strict, and responsibility must be affixed on those who have violated the law. The ban on obscene articles and obscenities is a major issue of purifying social atmosphere and strengthening the building of the legal system and socialist spiritual civilization. Leading cadres at all levels, and all departments concerned must unify their understanding, dispel interferences, and resolutely make the ban efficient, in order that the social atmosphere and social order may markedly turn for the better.

CSO: 4005/1158

16 August 1985

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

QINGHAI SECRETARY VISITS CPPCC--Headed by Fang Rongxin, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the CPPCC National Committee Investigation Group of 43 persons arrived in Xining by plane on 22 June. Zhang Guosheng, Chairman of the Provincial Advisory Committee; Fang Xin, Vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; and others went to the airport to welcome them. Zhao Haifeng, Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Shen Ling, Chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Yang Xilin, Vice-chairman of the Provincial People's Congress standing Committee; Han Yingxuan, Vice-chairman of the Provincial CPCC Committee; and others went to the place where the investigation groups is staying, to call on all comrades of the group. After listening to reports made by departments concerned in our province, the CPCC National Committee Investigation Group investigated and had a clear picture of agriculture in Xunhua Salar Autonomous County and the local conditions and customs of the Salar nationality and visited several factories in Xining. The investigation group will also go to visit and investigate Huzhu Tu Autonomous County and Qinghai Hu in a few days. [Text] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 85 HK]

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

WINNING TACTICS OF GUERRILLA WARFARE DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 2, 9 Feb 85 pp 37-38

[Article by Feng Yunqiang [7458 5686 1730]: "Brief Discussion of Winning Tactics of Modern Guerrilla Warfare"]

[Text] As a result of modern weaponry and the changes it has brought in the philosophy and mode of operations, in particular the emergence and continual improvement of anti-guerrilla methods, one can predict that people's guerrilla warfare under modern conditions will take on many new characteristics it never had in the past. In this article, I would like to offer my opinions about what the winning tactics of people's guerrilla warfare would be in our future wars against aggression, in the hope of eliciting valuable reactions from the reader and further exploring the issues with everyone.

Attack the Enemy Psychologically, Destroy Their Morale, Shake Their Confidence, Take the Edge Off Their Spirit, and Create Conditions for Our Main Forces to Annihilate Them

When the enemy attack, taking advantage of their military strength, proud of their presumed strength, they look arrogant and fierce and consider themselves unexcelled in the world. But actually, in the event that troops were dispatched to attack our country, such an unjust cause would find little support, would arouse bitter hatred of the enemy among our army and people alike, and would cause great political pressure. The enemy, fighting on foreign soil, surrounded by an unfamiliar environment, terrain, and people, would be fighting in the dark; there would thus be a great probability of military miscalculation and losses, and they would be up against great risks. Engulfed in the boundless ocean of people's war, surrounded by their enemies, they would be hard put to protect themselves. These objective conditions would cause the enemy to be nervous and fearful. Guerrilla troops must be adept at exploiting these conditions, in light of the psychological characteristics of an enemy fighting in a foreign land, in order to give full play to their motivation, to attack the enemy when they are off guard, to continuously cause the enemy--especially their commanders--to be unable to withstand the psychological burden, to increase the enemy's alarm, terror, and rashness, to cause them to lose their power of reason and confidence and to slacken their fighting will. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, "Li Xiangyang" of the plains guerrillas came and went like a shadow, moving from one spot to another in the blink of an eye, destroying,

creating confusion, ambushing, and attacking; he was a thorn in the side of the fierce and cruel Matsui, causing him constant uneasiness and agitation. Just when the enemy was in a state of panic and confusion, their spirit practically gone, our side would attack them at one fell swoop. Today in Afghanistan, the Soviet army is finding itself in the same kind of predicament faced by the invading Japanese army in our country during that time. The Soviet army does not dare engage in small squad maneuvers, and prohibits vehicles and people from going out alone. In Kabul and other cities, one sees almost no activity by individual Soviet army personnel; from this one can get an idea of the state of panic and terror under which they are operating. In any future guerrilla war, we must continue to be adept at exploiting the aggressor's psychological weaknesses, and must organically combine psychological attack and physical annihilation of the enemy, and take vigorous action to create the conditions for our main forces to annihilate the enemy.

Attack the Enemy's Material, Subdue Their People, Weaken Their Superior Position, Destroy Their Offensive, Lighten Pressure on Our Frontal Battlefield

The armoring, mechanization, and automation of the enemy's equipment is necessarily accompanied by the "three bigs," that is, big oil consumption, big ammunition consumption, and big dependence on roads and other necessities. The "three bigs" afford guerrillas ample scope for their abilities. Once the enemy's oil supply is cut off, or once they are short of ammunition or spare parts, their momentum for attack will be greatly weakened, or they will stop attacking, and they may even be forced to withdraw from the strategic points they have occupied. According to incomplete statistics from the beginning of 1979 to 1981, Kampuchean guerrillas damaged and destroyed 25 ammunition depots of the Vietnamese invading army, destroyed over 300 transport trucks and 8 trains. In one attack on the Samrong area, because the supply lines were cut off by the guerrillas, holding up the supply of materials, the Vietnamese troops found themselves in a tight situation and eventually had no choice but to withdraw from the strategic area they had occupied. The more armored, mechanized, and automated an army is, the greater the dependence of man on material, and thus the greater the opportunities for guerrilla attacks on material. When the enemy's material supplies have been destroyed, one can more effectively subdue their people.

Be Good at Both Dodging and Hitting Out, Attack the Enemy's Weak Points with One's Own Strong Points, Wear Down the Enemy's Strength Locally to Weaken Their Overall Force

It is an objective reality that guerrilla forces are smaller and weaker than the enemy's regular army; while on the whole this situation cannot be changed, it can be changed with regard to a specific object of attack in a battle. For instance, guerrilla strategies used in different situations include avoiding the strong and attacking the weak; avoiding the enemy when his forces are concentrated together and attacking when they are dispersed; avoiding big targets and attacking small ones; avoiding the enemy's true strength and attacking where he is bluffing. But now and in the future, when the enemy pays attention to making use of his overall power, will weakness, fatigue, dispersal, smallness, and bluff continue to exist? I believe that no matter how well developed the enemy's equipment is, no matter how he changes his tactics and how strong his overall force

is, from a partial standpoint, weakness, fatigue, dispersal, smallness, and bluff are unchangeable objective reality. The question is whether the guerrilla forces can discern changes according to the circumstances, so as to be able to discover developments in time, to capture accurately, and to attack ingeniously. In the plains or in an area of gently sloping hills, a mechanized infantry, with its motorized vehicles, has the advantage over an infantry on foot, but in mountainous areas or the jungle, or when the supply of gasoline is cut off, the foot infantry will occupy the superior position; an artillery's firepower is greatest in long distance combat, but its capabilities in close combat and self-defense are poor, and it is thus very susceptible to surprise attack in close combat. Once the artillery has been annihilated, the motorized infantry and tanks' spirit for attack is greatly weakened. The Afghan guerrillas, in selecting their combat targets and objectives, pay a great deal of attention to characteristics of weakness, fatigue, dispersal, smallness, and bluff. Despite the Soviet army's studying and taking a whole series of anti-guerrilla measures--even when taking up quarters they use a three-tiered armor-ring deployment--they have been unable to change the situation of coming under attack everywhere.

Take advantage of Gaps, Exploit Advantages, Counter Speed with Flexibility, Counter Cleverness with Shrewdness, Leave the Enemy With No Target to Attack and No Way to Defend Himself

When the enemy's reconnaissance methods are advanced, their command communication system is sensitive, and their assault power and high-speed mobility are fairly strong, these make it difficult indeed for guerrilla troops to deal with the enemy; nevertheless, the enemy is never a monolithic bloc without any gaps that can be taken advantage of. Under normal conditions, guerrilla troops can find gaps by looking at the characteristics of the enemy's movements, gaps in their deployment, weaknesses in their equipment, and weak links in their combat system (e.g., oil lines, rear organizations, transport vehicle corps); they can create gaps by fully utilizing the advantages of fighting in one's own country--familiarity with one's own climatic and topographical conditions, and the support of the people--to lure the enemy into movement and deceive them into lowering their guard; and they can seize upon gaps when the enemy becomes proud and slack after a win or when he becomes panicky and uncertain after a defeat by using the strategy of the wolf, dazing the enemy so they are at a loss as to what to do. In May 1981, Afghan guerrillas ambushed a contingent of Soviet transport vehicles on a main highway from Kabul to Qandahar and seized large quantities of military supplies; they achieved success at one blow by taking advantage of the "gap" caused by the weak self-defense of the Soviet transport vehicle corps and by their inability at that moment to get support from combat troops.

Be Strict in Camouflage, Be Adept at Deception, Move Swiftly and Unpredictably, Support One Another by Coordinated Action, Break Away From the Enemy's Three-Dimensional Mopping Up

In recent years, the Soviet army has been using a new tactic against the Afghan guerrillas known as three-dimensional "mopping up," which consists of combining search and destroy by motorized infantry with search and destroy by armed helicopter, combining frontal attack with encirclement on the flanks and rear, combining frontal compression with landing troops by helicopter on roads the

guerillas must pass over in order to cut off their retreat. This tactic of three-dimensional "mopping up" has indeed caused the Afghan rebels to suffer quite a few losses. Through their practical experience in combat, however, the guerrillas have gradually found countermeasures. One is to use the terrain to be well camouflaged. In light of the weaknesses of helicopters--a large dead space and the fact that it is easy to ascertain the direction of fire--they correctly utilize terrain and surface features to ingeniously camouflage themselves in accordance with the season, terrain, and weather, making it difficult for the Soviet army to track them down, whether from the air or from the ground. The second countermeasure is to artfully deploy troops to mislead the enemy, and to carry out maneuvers under cover of night. To confuse the Soviet army, they use the methods of bluffing with a big show of strength and concealing the true situation while giving out a false impression. Troop movements and surprise attacks on the enemy are usually carried out at night or in poor visibility weather, greatly increasing the Soviet army's difficulty in seizing their target on land or in the air. The third countermeasure is supporting each other by coordinated action, and springing up all over. When the Soviets were concentrating on massive mopping up in the countryside, the guerrillas attacked Qandahar, Herat, and other cities; when the Soviets were cleaning up rebels in the cities, the guerrillas launched frequent attacks in the countryside, between villages, and between cities, causes the Soviet army to spread their forces too thin, making it difficult for them to form a three-dimensional encirclement. The fourth countermeasure is seeking opportunities to counterattack and make a breach in the encirclement. To sabotage the Soviet army's aerial search and destroy, Afghan guerrillas use the methods of antiaircraft ambush and ground attacks on enemy airfields and loading fields. For instance, in the first half of 1983, Afghan guerrillas deployed antiaircraft guns in advance in places where Soviet helicopters were likely to pass, and at the same time in Nangarhar Province launched four successive raids on Jalalabad Airport, destroying several dozen Soviet army helicopters, seriously damaging the airport's radar, navigation, and other equipment, and thwarting the Soviet army's attempts at aerial search and destroy.

Carry on Major Sabotage Operations, Cut Off Supply Lines, Strangle the Enemy's Ability to Survive, Create Conditions for Our Main Forces to Counterattack

It is no exaggeration to say that a modern army's rear supply line is its life-line. In view of this, future enemy aggressors will certainly do their utmost to strengthen their rear-service supply system. They may, for example, dispatch troops to seize important traffic lines and thoroughfares by means of parachute landing, to gain control of the main waterways, highways, and trunk railways, and then dispatch security detachments to garrison and patrol them; they may use air freighters reinforced by large numbers of transport helicopters to carry out high-speed air transport, airlifting and air-dropping various military supplies to the ground troops; they may provide their ground troops with large numbers of additional oil trucks, water trucks, mess trucks and other transport vehicles, to ensure the short-distance transport of urgently needed goods and materials; and they may lay pipelines for oil and water. Nevertheless, one can state with certainty that future enemy aggressors, their troops tired from a long journey to our vast country, will in any event find it very difficult to make a substantive change in the large consumption of supplies by their

troops, and in the broad range, long lines, many outlets, and weak self-defense of their rear-service supplies. If our guerrillas are good at taking advantage of their familiarity with the climate and terrain and good at taking advantage of the people's support, and if they use the methods of destroying, attacking, burning, and cutting off, giving consideration to the different characteristics of different targets, they can still create difficulties for the enemy with oil, ammunition, and food supplies, and effectively strangle their ability to survive, thus creating conditions for our main forces to counterattack.

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16 August 1985

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU MILITARY REGION SECOND STAGE RECTIFICATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Zheng Guolian [6774 0948 5114]: "Guangzhou Military Region Army and Division Leading Cadres Who Participate in Second Stage of Party Rectification Take the Lead in Stressing Party Spirit, the Overall Situation, and Discipline; Through Self-Examination, Further Cultivate an Orientation of Serving the People Wholeheartedly"]

[Text] Leading cadres of the Guangzhou Military Region at the army and division levels, by their exemplary actions in taking the lead in stressing party spirit, the overall situation, and discipline, are influencing and giving impetus to all party members to strengthen their concept of party spirit.

Guangzhou Military Region army and division leading cadres participating in the second stage of party rectification, building on their study of official documents, conducted extensive activities aimed at an examination of thought, discipline, and work style; to think about the overall goal of communism, to see if people's belief in communism is firm, whether they have any of the new unhealthy tendencies, forgetting the overall goal of the party; to think about the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly, to reflect on whether one is subordinating one's own interests to those of the party, being the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comforts; comparing party discipline, too see if one is violating discipline or the law, not following orders, or breaking prohibitions; examining one's attitude toward work to see whether it meets the demands of the modernization and transformation of the state and the army, and whether one's revolutionary dedication is strong. Through self-examination, army and division leading cadres have further cultivated an orientation of serving the people wholeheartedly, strengthened their concept of party spirit and concept of organizational discipline, and kindled the spirit of self-sacrifice. In their education on party spirit, the standing committee of the party committee of Hunan Military District visited exhibitions of the deeds of Comrades Peng Dehuai, He Long, and Luo Ronghuan, and compared their thought, work style, and contributions with those of the old generation of proletarian revolutionaries, further correcting their attitude toward army reform, and even more conscientiously serving the overall situation of state construction. In

Guangxi Military District, some old comrades, drawing inspiration from the vision of the soldiers of Fakashan expressed in the sentence, "Personal loss isn't important, for as long as the country is prosperous, even though I may lose, a billion people will be made happy," stated that we should regard the rise and decline of the country as important, but regard personal gain and loss as unimportant, and be models of serving the overall situation and serving the people wholeheartedly. Comrades from Hainan Military District Party committee analyzed the root causes of the new unhealthy tendencies from the high plane of the principles of party spirit, feeling deeply that no communist, no matter when or where, can put benefit to an individual or a small group before benefit to the state and the people, and that the higher one's post, the stricter one must be with oneself.

Extensive heart-to-heart talks, along with criticism and self-criticism sessions, were held between the standing committee of Guangzhou Military Region Party committee and both leading cadres and leading members at the army and division levels, effectively strengthening the results of Party spirit education.

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HUAIYIN MILITARY SUBDISTRICT MILITIA ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Ding Zaixin [0002 0961 2450] and Jiang Shun [1203 7311]: "Huaiyin Military Subdistrict Work Focuses on the Overall Situation"]

[Text] Huaiyin Military Subdistrict Party committee, focusing on economic construction in considering problems and doing its work, has been commended by the provincial military district and Nanjing Military Region for breakthroughs in four areas of army and militia work:

Setting up a Militiamen Get Rich Technical Training Center. This year, the military district intends to run four sessions in order to train an educational core for the grassroots level. After that, they will adopt a "snowballing" method to have the counties and townships run it themselves. The program has engaged the teaching services of experts and professors from Nanjing Agricultural University and Jiangsu Institute of Agriculture. The second session of the program ended in the latter part of March.

Forming a system with its own distinctive features for the training, referral, and hiring of skilled personnel, aimed at the triple task of specifically oriented training of dual-talent personnel, their recommendation and hiring, and support to help them achieve financial well-being. This year, county or district government representatives paid separate visits to troops to acquaint themselves with the real situation of the specifically oriented training of over 4,000 soldiers from Huaiyin; at the same time they provided information, solicited opinions, and through further consultation, decided on detailed rules and regulations for training; from a situation in which recommendation and placement happened solely within the organization they have gone on to develop outside ties in order to refer excess skilled personnel for whom at the moment no place can be found locally to other provinces, cities, and counties. By the end of March, the city had provided Tianjin and southern Jiangsu with a total of over 1,000 drivers, construction workers, and cooks.

Carrying out a "double centralization" of militia training and arms management. Training of primary militia is carried out in a centralized way with the county as the unit, and with the county (or district) planning and

organizing in a unified way. Militia arms, starting from the township taking care of them in a centralized way, have been progressively coming under the unified care of the county (district), reducing expenditures by over 600,000 yuan.

Using labor to support the military, making the people rich and the army strong. They continue to promote Shuyang County people's armed forces' experience in "using one training program to support other training programs, and using one warehouse to support other warehouses." Capitalizing on the conditions of the Yanghe and Shuanggou spirits factories they started two small spirits factories in Siyang and Sihong with annual production of 300 tons, which realized a profit in the same year they went into operation.

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16 August 1985

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGSU MILITARY DISTRICT REWARDS OUTSTANDING WORKERS

Nanjing XIANHUA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Sun Zhilin [1327 2535 2651]: "No One Gets a Free Ride, Exaggeration Won't Be Tolerated: Provincial Military District Sticks to the Facts in Giving Awards to Those With Outstanding Work Achievements"]

[Texts] On 11 March, the Provincial Military District approved the awarding of Citations for Merit, Third Class to 11 regiment leading cadres who had made outstanding achievements in the reform and innovation of army and militia work in 1984, gave citations of merit to 5 division and 4 regiment leading cadres, lowered the award grade of 3 cadres, and deprived 1 unit and 3 cadres of awards.

In the course of carrying out these annual awards for division and regiment cadres, the provincial military district Party committee dared to break with old ideas, adhered to strict criteria, did not engage in quota-filling or equal distribution, but rather examined and reported the awards on the basis of nominations from the leaders and masses of each unit. Awards went to anyone who had made outstanding achievements in reform and innovation.

Sihong County people's armed forces department chief Du Jianbin [2629 1696 2430] and political commissar Zhao Hongjun [6392 1347 0193] both were awarded the Citation for Merit, Third Class, for their outstanding achievement in establishing a referral service for dual-talent retired army men, which was highly praised by the army and the local civilian population. Two leading cadres of Nantong Military Subdistrict, for their new achievements in summing up and popularizing the new experience of, respectively, an "army dependants' service center" at a handkerchief factory in Haimen County and a "model multi-talent training company" of a certain garrison regiment, accounted for two of the five service citations awarded to division-level leading cadres in the district. In the opposite direction, four division-level units received no awards.

The provincial military district Party committee, in approving the award reports submitted by each unit, insisted on sticking to the facts, not going by the complimentary language of the reports, but rather by the real accomplishments. One people's armed forces department, which was an advanced unit in militia work and had always received awards from the authorities in the

past, had 10 or so of their reports on their experience in the reform of militia work transmitted by the provincial military district, Nanjing Military District, and the Headquarters of the General Staff. But when examining the award report of one leading comrade of this unit, it was discovered that last year, in one of the areas of innovation reported by this people's armed forces department, the author had engaged in embroidery and exaggeration.

The provincial military district leaders severely criticized this propensity to boasting and exaggeration and retracted an award of Citation for Merit, Third Class, for a leading cadre of this unit. The provincial military district Party committee dared to withhold awards from advanced workers and units of long standing and to let "unknown heroes" onto the merit rolls. The leading group of Huaiyin Military Subdistrict made outstanding achievements in breaking new ground in people's armed forces work, but they reported nothing on the list of awardees they submitted to their superiors. The provincial military district party committee, according to their work achievements, asked the military subdistrict party committee to reconsider and submit a supplementary report, and approved a merit citation for Li Chunsen [2621 2504 2773], the director of the political department of the military subdistrict.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY-CIVILIAN TRAINING CENTER SET UP IN NEIMENGGU

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Zhao Xinjiang [6392 2450 3068] and Li Zhijian [2698 1807 1017]:
"Training Center To Develop Dual Expertise"]

[Text] A permanent training center built by the Neimenggu General Postal Station for a certain unit stationed in the military district was formally opened on 15 March. As colorful bunting fluttered in the wind, the first batch of trainees, 50 excited students each with a red flower on his chest, took part in a ceremony in the hall of the station marking the beginning of their training program.

The Postal Station and the unit have embarked on a "joint construction" effort since 1983. Through cooperation and hard work over the past 2 years, they have had considerable success in bringing about the two civilizations. Since last year, the General Postal Station has been designated as a civilization unit by the Post and Telecommunications Office in both the new city and the autonomous region. The unit has also been commended by its higher authorities. To meet the requirements of the four modernizations and consolidate and further the achievements of the military and civilians in building the two civilizations, the General Postal Station party committee is committed to helping the unit turn out experts useful to both the military and local civilian authorities. Aware of its specialized expertise, the General Postal Station early this year took the initiative to suggest to the unit the joint establishment of a training center and put together a teaching, research and educational administration team made up of eight highly experienced technical workers selected from among its staff. It also made available classrooms and other space for practical training. The unit, for its part, also got busy preparing teaching materials and equipment, drawing up a teaching plan and lining up administrative personnel.

Of the 50 people in the first batch of trainees, 40 are soldiers, most of them outstanding soldiers or minority nationality soldiers from rural and pastoral areas who have been in the military for at least 2 years. The training curriculum includes courses in auto structure, auto repair, auto electric equipment and so on. With its dual emphasis on theory and practice, the program enables the trainees to have the skills of a Class 1 or 2 auto repairman after 6 months of intensive training.

What specialized training the center will offer after its second phase and its curriculum will be determined in accordance with the needs of the unit and the General Postal Station.

12581

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16 August 1985

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN NEIMENGGU MILITARY DISTRICT

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Zhao Erhou [6392 0059 0624]: "Neimenggu Military District Intensifies Ideological and Disciplinary Education in Rectification"]

[Text] In rectifying the party, the Neimenggu Military District [MD] CPC Committee and other organs have strengthened ideological and disciplinary education and effectively enhanced everybody's understanding of the importance of stamping out the new unhealthy tendencies.

Following the emergence of the new unhealthy tendencies, the MD CPC Committee analyzed the ideological state of the troops and party members and concluded that to make sure that they remain level-headed, correctly differentiate between what is important and what is not, and between the general interest and individual interests, and understand the relationship between the open door policy and flexible economic policies, on the one hand, and enforcing discipline and law and order, on the other, we must properly educate them in ideology and discipline so that their ideas and actions will be consistent with party lines, policies and principles. As part of party rectification, special time has been allocated to this form of education during which troops and party members seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the national science and technology conference and relevant speeches by other leading cadres pertaining to price and wage reform and the need to check the unhealthy tendencies. Good results have been noted in the following four areas. First, when people see the proper relationship between the present excellent situation and existent difficulties, they become self-sacrificing in order to further the cause of communism. Second, when they realize the proper relationship between the general interest and personal interests, they become less demanding for themselves. Third, when people understand the relationship between the open door policy and flexible economic policies, on the one hand, and the need to enforce discipline strictly, they realize the importance of upholding party discipline. Fourth, they are now fully convinced of the necessity to make the crackdown on the unhealthy tendencies an important part of party rectification. Leading cadres including Commander Cai Ying [5591 5391] and Political Commissar Liu Yiyuan [0491 0001 0337] said, "Reform is doing fine at the moment. Our attitude towards the new unhealthy tendencies must be neither alarmist nor indifferent. When a big country like ours undertakes such sweeping and far-reaching reforms, problems are inevitable.

We must not let them undermine our confidence in reform, still less our faith in communism."

The MD CPC Committee has made one clear demand of the ideological and disciplinary education, namely that it must put a stop to the new unhealthy tendencies, enhance party spirit, strengthen discipline, promote reform and ensure a smooth course for reform. All unit party committees have now drawn up concrete measures to check the new unhealthy tendencies and all party members are determined to make fresh contributions to reform, party rectification and arresting the unhealthy tendencies by improving their own personal conduct for a start.

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU AIR FORCE CARRIES OUT IDEAL DISCIPLINARY EDUCATION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Carry Out Education in Ideals and Discipline in a Practical Way; Guangzhou Air Force Asks Cadres To Handle the Three Relationships Well, To Achieve the Three Taking the Leads, and To Observe the Three Disciplines"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon at a public lecture on education in having ideals and observing discipline held by the Guangzhou Air Force offices, Guangzhou Air Force commander Yu Zhenwu [0060 2182 2976], on behalf of the Guangzhou Air Force Party committee, brought before all the office workers and army cadres the need to handle the "three relationships" well, to achieve the "three taking the leads," and to observe the "three disciplines."

In the first quarter of this year, at an air force division, the political department of the Guangzhou Air Force, under the concrete guidance of the propaganda departments of the general political department and the air force political department, conducted an educational pilot project in serving the overall situation and serving the people heart and soul; in April this began to be spread to offices and army units throughout the Guangzhou Air Force. The educational program focusses on having ideals and observing discipline, and emphasizes that Party members and cadres must have a revolutionary spirit of not fearing losses and being brave in self-sacrifice in order for the country to become prosperous and strong and the people rich.

At the lecture yesterday, Commander Yu Zhenwu said that having ideals, observing discipline, and stressing Party spirit are not simply idle talk, but have substantial content. At present, they should be reflected concretely in the matter of conscientiously serving the overall situation. On behalf of the standing committee of the Party committee, he brought before the Party members and cadres of the offices and army units under the Guangzhou Air Force the need to do a good job of handling the "three relationships": the first is the relationship between army construction and national construction, to raise people's level of consciousness with regard to acting in the overall situation; the second is the relationship between reform and streamlining and reorganizing on the one hand, and army construction on the other, to raise people's level of

consciousness with regard to doing a good job of army reform; and the third is the relationship between personal benefit and revolutionary benefit, to raise people's level of consciousness with regard to self-sacrifice. The need to achieve the "three taking the leads" means that first the Party committee should take the lead; second, offices should take the lead, setting an example for the army units; and third, leading cadres and Party members at all levels should set an example and play an exemplary leading role. The need to observe the "three disciplines" means that first, political discipline should be strictly observed, to guarantee that cadres and soldiers maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity with the Party Central Committee; second, organizational discipline should be strictly observed, and all disciplinary rules should be firmly enforced; and third, financial and economic discipline should be strictly observed, orders and prohibitions should be strictly enforced, and the new unhealthy tendencies should be resolutely checked.

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

REPORT FROM YUNNAN BORDER

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Zhang Jingsheng [1728 0079 3932]: "A Living 'Qiu Shaoyun' [6726 1421 0061]]"]

[Text] On the night of February 10, all was quiet on the chain of mountains along the Yunnan front line, and the moon shone brightly. The squad leader, from Wujin in Jiangsu Province, Communist Party member Ding Chengfu [0002 2052 4395] and his comrades-in-arms of that platoon secretly entered the attack-launching sector to lie in wait, preparing to launch a surprise attack at a prearranged time on a certain height held by Vietnamese troops who had invaded our territory. The cunning Vietnamese troops used several dozen pieces of artillery to blockade the road to the height; if they discovered our army's attempt, in an instant they could turn the area into a sea of flames. At 7:50, soldier Chen Mingzhang stepped on a land mine, setting it off; attempting to save him, Ding Chengfu also came in contact with the mine, which blasted through his leg. He was in unbearable pain, but realized that the enemy were just up ahead, and that if he made any noise, not only would the whole platoon's plans for the surprise attack be ruined, but he would also put the lives of several dozen of his comrades-in-arms in imminent danger. As throbs of excruciating pain assailed him, he bit down on the corner of his collar, tearing it, forcing himself to keep silent. He fainted from the pain. When he regained consciousness, it was only 2 am. He seemed at that moment to hear the exhortation of his company commander, Wang Guilin [3769 2710 2651], as they had set out: "Chengfu, you and your men mustn't give yourselves away under any circumstances!" "Don't worry, sir. Yesterday, when the general secretary visited the troops, he said he was sure we would do a good job in combat today. We won't give ourselves away, if I have to die for it!" Recalling his own pledge, he instantly gained boundless strength. To divert his attention from the pain in his leg, he bit his lip as hard as he could, so hard that he bit into it. Then he bit his fingers, until they were dripping with blood; but this still could not relieve his pain, and in desperation he dug his fingers, the blood trickling from them, into the dirt.

On the 11th, at 6:25, the whole platoon stormed and captured the enemy position with the suddenness of a thunderbolt. When Ding's comrades-in-arms rescued him, he had already fainted. The rock, grass, and earth around him were dyed with his blood. At this sight, his comrades-in-arms exclaimed with emotion, "Ding Chengfu is really a living Qiu Shaoyun!"

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGXI BORDER DEFENSE HEROES VISIT GUANGZHOU

Group Arrives

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Shibin [0702 0013 2430] and Mai Buchu [7796 2975 0443]: "Guangxi Border Defense Hero Lecture Group Arrives in Guangzhou Yesterday, Gives Talk on Moving Combat Deeds; Briefs Audience on Border Guards' Noble Values"]

[Excerpts] Accepting an invitation from the Guangzhou Municipal Party Committee, a Guangxi border defense hero lecture group arrived in Guangzhou yesterday. Yesterday afternoon, Guangzhou Military Region Political Department Director Chen Jide [7115 4949 1795], Deputy Director Sun Zhicheng [1327 1807 6134], and leaders of concerned departments visited the heroes at the place where they are stationed and expressed the hope that they would make a good report to the people of Guangzhou and take back to the troops the people's concern and love for the men of our army.

It is reported that Party and government leaders of Guangzhou attach great importance to the hero group's visit. Leaders of the Guangzhou Municipal Party Committee government departments will receive the heroes. Within the next few days, the lecture group plans to hold public lectures and informal discussions at Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall as well as several organizations, groups, and colleges and universities.

Lecture Party Members

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Shibin [0702 0013 2430] and Yuan Wen [5913 2429]: "Border Defense Hero Lecture Group Gives First Lecture in Guangzhou Yesterday; Ardent Men Protect the Homeland, Heroic Deeds Stir the People; Municipal Party Committee Secretary Xu Shijie"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, a Guangxi border defense hero lecture group gave their first lecture to the people and Communist party members of Guangzhou in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall. An audience of 6,000,

comprising leaders of the Guangzhou Municipal Party Committee and Party members of units in the city currently in the second stage of Party rectification, listened to the hero representatives' lecture. The lofty thought and noble values of these ardent men protecting our homeland inspired repeated bursts of warm applause from the audience.

Guangxi Military District Political Department Section Chief Ma Ruijie [7456 3843 2638] began the lecture by describing the border troops' mental attitude of being courageous in self-sacrifice and ready and willing to bear hardships; then Wang Wei, head of the political section of the regiment to which reconnaissance hero and martyr Jiang Hengyou had belonged, gave an account of the moving acts of heroism of this martyr who fought so valiantly up to the last moment of his life in order to protect our homeland's border; Deputy Political Instructor Zeng Sheng, model Communist Party member and representative of the Fakashan garrison force, then recounted the experience of this unit in firmly holding their forward position on Fakashan and fighting the enemy tenaciously, and his personal experience of keeping revolutionary ideals at heart, determining to defend the border, and resolutely giving up the opportunity to go abroad to inherit his grandfather's property; Li Xiande, representative of a heroic company which was awarded a first class collective commendation, told the moving story of how the men of his company correctly approached problems of family, hardship, death, and love, while fighting to defend the border and resist the enemy; and first class combat hero and border guard regiment commander Li Zuocheng told his experience of leading his troops in persevering in guarding the border front line over a long period of time and engaging in various forms of struggle with the enemy.

Guangzhou Municipal Party Committee secretary Xu Shijie [6079 1102 2638], deputy secretary Wang Zongchun [3769 1350 2504], and other comrades attended yesterday's lecture. Xu Shijie spoke at the gathering calling on the Party members of the entire city to take the lead in following the heroes' example to strengthen their Party spirit and be qualified party members. He remarked that this visit by the heroes' lecture group will give a positive impetus to our efforts to carry on Party spirit education, to continue doing a good job in Party rectification, and to achieve further good results in the building of material and spiritual civilization in Guangzhou, and that we must take the heroes as examples, cultivate Communist ideals, serve the people wholeheartedly, and continue doing a good job of urban reform work.

During the last few days, the publicity given to the heroic deeds of the border defense troops by Guangzhou's newspapers, radio, and television has evoked a strong response in the City of the Five Rams. Since the arrival of the lecture group in Guangzhou on the 7th, a continuous stream of organizations, groups, factories and enterprises, colleges and universities, and grassroots units have approached the offices of the Guangzhou Military Region wishing to invite the group to give lectures or informal discussions.

The heroes' epic deeds have deeply moved people's hearts. Over the past few days, these reporters have seen many people on the streets trying to be the first to buy copies of newspapers containing the heroic deeds of the border defense guards. Quite a few young people copy down from each other the little poem circulated by the fighters of Fakashan, "Personal loss isn't important, for as long as I have faith in Communism, even though I may lose, a billion people will be made happy." A middle school teacher said: "Recently I saw some poronographic small newspapers that lure teenagers with bizarre stories of murderers, rape, beautiful women, and so on, and I got so angry I cried. But the last few days, reading about the heroic deeds of the border defense troops, I was so moved I cried. The precious spiritual food our age needs so much is right here in the pursuit of these fighters' spiritual plane of being "courageous in self-sacrifice and ready and willing to bear hardships!" A young person said: "For me, listening to these heroes' talk was like taking a dose of cooling medicine. It made me understand better that the value of living isn't in comparing one's food, clothes, position, and enjoyment with those of others; rather, we should compare our ideals, our sentiments, and who contributes the most to our motherland." Many Party members now participating in the second stage of Party rectification, comparing themselves to the heroes, were deeply struck. A veteran Party member said: "As far as length of service and number of years in the Party are concerned, I beat the border defense troops. But when I compare my thought and sentiments with theirs, they have me beat by a long shot. If I don't try harder, I'll fall behind the trend of the times."

Yesterday afternoon, the Guangxi border defense hero lecture group spoke to the teachers and students of the First Army Medical College.

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AIR FORCE UNIT IN MILITARY-PEOPLE JOINT CONSTRUCTION

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 85 p 1

[Article by Yang Yankui [2799 1750 7608]: "Serving the Overall Situation of the Four Modernizations, Strengthening Unity Between the Nationalities, Promoting Economic Development; Air Force Unit Stationed in Military District Achieves Encouraging Success in Actively Carrying Out Military-People Joint Construction"]

[Text] Focusing their attention on the overall situation of economic construction, a PLA air force unit is using the methods of uniting towns and villages, using the experience of selected units to promote work in the entire area, carrying forward one's strong points and correcting one's mistakes, and making the most of being in a superior position to actively carry out army-people joint construction, effectively strengthening unity between the nationalities, creating a closer relationship between the army and the people and between the army and the government, and promoting economic prosperity in the towns and villages of the locality where it is stationed. By the end of last year, 12 of this unit's 28 joint construction units had been named advanced units and advanced units in promoting spiritual civilization, and had been repeatedly praised by leaders of the army and the locality and by the broad masses of the people.

The joint army-civilian construction activities of this unit began in 1983. Throughout the more than 2 years since, the leaders of this unit have considered joint army-civilian building of material and spiritual civilization a political mission to be taken in hand in order to support and participate in local economic construction. In the course of practical experience, they gradually evolved the "three sets." The first is to establish a set of leaders who are concerned about and have a deep love for joint construction work; the second is to formulate a set of explicit plans for joint construction; and the third is to provide a set of relatively stable key members.

In carrying out joint army-civilian construction activities, this unit actively publicized the Party's nationality policy, proceeding from the special characteristics of the region. In Yangjiabu village, near the place where this unit is stationed, people of the Mongolian and Han

nationalities live together. This village has 438 inhabitants, of whom 36.5 percent are of the Mongolian nationality. In the past, there were feelings of estrangement between the masses of the Mongolian and Han nationalities, the development of production was impeded, and daily life was difficult for the masses. After the launching of the joint army-civilian construction activities, the air force unit started by dealing with the task of building ideology; in coordination with the village Party branch, it gave wide publicity among the masses of all nationalities to the idea that "we're dependent on each other," and carried on education in the Party's nationalities policy. Through great amounts of difficult and thorough ideological work, the Mongolian and Han masses of this village are now united and help each other, and live together in harmony. Good people and good deeds are constantly emerging, and there has been a marked improvement in social tendencies in the village. In order to enable Yangjiabu to become prosperous as soon as possible, the unit has helped them set up lectures on agricultural technology, inviting specialists to pass on their technical skill, organize the masses to study science, popularize the experience of scientific farming, and act as advisers on how to get rich. Yangjiabu village had a pond, nearly 400 mu in area, which had been empty for the last few years. After investigating, the air force unit discovered that fish could be raised in the pond, and helped the village draw up plans for breeding fish. Since the brigade was low on funds at the time, the unit raised 3,000 yuan to pay for stocking the pond with fry. Now, the largest fish in the pond have reached a weight of 5 jin and can soon be marketed. For the village, this has opened up the way to becoming wealthy through breeding fish. Thanks to army-people joint construction, Yangjiabu has changed from a poor, backward village into a "first in civilized prosperity" village of the Tumb Zuo Banner, and per capita income has doubled.

While continuing to consolidate and develop its joint construction work in villages, schools, shops, plant nurseries, etc., in rural areas, this unit since 1984 has actively begun to carry out joint construction work in urban areas. Displaying the spirit of reform, they assisted the city of Hohhot and Yuquan District in comprehensively putting in order Da Nan Street and Da Bei Street. Over the past year, social tendencies, environmental hygiene, and orderliness of traffic have improved distinctly, and the service attitude, style of leadership, economic results, and scientific management of the organizations, schools, shops, and enterprise units and public agencies along these streets have also shown encouraging changes. The city of Hohhot has named them advanced streets in promoting spiritual civilization.

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PLA NAVY TO FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF LAOSHAN HEROES

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 85 p 1

[Article by Jiang Rubiao [3068 3067 2871]: "Navy Party Committee Makes Decision to Launch Activities To Learn From Laoshan Rescue Heroes"]

[Text] On 20 May, the People's Liberation Army Navy [Plan] Party committee decided to request that extensive activities be launched in all navy units to follow the example of the revolutionary martyr Shi Jian and the group of Laoshan rescue heroes.

The navy party committee called upon all the men and officers of the navy staff and workers and their families, to learn from the deeds of the martyr Shi Jian and the group of Laoshan flood-fighting heroes. To follow their example of firmly cultivating the idea of wholehearted service to the people; to follow their example in having ideals and morals, and to emulate their communist spirit of having the courage to sacrifice oneself for the benefit of the people, and their fine style of stressing unity, observing discipline, working together as one when faced with difficulty, and struggling tenaciously. The decision pointed out that these activities should be combined with following the examples of the heroes of the "two mountains" and the achievements of the 308 officers and men of the J121 ship which made the survey expedition to the South Pole; that they should be closely integrated with the educational movements now underway in the army to encourage people to take the interests of the whole into account, to have ideals, to strengthen Party spirit and discipline; and that they should be integrated with steady people's thinking in the army and strengthening grassroots construction. Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in following these examples and set an example for the troops. These activities should serve to make the deeds of martyr Shi Jian and the heroes of the Laoshan flood-fighting group root themselves deeply in the minds of the broad masses of naval men and officers, and promote the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the navy.

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HEBEI MILITARY DISTRICT SHOWS **IMPROVEMENT**

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 85 p 4

[Article by Ni Xinguang [0242 2450 0342], Wu Guifang [0702 6311 5364], and Yang Yan'gang [2799 1750 0474]: "Provincial Military District Logistics Department Party Committee Insists on Rectifying and Reforming at Same Time; Raises Work Efficiency, Changes Organizational Style"]

[Text] Hebei Military District logistics department Party committee in Party rectification is doing away with "outmoded conventions" and "outdated customs," conscientiously change thinking styles, and bringing about a new, fastpaced work style in the organizations which emphasizes getting practical results and performing tasks of substance.

Simplifying procedures and raising work efficiency. In the past, organizational work stressed "keeping written records," no distinction was drawn between large and small matters, for everything there had to be requests for instructions, reports, and records, and signatures were required every step of the way; if there was a holdup in any step, the matter was shelved; not only did this create extra work and confusion, but there was also no good purpose to it. In the rectification, they introduced bold simplifications in the overelaborate working procedures of the past and made it clear that for things within one's sphere of authority, it was unnecessary to request instructions. Every office set down its own time limits for completing processing; urgent matters would be completed the same day, ordinary questions would be answered within 3 days, more complicated questions in no more than 5 days; for important questions with larger implications, requests for instructions and reports would be written immediately, and a response issued within 7 days. To take the month of February as an example, the logistics department received 38 items of business from higher level leading bodies and business departments, and received 52 questions with requests for instructions from lower levels and items of business from local units, and no time limits were exceeded on any of these matters.

Carrying out the system of personal job responsibility, each person attending to his own duties and taking responsibility for his own matters. In the past, if the leadership was too lax, too meticulous, or too inflexible, it made it hard for people to do a good job on the

big things and impossible for them to handle the small things. But these days, everyone, from the department leadership to the section chiefs and ordinary cadres, has reached a clear new understanding of the system of personal job responsibility. The department leadership now goes according to the division of labor, and whoever is put in charge of something has the final say about it; there is no collective consideration of matters. The average cadre is energetic and conscientiously does his job well. On one occasion, the political section received a letter from a retired soldier of a certain warehouse, asking them to replace a missing copy of a certificate for meritorious service which he had earned while enlisted. Thanks to the clear division of responsibilities, after the situation was investigated, the request was filled the very same day.

Going right to the scene to work, resolving problems on the spot. In the past, to solve a problem in the army, people were often summoned from the grassroots to go to the upper levels, where they listened to reports and held "working meetings," wasting time and delaying tasks, with very bad results. Now going down to the grassroots, investigating and studying, and working on the scene have become an institution. For example, the problem of a certain unit indiscriminately collecting fees to cover their costs, the question of a certain hospital's administrative offices carrying out the contract system for medical expenses, the problem of construction plans for repairing an organizational swimming pool, etc., were all decided and resolved on the scene by the department leadership in conjunction with the concerned departments.

These changes in working style have greatly strengthened the conscientiousness of the logistics department organization toward serving the army, and they have carried out both rectification and their daily work.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NAVAL AIRBORNE UNIT INSPECTED--Naval Commander Liu Huaqing [0491 5478 3237] of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and his entourage yesterday afternoon inspected the headquarters of the naval airborne unit on Hainan Island and reviewed troops. He also heard reports on the unit's work from unit commander Shi Yunsheng [4258 0061 3932] and Political Commissar Tian Yongcun [3944 3057 1317], and made demands of the unit regarding its work now and in the near future. Liu Huaqing arrived here from Yulin and Qinglan where he had been inspecting troops. [Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 85 p 1] 12581

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT EDUCATION--Conscientiously carrying out the spirit of the directive of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee regarding the developing of skilled personnel capable of dual service in both the army and the locality, Hainan Military District has touched off a great upsurge in the study of science, basic education, and technology. At present in the military region, there are 610 graduates of technical colleges, 1,575 graduates of technical secondary schools, over 1,900 soldiers who have mastered a professional skill, 120 who are currently enrolled in institutions of higher learning, and 227 who are engaging in self-study through correspondence courses. With the help and support of the local government and educational departments, the military district has opened one technical college program, two technical secondary school programs, and two technical college correspondence programs. In recent years, the military district has provided the locality with large numbers of skilled personnel who have high ideals, are well educated, and possess technical knowledge. [Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 85 p 4] 12934

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG RADIO ON BASIC LAW CONSULTATIVE GROUP

HK060438 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0015 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] A consultative group on the basic law is to be set up in Hong Kong, and it will be independent of the National People's Congress. This announcement was made in Peking by the chairman of the basic law drafting committee, Ji Pengfei, at the end of this 5-day session. Cliff Bale, reporter, reports:

[Begin recording] Mr Ji announced in Peking that five people would convene the consultative committee which will collect and reflect Hong Kong's views on the basic law. The five convenors include the four Hong Kong vice chairmen of the drafting committee, Mr T.K. Ann, Sir Y.K. Pao, Mr David Lee, and Mr Fei Yi-min. The fifth convenor is Mr Xu Jiatun, who is a vice chairman on the Chinese side and the director of the Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY.

The other 19 Hong Kong members of the drafting committee will also be involved in the formation of the consultative committee. Mr Ji said the committee won't be responsible to the National People's Congress, unlike the drafting committee.

In his summing up speech at the end of the session, Mr Ji also urged Chinese members of the drafting committee to study the joint declaration on Hong Kong's future and to learn more about the territory. He said the drafting committee would meet again next March, and it would work on the structure of the basic law.

Earlier, members of the drafting committee met four Chinese leaders, Mr Deng Xiaoping, the President Mr Li Xiannian, the party secretary general [as heard] Mr Hu Yaobang, and the chairman of the NPC Mr Peng Zhen.

During a news conference one of the Chinese vice chairmen, Mr Wang Hanbin, explained why the drafting process would take 4 to 5 years. He said China needs more time to understand Hong Kong, in particular its political development, and Hong Kong people need more time to discuss the law, because they are divided on many issues. Mr Wang also said China is still considering whether the NPC should be able to interpret the basic law. [end recording]

A lecturer in politics at the Chinese University, Dr Joseph Cheng, has said he has mixed feelings about the announcement of the formation of the basic law consultative committee. He spoke to Cliff Bale:

[Begin recording] [Cheng] I think the Chinese leaders have insisted on their previous position that the consultative committee should be strictly a voluntary, not an official, body. The good point about it is that it will not be a new center of power in Hong Kong, so to speak, and affect and challenge the authority of the existing Hong Kong Government.

The inadequacies may well be that it may not have the authority to do adequate consultative work, for example, getting information about banking, navigation, and so on. As strictly an unofficial body the drafting committee has no obligation to listen to the consultative committee as well, and again, as an unofficial body. The consultative committee has no legal obligation to be accountable to the Hong Kong community.

[Bale] Do you think that could hinder its work?

[Cheng] To some extent. The next step to watch is to see the composition of the consultative committee, whether it will really involve a broad spectrum of representative figures from all the important organizations in Hong Kong, and whether these people have the full support of the organizations from which they come. If the answers are positive, then it will be a much more authoritative consultative committee.

[Bale] Generally speaking, do you think the drafting committee meeting has been in Hong Kong's favor, or have issues such as confidentiality marred it?

[Cheng] This is a very, very preliminary stage, it is almost a getting-to-know-each-other kind of session, so it's difficult to draw any conclusion. I think the issue of confidentiality is a real test. The good thing about it is that the Hong Kong members have been able to voice their different views, and they have been able to explain the pros and cons of the issue, and so on, so that we in Hong Kong are in a much better position to make our own judgement. The thing to watch is whether China will make a compromise. I don't think all sessions, even committee meetings, of the discussions should be made open, but I think it is essential that the major issues should be spelt out long before the sessions, so that the options can be made clear to the Hong Kong community via discussions in the mass media, and so on. [end recording]

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WRITER RETRACES INTELLECTUALS' LOT

Hong Kong CHING PAO [THE MIRROR] in Chinese No 94, May 85 pp 25-27

[Article by Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055]: "The Pain of Wisdom"]

[Text] Editor's note: Written on 7 January 1984, the article appeared in March in a mainland periodical which was not distributed outside. What is published here is a revised version. Reportedly it will be reprinted in XINHUA WENZHAI [NEW CHINA DIGEST]. The subheadings were added by the editor.

When American author Upton Sinclair was a student, a teacher asked him: "Would you rather be a happy pig or an unhappy philosopher?"

Sinclair answered: "Of course I would like to be a philosopher, but I would be happy."

Sinclair recorded the incident in his book "How To Enrich Life." After several decades, I have completely forgotten the life philosophy expounded in the book, but the story remains in my mind.

Studying Philosophy Because of Depression

I liked philosophy at that time, but I was not happy. In 1946, I passed the entrance examination to the philosophy department of Beijing University. My family circumstances were difficult, and my parents did not approve of my choice. They hoped that I would study science and engineering in order to get a good job in the future and support the family. Philosophy was not a popular field at the time, and students of good achievements usually did not apply for the department. However, it was the path I chose.

At that time, the term "depressed youths" was a popular one in society, and I was one of them. Because of my depression, I resolved to study philosophy, but I was depressed also because I liked to ponder deeply. I thought that if I could be like a pig, sleeping after eating and eating after sleeping, thinking about nothing, I would not be depressed.

Nevertheless, my life was not as carefree as a pig's. Not just the lives of my family and me, but those of the broad mass of people, were difficult. People had to worry about their food and clothes, and inflation was astronomical. "No one wants a 5-yuan bill" was a popular song among the students. Many people on the street were skin and bones because of poor food and malnutrition. On the other hand, the Kuomintang became ever more corrupt, bureaucrats got rich and democracy was suppressed and freedom strangled. Thus, the depression felt by the people, especially the young students, turned into discontent, then anger and finally resistance. It was the democratic or student movement rising like the wind and clouds in the forties.

Intellectual's Feeling of Oppressiveness

I was involved in the movement the moment I stepped through the gate of the university. I liked Beijing University's tradition of democracy and freedom. However, I mainly concentrated on the study of idealist philosophy, and the mysterious and profound theories at times made me temporarily forget reality and thereby my depression. However, the moment I contacted reality, the "clean and wide world" revealed to me by books vanished like smoke and mist. Being a person of flesh and blood, I lived in this world, in tragic yet beloved China, and I could not escape into an ivory tower but had to share the same destiny with the masses. If reality was muddy, it must be purified; if society was irrational, it must be reformed. I joined progressive organizations, wrote wall bulletins and took part in meetings, student strikes and demonstrations. Naturally I also studied and read Marxist-Leninist books. In the course thereof, my depression dissipated. I took the revolutionary path and joined the party. My personal and negative depression dissolved into the great collective cause and turned into positive resistance and struggle. I found truth and dedicated myself to it. I realized that the work done by my schoolmates and I was part of the great revolutionary movement, and history was being advanced by us. I understood the meaning of life and my own value. Even though I was still an impoverished student, chewing on steamed corn bread for my every meal, and had no idea when I would be arrested by the Kuomintang, I found my life rich, my spirit vigorous and my morale high. It was a sort of happiness.

When the country was liberated, I went to Beijing with the PLA and took part in the founding ceremony of the state. My excitement at the time was indescribable. I wrote a short article in the fifties entitled "Dream and Reality." Under the title I quoted Chernyshevskiy's words-- "Reality is more glorious than a dream."

Nevertheless, I gradually discovered that reality was not as perfect and flawless as I imagined and that the new society had its maladies. "Socialism is paradise," but I felt that I was not in paradise. Organization life was depressing, and I became nostalgic for my college days. I wanted to emit light and heat and make contributions, yet as an intellectual, I often had a feeling of oppressiveness.

Awakened by Rejection of My Appeal

Perhaps the feeling of oppressiveness led to my understanding of the "Great Cultural Revolution" in its early stage as a democratic mass movement. I thought that my mind was emancipated, but actually I was deeply mired in the personality cult without being conscious of it. I drafted "Following Chairman Mao To Advance in the Wind and Waves," the title of an editorial appearing in RENMIN RIBAO on Chairman Mao's swim in the Chang Jiang. With revolutionary fervor, I wanted to undergo tempering in the great storms, like Gorki's depiction of the petrel.

However, soon afterward I encountered blows and turned into a "reactionary bourgeois authority." I was already very "left," but according to the criterion at the time, I was not only not "left" enough, but was actually on the right.

After the Lin Biao incident, Premier Zhou was entrusted with the management of RENMIN RIBAO, and I began to take part in its layout. I was extremely pleased when Premier Zhou, in 1972, proposed criticizing the "ultra-leftist" trend. However, in a few days, Zhang Chunqiao [1728 2504 2890] and Yao Wenyuan [1202 2429 0337] talked with the paper's responsible persons and sang a different tune. The question emerged; whom should one listen to? I believed that Premier Zhou was right and that I should act according to his instructions. Taking advantage of the absence of Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan from Beijing, I edited and issued an entire edition of articles criticizing the "ultra-leftist" trend. Irritated, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan attacked me. Whatever the consequences, I might as well lodge a complaint with Chairman Mao against them.

I was surprised that Chairman Mao himself did not agree to criticizing the "ultra-leftist" trend. Thus, a blow landed on my head.

It happened in December 1972. Several leading cadres of the paper and I were summoned to a conference hall in the People's Auditorium for a meeting. Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan were in a towering rage. I saw my letter to Chairman Mao spread before them. Premier Zhou was in a dilemma. He wanted to protect me but failed. The charges against me were terrifying. Jiang Qing said that I "split the party Central Committee" and Zhang Chunqiao accused me of "ultra-rightism." It seemed to have become a pattern: for many years, all those resisting "leftism" did not meet a good end and were eventually labeled rightists. Comrade Hu Jiwei [5170 4921 0251] was condemned at the same time. The two of us were denounced as representatives of "an evil trend and an influence" in the paper. Immediately afterward, the paper launched "exposures and criticisms" against us, with a momentum and on a scale far beyond anything in the past. For such a nobody as me, was it worthwhile to make such a big fuss? I was a supporter of Premier Zhou. They criticized me on the surface, but whom were they criticizing indirectly? Recognizing this point, I became extremely alarmed and began to ponder painfully. Step by step, it became clear and I saw through the essence of the "Great Cultural Revolution" which I had once enthusiastically supported. Like waking up from a dream, I opened my eyes and saw reality.

Reality is ruthless, grim and painful. Nevertheless, I would rather suffer pain and be sober than be a carefree dreamer.

Joy and Pain of Wisdom

I thought at the time that since even Chairman Mao found me wrong (even though his criticisms of me were relatively moderate), there was no hope for me and I would have to spend the rest of my life in pain until my death. Nevertheless, I had no regrets. Many comrades surreptitiously supported and encouraged me by various means. "Take care of yourself!" was the whisper I often heard. When I was short of grain ration coupons, my comrades supplied me with them; when I had hepatitis, they gave me medicine. When I underwent "labor reform" in the rural areas, the peasants were good to me and did not find "Old Wang" a bad fellow. All these gave me strength. I felt that I stood with the people and was not isolated. I received genuine sympathy and concern from innumerable comrades, both acquaintances and strangers. All is as unexpected by the authorities. Such spiritual rewards made me find the suffering worthwhile. If I sold my soul and stepped on others to advance myself, I would never have escaped the censure of my conscience.

The progress of history was faster than I expected. The Tiananmen incident erupted, the "gang of four" was smashed, the "two whatevers" were criticized and the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee was convened. With everyone else, I rejoiced in victory.

The resolution passed by the plenary session again gave me joy and encouragement. The west wind of "leftism" subsided and the east wind of reform blew strong. Perhaps one should not assume that all will be well hereafter, but, looking ahead, I believe that freedom of literary creation and scientific research will be protected. The future of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations is bright and beautiful.

Let us now return to the topic mentioned at the start of this article. I believe that what the philosopher should pursue is wisdom, and wisdom brings pain as well as happiness. He may soberly realize that reality is not all rosy, and he also may be regarded as a heretic because of his adherence to truth. In our times, when the pernicious "leftist" influence has not been purged, it is impossible for a philosophical worker facing reality and dedicated to truth to have only joy and no pain. Nevertheless, in the final analysis, he is optimistic, because he has faith in the power of the people, in the ultimate victory of truth and in the progress of history. On the other hand, even while he is feeling worried, his unhappiness is on an incomparably higher plane than the pig's happiness. This point was not perceived by Sinclair.

Maturity Through Tempering of Pain

Paid due to wisdom, adherence to truth and devotion to the people is beautiful. England's Ruskin said: "A young girl can sing for her lost love, but a miser cannot for the money he has lost." Why? Because

love (not just between men and women but also for the motherland and the people and for truth and freedom) is a noble sentiment, but greed is not, while poetry and beauty are always linked with man's noble and pure sentiments. (I have no intention here to scorn material wealth. I only object to endowing money with the highest value and making it the only goal of life's pursuit).

To a strong person, pain is a sort of tempering and will make him more mature. Instead of being subjugated by it, he will overcome pain. The great composer Beethoven's life is clear proof of this point. His works demonstrate the heroism of "joy out of misery and victory out of struggle." In his music, even pain is sublimated into beauty. The joyful realm attained through pain and struggle cannot be mentioned in the same breath with paltry, selfish and unearned happiness.

I believe that what is discussed above is applicable to scientists and writers as well as philosophers and to all those with brains and righteous ardor. Young people like to discuss what happiness is. In that case, I offer the little bit of knowledge learned from my experience of several decades to my young friends.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TWO CRITICIZED NOVELISTS ANALYZED

Hong Kong CHENG MING /CONTENDING/ in Chinese No 92, Jun 85 pp 33-35

/Article by Lu Shi /0712 6108/: "Dai Houying and Yu Loujin Rein In Their Talent"/

/Text/ When people suffer too many setbacks, it makes them believe in fate. Thus they begin to lose their rough edges and their courage to struggle with the forces of evil is weakened.

Not long ago, when Guangdong literary circles were focused on the question of rehabilitating "Man, Man!" /REN A REN/ and "Springtime Fairy Tales," /CHUNTIAN DE TONGHUA/ any little move affected the whole situation, which not only made news personalities of the writers Dai Houying /2071 0624 5391/ and Yu Loujin /6657 5012 6930/ for a time, but also alarmed certain important members of the central authorities, resulting in much talk and little action on the "rehabilitation."

Xia Yan "Sets the Tone" for Huacheng

Guangdong writers sounded the call to redress the mishandled cases of "Man, Man!" and "Springtime Fairy Tales" late last year and after the opening of the China Writers Association conference, they forced the Guangdong Writers Association to put it on the agenda more quickly.

In early February of this year, in Guangzhou, Xia Yan /1115 5888/ referred to the Fourth Conference on the China Writers Association as "the 'Zunyi conference' of the literary and art world," meaning that the conference was picking out the correct future orientation for the world of literature and art. Xia Yan criticized in particular the disturbances of "leftist" ideology that have long existed in the critical realm of literature and art. He said that abnormal conditions arose last year, that certain works and their authors were criticized too much and brutally and that joint attacks had even appeared.

Xia Yan cited the experience of Yu Loujin. He said that while there was no need to declare "Springtime Fairy Tales" a fine novel, nevertheless, the criticism of this work was abnormal. He said that he had published an article entitled "Never Heed Hearsay" in 1983, in which he wrote: "I have certainly never met this 'author' who writes springtime or wintertime fairy tales. I

feel uncomfortable with the things she writes and I never finish them before I put them down . . . I will say not one thing on this matter and that is that I do not approve of the title 'A Fallen Woman' /YIGE DOULUO DE NUREN/."

Without a doubt, Xia Yan's speech encouraged Guangdong literary and art circles, who then stepped up the pace of their re-criticism of "Man, Man!" and "Springtime Fairy Tales."

On 11 February, during the provincial Literary and Art Circles Federation's preparations for the magazine "New Century in Literature and Art," /WENYI XIN SHIJI/ the editorial department invited over 50 people from literary, art and news circles, who attended a publication inauguration tea party held in Guangzhou.

The next day, the news was published in NANFANG RIBAO and GUANGZHOU RIBAO. The NANFANG RIBAO headline was quite bold: "How To Treat 'Man, Man!' and 'Springtime Fairy Tales'? 'New Century in Literature and Art' Will Launch Argument." In the article, it said, "Six articles will be published discussing the novels 'Man, Man!' and 'Springtime Fairy Tales' in the inaugural issue to be published next month, totaling more than 33,000 words. It will also include a counter-criticism article by 'Man, Man!' author Dai Houying."

Because both novels were published and issued in Guangdong, they caused trouble in Guangdong, so when the news appeared in the papers, it quickly attracted the readers' attention. However, on 14 February, in an "Important Correction" in its first edition, NANFANG RIBAO suddenly stated that "in the item 'New Century in Literature and Art Will Launch Argument,' published in the first edition of this paper on 12 February, we stated that a counter-criticism article by Dai Houying, author of the novel 'Man, Man!' was to appear in the inaugural issue of 'New Century in Literature and Art.' Now we have received a letter from the editorial department of 'New Century in Literature and Art' saying otherwise, that 'there has been a mistake in the conditions offered by us.' When this paper has pursued the facts further, we will report on it, but we sincerely extend our apologies to our readers and to Comrade Dai Houying."

Without a doubt, this dampened reader enthusiasm and everyone asked what was the matter. More sensitive people in literary and art circles asked what would happen in the end.

Dai Houying's "Morbid Sensitivity"

Originally, as luck would have it, Dai Houying was still in Guangzhou at the time and she saw the news the same day it appeared in the newspapers. In January of this year, she had accepted the invitation of Huacheng Press to come to Guangzhou to finalize the text of "Aerial Footfalls" /KINGZHONG DE ZUYIN/, the third novel in her intellectual trilogy, and to consult on the problem of reprinting her criticized second novel, "Man, Man!" At that time, there was a report about it in YANGCHENG WANBAO.

When she saw the news in the papers on 12 February, Dai Houying was still in Guangzhou. She objected very much. On 13 February, she went to the publisher of NANFANG RIBAO, found the editorial office and clarified the facts to the face of the editor in chief, saying that she had certainly not given an article to "New Century in Literature and Art," that the "counter-criticism" article was pure fantasy and she asked that the paper correct the facts.

In reality, "New Century in Literature and Art" had not made such a big "mistake," it was simply that Dai Houying was suffering from "a morbid sensitivity to political persecution."

She feared that the higher authorities would misunderstand and when one of the leaders of Guangdong province invited her to eat, she brought the matter up with him. She also telephoned the Guangdong provincial Academy of Social Sciences and the publishers of GUANGZHOU RIBAO to "clarify the facts," but the newspaper did not offer a "correction."

Embarrassing Occurrence at "New Century in Literature and Art"

Why would a serious publication enact this farce in its "correction"?

Originally, when preparations were begun for "New Century in Literature and Art," a special issue was planned to recriticize "Man, Man!" and "Springtime Fairy Tales." It would include an interview with Dai Houying (Dai was in Guangzhou at the time and she had already agreed), while another editorial department was planning to ask her to write an article on "Man, Man!"

To their surprise, since Dai has still not started to write, the editorial department received a Dai Houying "counter-criticism" article, yet the author could not be Dai herself. In the beginning, while Dai Houying was in Guangzhou, the Guangdong Academy of Ethnology asked her to give a report and in her report, she explained her experience with "Man, Man!" and her views on criticism in literature and art. At the time, some people knew the "New Century in Literature and Art" was preparing to recriticize "Man, Man!", so they recorded her speech, from which they arranged a 15,000-word manuscript, which was given to "New Century in Literature and Art" to publish. When the editorial department saw the manuscript taken from the recording, they immediately decided to use it and they cancelled their plans to ask Dai to write, without telling Dai anything about the matter. They planned to tell her after the text was published.

Their intentions were unexpectedly revealed at the tea party and the word "counter-criticism" so agitated Dai Houying's allergic nerve endings that the trouble started. The "important correction" appeared in the newspapers, but "New Century in Literature and Art" would not take it lying down, so they explained, consulted and bargained with Dai Houying (since there were benefits for Dai in this special issue) and in the end they reached an agreement whereby the manuscript made from the recording would not be published, but the interview would be published as planned, with some of the relevant parts of the recorded text worked in.

Shortly after this event was announced, looking as if she were relieved of a heavy load, Dai Houying returned to Shanghai to spend the Spring Festival. However, on the eve of the Spring Festival, Shanghai's BAOKAN WENZHAI reprinted the NANFANG RIBAO news item of 12 February, so that the impact of Dai Houying's "counter-criticism" spread far and wide. So, during the Spring Festival, "New Century in Literature and Art" received a letter from Dai Houying demanding that the interview also be withdrawn. This was exceedingly perverse and deliberately complicated the issue.

At that time, the manuscript of the interview had already been sent to the compositor and since the editorial department could not act on its own, they were forced to ask the higher authorities for instructions. They say that the leaders of the provincial Literary and Art Circles Federation said, we have the right to publish an interview written by our own reporter and Dai Houying need not have such nervous allergies.

Dai Houying Not In Favor With Left or Right in Shanghai

Since Guangdong asked for the recriticism of "Man, Man!", Dai Houying became a news personality. There were quite a few requests for interviews, but Dai Houying lacked enthusiasm for them, as if she had lost her former daring and candor, and her speech was guarded.

Recently, a reporter asked her to talk about the events of the last 2 years, but she firmly refused, saying only that: "What is past is past and I want to be 'forward-looking.' What I am thinking about now is that I'm afraid my own works will not get written." However, she did talk a little about her views on creativity and criticism. She believes that when a work is published, some people act as though criticism is always better than "silence," that "difficulties can test and toughen people, but I would never be depressed by that." Her estimation of "critics" is: "Right now, certain critics refuse to rate people above others because they 'expect them to fall.' They have always copied their ideas and lack the courage to publish their own viewpoints. There are others who, like Ah Q, are always saying, 'I'll thrash you with a steel mace,' but although they sometimes 'have full assurance of success,' in reality, they are still sad and pitiful."

Trying to analyze Dai Houying's "allergy" from these words would be mostly wide of the mark, naturally. Even though Dai Houying firmly refuses to talk about the conditions of the last 2 years, her 2-year experience encountering criticism was spread around anyway and that is the source of her "suffering from allergy."

Because Dai Houying "joined the reactionary faction of the gang of four" in the past and the works she writes now "depart from the classics and rebel against orthodoxy," her situation in Shanghai is that she is not in favor with either the so-called left or right. During the Cultural Revolution, because Dai was appreciated by Zhang Chunqiao /1728 2504 2890/ and the others and was once the head of a small group in the literary and art world, they say that at that time, the salary of the female writer Ru Zhijuan /5423 1807

77107 was drawn every month by her daughter, Wang Anyi /3769 1344 20117, and given to Dai Houying. Although Dai Houying was once desperately in love with the poet Wen Jie /5113 22127, who was persecuted to death, still her position was basically different, so she was not very friendly with other oppressed writers and she never gained their forgiveness. In recent years, she has written "Death of a Poet" /SHIREN ZHI SI/ and "Man, Man!", which deal with the problems of sensitive human nature and humanitarianism and have angered the leftist leaders in the Shanghai literary world. One Shanghai writer said that Dai Houying was very popular in Guangdong, but she had no market in Shanghai (meaning among middle-aged and older people).

Therefore, when "Man, Man!" met with criticism, it was only some of the students and teachers at Fudan University who supported their old teacher, while famous Shanghai writers scarcely made their positions known (besides criticizing). In November of 1983, just at the height of the campaign against "spiritual pollution," Dai Houying again became Shanghai's main object of criticism, so, to protect her, Guangdong's Haicheng Press "invited" her to come and "revise her works." Fudan University agreed to let her leave, but when the relevant departments in Shanghai heard that Dai was leaving Shanghai, they immediately sent an urgent telegram to Guangzhou, demanding that Dai return to Shanghai at once.

With the support of Huacheng Press, Dai Houying paid no attention to the urgent telegram, which temporarily created a confrontation between Guangdong and Shanghai. Shanghai was forced to appeal to the central authorities for instructions and on behalf of the central authorities they demanded that Dai Houying return to Shanghai. At that time, the Guangdong leftist leader Ouyang Shan /2962 7122 14727 took the opportunity to coordinate with Shanghai from afar and he announced that "Man, Man!" was a "harmful work," that Dai Houying would "receive no welcome" in Guangdong and that she would be "thrown" back.

Due to this event, Fudan University came under pressure and they decided to have Dai Houying stop teaching, so for the last 2 years she has been unable to hold class with students (actually, her courses stopped before November of 1983), which is her most regretful and painful mental burden.

On the other hand, her "refusal to acknowledge mistakes" in her own works has caused her trouble. At that time, a dear friend at a certain university out of good intention, submitted an article under an assumed name to XINMIN WANBAO that argued Dai's case. Unfortunately, it quoted several things Dai Houying said in private, which provided evidence that she was guilty of "privately receiving Hong Kong reporters for interviews" (some Hong Kong press once published an interview with Dai Houying).

Dai Houying is a lecturer at Fudan University and her salary is only 70 yuan RMB. She gives a lot of dinners, so she certainly does not have an easy time of it economically. Due to the problems with "Man, Man!", her due rights to change levels and receive housing allotments were "postponed" for a long time (she was actually deprived of them) and only last year when the central authorities found out, did they "intervene" and resolve her problems with salary and housing.

Nevertheless, this long period of puzzlement had already made Dai Houying think of pulling up her roots and she had thought all along that Guangdong would naturally be her best choice. Guangdong welcomed her, as she had once taught there. They also say she has taken a post as assistant professor at Shantou University, but it is also said that no final conclusion has been reached at present.

Yu Loujin Satisfied With "Happy Marriage"

After the indefinite solution of the Dai Houying problem, some of the Guangdong press was still worked up and CONTEMPORARY WORLD OF LETTERS /DANGDAI WENTAN BAO/ and YANGCHENG WANBAO, for example, published articles protesting the injustice done to "Man, Man!" and "Springtime Fairy Tales." On 1 April, YANGCHENG WANBAO published 2 commentaries in its "figured-ground" literary and art edition, entitled "Allow Criticism, Allow Counter-criticism" and "Re-reading 'Springtime Fairy Tales'". The former revealed the preemptory and confining "discussion" of these works at the time, while the latter, although it was not in the tone of Xia Yan's "we need not say that 'Springtime Fairy Tales' is a fine novel," completely repudiated the various charges leveled against it at the time and it criticized not the leading lady, Yu Shan, but the leading man, He Jing.

Although the Guangdong literary world galvanized itself to reverse the women's verdicts, Yu Loujin was like Dai Houying in not being "enthusiastic" about it.

During the campaign against "spiritual pollution," the national press boycotted Yu Loujin's work. She once criticized a magazine for not publishing her work and blamed the criticism of "Springtime Fairy Tales" on "Spring's cold current." However, now she no longer gives that explanation and when she was asked, "What is your view of all this criticism?" she merely said, "At first, I was quite afraid, but later I came round. I found that criticism is not such a bad thing. It can remind you and make you understand your own failings. My husband says that I ought to be thankful to those who criticized me with good intentions. It is true that if I heard only praise, I would probably be through." "Criticism helped make me famous throughout the country. People who are not criticized do not become known!"

When Yu Loujin speaks of "constructive criticism" rather than "criticism," she seems to want to smooth down some of the rough edges. After the Writers Association conference, several magazines had the courage to ask Yu Loujin to write an article. She has kept her position in her unit without salary and works at home. Occasionally she works with Liu Xiaoqing's /0491 2556 1987/ production unit, writing production notes, and now she is writing a 400,000-word novel that deals with the vicissitudes of intellectual households.

Many people come to visit her and when she talks about her martyred older brother Yu Luohe /6657 5012 0344/, "her intonation becomes slow, very slow, and her cheerful, humorous face betrays a profoundly cherished memory." She does not talk "politics," what she talks about most is her "happy marriage." She says, "I was married in 1983, and though he is older than me, I still

call him by his childhood nickname--Yuanyuan." She believes they are so happy because they are extremely supportive and understanding of each other. "When we were married, the bankbook showed our entire deposits were one yuan. We do not interfere with each other, like CHERNYSHEVSKIY's "What is to be done". We live like a Chinese hero and heroine, he has a room, I have a room and we even each have our own coat closets. However, I take care of all household chores, because I believe it makes a good break."

Dai Houying and Yu Loujin were once courageous, outspoken, unyielding fighters, yet now that they have been "freed," neither wants to bring up the past or face up to reality. Thanks to their two books, they have lost too much, spiritually and materially. They have too many "lingering fears," they cannot turn away from the past and they cannot, like outsiders, say that "counter-criticism" is simply "counter-criticism." More importantly, they have too many "fearful premonitions," they are doubtful of "creative freedom" and "critical freedom" and they do not want to take the lead in making "counter-criticisms" because movements always "shoot the bird that lifts its head."

Actually, their "fearful premonitions" are accurate, since the recent recriticism of "Man, Man!" and "Springtime Fairy Tales" has not stopped yet.

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