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CPC 12th PARTY CONGRESS

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CHINA REPORT
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INTRODUCTION TO PAST CPC CONSTITUTIONS NOTED

HK140811 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Zhang Wenzheng [1728 2429 2973], Liang Yanhui [2733 4282 1979] and Liu Liqun [0491 0448 5028]: "Brief Introduction to the Past CPC Constitutions"]

[Text] Since its founding, the CPC has revised its constitution on several occasions. The following is a brief introduction of its past constitutions.

(1)

The CPC convened its first national congress in Shanghai in July 1921. One of the main points on the agenda of the congress was to discuss and approve the "Program of the CPC."

Item 1 of the "program" announced: The name of our party is the Communist Party of China. The "program" pointed out that our party's fundamental task and ultimate aim of struggle was to use the proletarian revolutionary army to overthrow the bourgeoisie, establish proletarian dictatorship, abolish private ownership of capital and, finally, eliminate class differences. There were specific stipulations in the "program" concerning the establishment of the party organizations at all levels. With regard to the requirements for Communist Party members, the "program" stipulated: "Those who are willing to accept the programs and policies of our party and be loyal to it, regardless of sex and nationality, may become our comrades with the recommendation of a party member. However, before joining our party, they should sever their relations with any political parties and organizations which oppose our party's program." The "program" also demanded that party members observe party discipline and guard its secrets and that they accept the guidance of the party organizations when they carry out activities outside the party together with other nonparty mass organizations.

The "program" adopted by the First CPC National Congress contained relatively simple provisions, and its contents and components were not perfect. However, it explicitly pointed out: Since the first day of its birth, ours has been a new-type proletarian revolutionary political party which strives for communism.

(2)

In July 1922, the party convened its second national congress in Shanghai. The congress discussed and approved "the CPC constitution."

While stipulating the maximum communist program of the party, the congress put forth for the first time the democratic revolutionary program of thoroughly opposing imperialism and feudalism, namely, the minimum program of the party. To ensure the realization of the democratic revolutionary program, the "Resolutions of the Second Party Congress on the Organizational Regulations of the Communist Party" pointed out: Our Communist Party is neither a Marxist institute organized by intellectuals nor a utopian revolutionary organization separated from the masses. It is a political party, organized by the masses, with the loftiest revolutionary spirit and strives for the interests of the proletariat. Therefore, organizational work and training suited to the revolution are needed inside the party. In other words, the party should strengthen its own building. The party constitution of the Second Party Congress was formulated to satisfy these needs.

The party constitution of the Second National Congress stressed the need to establish strict party organizations at all levels and to strengthen party discipline.

1. The basic-level party organizations were extensively established in rural areas, factories, railway stations, barracks and schools. In a place where there were three to five party members, a party group was set up. A party group "is a basic unit which trains party members and organizes their activities. All party members should join a group."
2. The party organizations were subdivided into groups, local branches, regional and central organizations. Group leaders and members of the executive committees of the party at all levels were elected by the general meetings of party members or party congresses.
3. Party discipline was further strengthened. All party members should resolutely obey resolutions adopted by the national party congresses and the party Central Executive Committee. Party organizations at a lower level should completely carry out orders issued by higher-level party organizations. If they held divergent opinions, they could present them to the party organizations at the higher level. Before any changes were made, they should continue to carry out the orders. Regional and local executive committees and various party groups should implement and propagate policies formulated by the Central Committee. They were not allowed to work out their own policies. With regard to political problems of national significance, they were not allowed to independently express their views before the party Central Committee made any comments. In all meetings held inside the party, the principle that the minority was subordinate to the majority should be followed.

(3)

The Third CPC National Congress was held in Guangzhou in June 1923 and the Fourth National Congress was held in Shanghai in January 1925. These national congresses approved the revisions of the CPC constitution. Only slight revisions were made to it and its structure and contents were basically maintained.

The "first revised CPC constitution" adopted by the Third National Congress mainly dealt with the subject of extending new party members' probation period (3 months for laborers and 6 months for those who were not laborers). Alternate party members were allowed to attend meetings of the party groups and had the right to speak and vote. They had the same duties as full party members. The "second revised CPC constitution" adopted by the Fourth National Congress pointed out for the first time that a party branch was the basic unit of the party: "A party branch can be established where there are three or more party members." The title of chairman of the Central Executive Committee was changed to "general secretary," and chairmen of party executive committees at all levels were called "secretaries."

(4)

In April and May 1927, the Great Revolution was at a critical juncture. At that time, the CPC convened its Fifth National Congress in Wuchang, a congress which did not discuss the matter of revising the party constitution. However, the congress realized that with the development of the revolutionary movement, the number of party members had increased to more than 50,000. To build a party which could shoulder the task of leading the revolution, the "resolutions on the organizational problems" adopted by the Fifth National Congress maintained that "it is necessary to revise and supplement the old CPC constitution. The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee of the Fifth CPC Congress adopted in June 1927 a "Resolution on the Third Revision of the CPC Constitution."

After the third revision, a number of new elements were added to the party constitution. The revised party constitution explicitly stipulated for the first time: "The guiding principle of party organizations is democratic centralism." The "Resolutions on the Organizational Problem" adopted by the Fifth Party Congress pointed out: "The CPC Central Committee should resolutely exercise collective leadership." There was also a relevant stipulation in the revised CPC constitution that apart from electing a party general secretary, the CPC Central Committee would also elect several people to the Political Bureau to guide all political work throughout the country. To ensure identical and authoritative party views, supervisory committees were set up at the central and provincial levels. They were elected by the national and provincial party congresses. To strengthen its leadership over nonparty mass organizations, the party decided to set up party and league organizations in the nonparty mass organizations. In addition, the relations between the party and the CYL were included in the party constitution for the first time. The CYL Central Committee should send delegates to attend the meeting of the

Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and the CYL organizations at all levels should also send delegates to attend meetings of the executive committees of the party leading organizations at all levels. The CPC Central Committee should appoint some of its members as members of the CYL Central Committee. Members of the CYL executive committees at all levels should also become members of the local party committees.

After the defeat of the first revolutionary civil war, the CPC convened its Sixth National Congress in Moscow from June to July 1928. The CPC adopted the "constitution of the Communist Party of China." The party constitution adopted by the Sixth Party Congress basically contained the elements of the third revised party constitution, although some changes were made with regard to its structure. More detailed explanations were given regarding the qualifications of party members based on Lenin's ideas on party building. This section demanded that apart from recognizing the party's program and constitution and observing its resolutions, party members would join a party organization and work actively in it. In the section on organizational principle the party's democratic centralism was reiterated.

(5)

From April to June 1945, the party held its Seventh National Congress in Yanan. Great changes had taken place inside the party since the sixth party congress. The Seventh Party Congress formulated a new party constitution which was completely in accord with the new historical conditions.

1. The section of the general program was expanded. The general program summed up the experiences of struggle over the 24 years since the founding of the party and concisely and clearly expounded the nature and theories of the party, the character, motive force, tasks and characteristics of the Chinese revolution as well as the basic principles and necessary conditions for the Chinese revolution led by the party.

2. The party congress regarded Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding thought of the party. The general program stipulated: "The Communist Party of China has taken Mao Zedong Thought, which has integrated Marxist-Leninist theories with the practice in Chinese revolution, as a guiding principle for all its work and opposes any tendency of dogmatism and empiricism."

3. The Seventh Party Congress stressed the mass line of the party. The general program pointed out: "The Chinese Communists should acquire the spirit of serving the Chinese people wholeheartedly and establish extensive links with workers, peasants and other revolutionary people. They should also pay attention to constantly consolidating and expanding such links." All party members should understand that the interests of the party were identical with those of the people and that the sense of responsibility to the party and the sense of responsibility to the people coincided with the sense of responsibility to the people. They should attentively listen to the voice of the people and know their urgent needs. They should also help the people to organize and strive for their own needs. All party members should learn from the masses and untiringly educate them with revolutionary spirit so as to enlighten them and raise their political consciousness.

4. The principle of the party's democratic centralism was further improved and the rights and duties of party members were included in the party constitution. The party constitution stipulated: "The Communist Party of China is organized in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism." The party constitution worked out by the Seventh Party Congress further improved the party's principle of democratic centralism and stipulated the rights and duties of party members. The purpose in doing so was to arouse party members' enthusiasm, enhance their sense of responsibility to the party's cause and strengthen their sense of organization and discipline to coordinate the activities of the party.

(6)

In September 1956, the party convened its Eighth National Congress. According to the characteristics of a ruling political party, the Eighth Congress formulated a new party constitution which conformed with the new historical demands.

1. The new party constitution put forth the tasks of all-round socialist construction. Its general program stipulated: "The tasks of the Communist Party of China are to develop the national economy in a planned way, realize the industrialization of the state as fast as possible and carry out technical reforms of the national economy in a systematic way and step by step so that China will have a powerful and modernized industry, modernized agriculture, modernized communications and transportation and modernized national defense."

2. The new party constitution continued to stick to the mass line of the party. Its general programs and other relevant articles further demanded that the whole party and all party members establish extensive links with the masses, serve the people wholeheartedly, consult with the masses when matters arose, lend an attentive ear to their criticism, be concerned with their well-being and do their best to help the masses so that their demands would be satisfied. They should pay particular attention to being modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness. They should do their utmost to fight against bureaucracy, which is divorced from the masses and practical life.

3. The new party constitution emphasized the continuous development of inner-party democracy and the intensification of the correct leadership of the party. In view of the experiences and lessons of the international communist movement, the Eighth Congress emphasized opposition to the personality cult and strengthening the collective leadership in the party organizations at all levels. The party constitution stipulated: "In the party organizations at all levels, the principle of combining collective leadership with personal responsibility should be implemented. Thus, all important problems should be decided by the collective and, at the same time, the roles of individuals should be given full play."

4. The requirement of safeguarding the unity and unification of the party and of carrying out inner-party struggle in a correct manner were included in the party Constitution. The general program of the party Constitution stipulates: "The unity and unification of the party is the soul

of the party and is where the party's strength lies. Always paying attention to safeguarding the party's unity and consolidating the party's unification is the sacred duty of every party member." It also stipulated that the policy of learning from past mistakes in order to avoid future ones and curing the sickness in order to save the patient should be adopted in dealing with party members who had committed mistakes. However, it upheld that we must resolutely fight against and even expel those who stubbornly refuse to correct their mistakes and carry out activities that harm the party.

5. The party constitution put forth higher criteria and requirements for party members. For example, it required party members to safeguard the party's unity and consolidate the party's unification, to conscientiously fulfill the tasks that the party had assigned to them, to carry out criticism and self-criticism in order to disclose the shortcomings and mistakes in our work and strive to overcome and correct them, to fight against all practices, both inside and outside the party, that harm the interests of the party and the people, to be faithful and loyal to the party and never cover up or distort facts, to always guard against the conspiracies of the enemy and to strictly keep the secrets of the party and the state. It also stipulated that all party members had to strictly observe the party constitution and state law and to practice communist morality without exception, no matter how great one's past achievements and no matter how high one's official rank.

Besides, in the party constitution, there were a few new stipulations concerning the party's organizational structure. The Central Committee was entrusted with electing not only the Central Political Bureau, but also the Standing Committee of the Central Political Bureau. The task of conscientiously examining party members' observation of the party constitution, party discipline, communist morality and state law and decrees was added to the party discipline commission's original task of "deciding to mete out of or revoke punishment from party members and handling accusations against party members." It also clearly stipulated that the CYL was the assistant of the party and worked under the party's leadership.

(7)

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the party convened its Ninth National Congress in April 1969. The party constitution approved by the Ninth Congress reflected the erroneous ideological, political and organizational policies of this congress.

The Ninth Congress overthrew the correct line that the Eighth Congress had formulated and wrote into the general program of the party constitution the "Great Cultural Revolution," which was launched on the basis of the erroneous theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Under the conditions whereby inner-party political life was extremely abnormal, Lin Biao was designated as "Comrade Mao Zedong's intimate friend and successor." This was written into the general program of the party constitution. As a result, the position of Lin Biao and his ilk in the party was strengthened, and this helped these conspirators and careerists to use their legitimate position in the party to speed up their counterrevolutionary conspiratory activities, which were aimed at usurping party power.

The party constitution approved by the Ninth Congress deleted all the clauses of the constitution approved by the Eighth Congress on developing inner-party democracy, strengthening the party's collective leadership and giving play to the initiative and creativeness of the lower-level party organizations. It also abolished the discipline inspection commission and committees that had been set up since the fifth congress. It deleted the party member's rights and canceled the probation period for newly admitted party members. It substituted the 5 requirements for successors for the 10 duties of party members which the Eighth Congress constitution stipulated. This brought about serious, bad results for the development of the ranks of the party. The 10th Party National Congress held in August 1973 continued the "leftist" mistakes of the Ninth Congress. The party constitution approved by the 10th Congress copied the general program and clauses of the 9th Congress' constitution and made only a slight revision and supplementation.

Because the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique betrayed its true colors, naturally the 10th congress' constitution deleted the paragraph about Lin Biao contained in the 9th congress' constitution. The 10th congress' constitution confirmed the "Great Cultural Revolution" and stressed that "such revolution will be carried out several times in the future."

(8)

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party convened its 11th National Congress in August 1977. The congress discussed and approved the "constitution of the CPC."

Compared with the constitutions of the 9th and 10th congresses, there were much more revisions in the content of the 11th congress constitution. For example, clauses about democratic centralism were written into the general program and the relevant chapters and clauses, and stipulations for the establishment of a discipline inspection commission and committees in the party Central Committee, local party committees at and above the county level and PLA party committees at and above the regimental level were added to the constitution. Moreover, the 11th congress constitution put forth that the party should conscientiously carry out the cadre policy of "appointing people on their merits" and that the whole party must maintain and develop the party's fine traditional work style. However, as the 11th congress still confirmed the correctness of the 10th congress political and organizational lines, the 11th congress constitution failed to eliminate the influence of the "leftist" errors and continued to use the erroneous theory, policies and slogans of the "Great Cultural Revolution." It was not until the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that these mistakes were thoroughly corrected.

CSO: 4005/1323

MUSICIAN PRAISES PARTY ACTIVITIES

HK131241 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Zuqiang [0702 4371 1730]: "The Unshirkable Duty of Party-Member Writers and Artists"]

[Text] With deep emotion stirring in my heart, along with party delegates, I entered the majestic assembly hall, where the 12th Party Congress was being held. Comrade Deng Xiaoping announced the opening of the party congress, the delegates all stood up, the orchestra broke into a grand rendition of the "Internationale," and I could clearly feel the strong and steady strides the colossal contingent of party members had taken toward new unity and progress.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, in a speech made at the opening of the 12th Party Congress, pointed out that through the arduous efforts of the whole party, the whole army, and all the people of China of every race, we have already brought about a glorious transformation of historical importance. To say that this party congress is a congress that has brought about a glorious transformation of historical importance, seems not in the least bit exaggerating. Comrade Xiaoping in his opening address to the congress, concisely and comprehensively summed up the more than 20 years of tortuous historical development before the 7th Party Congress and after the 8th Party Congress, and he expounded profoundly on this subject. The difficult path since the 8th Party Congress, left a deep impression on party members of my generation. Especially, the 10 years of internal disorder seemed to bury all the revolutionary fruits that had been won through many years of sacrifice, paid dearly for with the shedding of blood. But our unwavering party has braved the storms and tempests finally, and once again overcame all the serious obstacles on the road of progress, and thus once more proved its own all-conquering, glorious strength.

The glorious transformation of historical progress which has been incarnated in the 12th Party Congress, was very clearly reflected in the opening address of Comrade Xiaoping, the report given by Hu Yaobang, and the new party constitution passed by the congress. The battle cry sounded by the 12th Party Congress, called for a new breakthrough in fully initiating socialist construction with modern methods, and will inspire even more the whole party and every person in the country to put unceasing effort into continued striving for new victories.

I joined the party contingent before liberation, during the Nanjing student movement to oppose the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang. The party and myself have been tempered by all kinds of ups and downs, and twists and turns, and when I joined the party I was very young and thought of things in simple terms. It would probably be more accurate to say naive, rather than simple. Through the education of the party over the last 30 years, I have slowly deepened my understanding of revolution, and I have gradually raised my level of ideological consciousness through all kinds of ordeals. I am very ashamed that I have not been able to be more successful in the musical career I have been engaged in, but in spite of this the party has still conferred on me the honour of being able to attend this congress of great historical significance. Being able to attend this congress has left me with all sorts of thoughts, and feelings. I realize that our party, the members of which have struggled a whole lifetime for, is an extremely arduous and external cause. What is needed for us is to go through a long-term, difficult and tortuous process for generation after generation to pay the ultimate price, in order that socialist construction can progress smoothly and finally bring into being a communist system. What is also needed is that the people possess an indomitable will, limitless courage, confidence and enthusiasm. Only in this way can this great ongoing cause be adhered to under all sorts of conditions, until its final victory. Writers and artists, especially party-member writers and artists, have an unshirkable duty to take on the responsibility of cultivating and kindling the courage, confidence and enthusiasm of the people in the cause of socialism and communism. Comrade Hu Yaobang and his exposition on the construction of a highly-developed socialist-spiritual civilization, should serve as the leading ideology in the activities that we writers and artists are engaged in, from now on. For example, the discussion on a few problems arising from present musical life, over a recent period of time should use this as a standard against which to measure itself, and then the right conclusions will be drawn. Many different and complicated problems still exist in relation with my own work, namely, musical composition and musical creation. Flourishing musical composition and developing musical education need to have a correct ideology guiding them, and must be supported by spiritual and material considerations. All of the difficulties and problems need to be actively researched and conscientiously solved. The alterations incorporated in the 12th Party Congress report relating to the incorrect concept of treating to lightly education, science and culture, and discriminating against intellectuals, and related to the policy direction of letting a hundred flowers bloom, and a hundred schools contend, gives impetus to an important presupposition of a quick step forward for writers and artists, including musicians. I firmly believe that, the 12th Party Congress' new strategic deployment of diligently constructing a high level socialist spiritual civilization will, without a doubt, impel all writers and artists to new and tremendous development.

The spirit of China's 12th Party Congress will be an incomparably strong ideological force behind us in helping us fulfill all of the tasks handed to us by the party.

CONGRESS DELEGATES ON IMPROVING PARTY LEADERSHIP

OW100823 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpts] At today's group discussions, the delegates attending the 12th National CPC Congress pointed out: To uphold and improve party leadership and build the party into a strong core leading the socialist modernization program is the fundamental guarantee for accomplishing the general tasks of the new period.

Ma Guorui, delegate from the organs directly under the central authorities and deputy secretary of the discipline inspection commission of the CPC Central Committee, said: In order to make the party style take a fundamental turn for the better, we must first call on the whole party to firmly identify itself with the party Central Committee politically.

He said: Our party is to lead 1 billion people in undertaking the socialist modernization program on a magnificent scale. The task is great and arduous. At present, impurities still exist in the thinking and work style of a small number of comrades. Therefore, it is very important to strengthen party building.

Ma Guorui said: The fundamental way to politically identify ourselves with the party Central Committee is to uphold the four basic principles. The discipline inspection departments at all levels should take the fundamental way as the emphasis of their work.

Discussing the draft revised party constitution, the Anhui delegates pointed out: The draft revised party constitution is the crystallization of the party's historical experience and collective wisdom. It is the best and most perfect party constitution in the history of our party. It has eliminated the leftist mistakes contained in the party constitution adopted by the 11th National CPC Congress and inherited and carried forward the assets contained in the party constitutions adopted by the 7th and 8th National CPC Congresses.

During the discussion, the Jilin delegates said: The new party constitution has expressed the aspirations of all CPC members. It is a good Marxist party constitution.

The Qinghai delegates said: The new party constitution shows that our party has become more mature. We may completely believe that we can build the party into a strong core leading the socialist modernization program if all our party comrades work hard together in accordance with the demands set by the new party constitution.

(Li Rui), a delegate from the organs directly under the central authorities and director of the young cadres bureau under the organization department of the CPC Central Committee, discussed in particular, the question concerning efforts to make the cadre force revolutionary, younger, more educated and more professionally competent.

He said: It has been 3 years since the central authorities raised this question. In the past several years, we have made certain achievements in this work. From January 1981 to June 1982, some 50,000 cadres were promoted to posts at and above the county level. They did not include those cadres in the central and state organs and some large industrial and mining enterprises. However, the development is uneven in various localities.

He said: This is an important question concerning party building. To select the cadres, we should resolutely adhere to the principles and criteria set by the central authorities, pay attention to selecting among specialized cadres and promote--on a timely basis--a large number of middle-aged and young cadres who are in their prime and have both ability and political integrity to leading posts. We should temper the selected cadres in the course of cooperation between the new and the old and in the course of the replacement of the old with the new so that the leadership at various levels can retain great vitality.

CSO: 4005/1323

FANG WEIZHONG, OTHERS SPEAK AT GROUP DISCUSSIONS

OW060531 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Delegates attending the 12th CPC National Congress today continued their group discussions on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the congress.

Fang Weizhong, a delegate from the party committee of central state organs and vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, said: The strategic plan set forth by the party Central Committee for economic construction in the next 2 decades fully reflects the aspirations of the whole party and the people throughout the country and conforms to our country's conditions. He held that the task of quadrupling the country's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production with tangible economic results, in the next 2 decades will be arduous, but its fulfillment is possible.

After analyzing favorable conditions for achieving the grand goal from several aspects, Fang Weizhong pointed out: the party Central Committee divides the next 2 decades into two stages--a solid foundation is to be laid in the first decade, and a new period of vigorous economic development will be ushered in during the second. This plan combines proceeding from reality with farsightedness, a high revolutionary spirit and a strict scientific approach. It gives people strength as well as confidence. This grand goal can certainly be achieved provided we act resolutely according to the party Central Committee's plan and go about things steadily and surely.

Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and mayor of the municipality, briefed this reporter on Shanghai's economic development since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He said: In the past 3 years, the municipality's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production has increased 6.1 percent on the average, its procurement of commodities for export has gone up 19.2 percent and its procurement of domestic industrial products has gone up 6.2 percent. The economic situation has been getting better year after year.

(Shen Daren), a delegate from Jiangsu and secretary of the Changzhou Municipal Party Committee, said: We are fully confident in achieving the goal before the end of this century. Changzhou municipality's total industrial output value has increased 50 times in the past 32 years since liberation, with an average annual increase of 13.1 percent. The municipality's total

industrial output value was more than 4 billion yuan last year. It will be able to quadruple its industrial output value by the end of the century by progressively increasing only a little more than 7 percent per year. This shows that it is entirely possible to achieve the objective set forth by the party Central Committee.

At a group discussion, Qian Sanqiang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Wu Heng, adviser to the state scientific and technological commission, said: The tasks set forth in Comrade Yu Yaobang's report for the scientific and technological front are very arduous, but we are confident in carrying them out.

After reviewing the successful test of our country's first atomic bomb and the successful launching of its first man-made satellite, Qian Sanqiang said: This shows that we Chinese are not stupid and that we can do what foreign countries can accomplish. We can certainly push science and technology forward and realize the modernization of science and technology.

CSO: 4005/1323

CONGRESS DELEGATES OPTIMISTIC ABOUT PRODUCTION

OW050329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1627 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--The 12th CPC National Congress today continues to hold group meetings. The following are remarks by delegates from Sichuan, Liaoning, Jiangsu and Guizhou. These four provinces to a certain extent are representative of the whole country as they include densely populated and land-scarce areas, areas with concentrated heavy industries, economically rather backward areas and mountainous areas. The population of these four provinces accounts for one-fifth of the country's total population.

Zhang Ji, delegate from Sichuan and chairman of the Sichuan Provincial Planning Commission, said: The strategic goal of our country's economic construction for the next 20 years put forward in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report is not only full of revolutionary spirit but in keeping with a scientific approach, filling us with joy and confidence.

Zhang Ji said: Sichuan's total industrial and agricultural output value increased from 23.6 billion yuan in 1976 to 48.4 billion yuan in 1981. Since it was possible to achieve a 100-percent increase in the past 5 years, how can it be impossible to double it again in 10 years and again in another 10 years from now? On the other hand, like many other parts of the country, Sichuan has abundant resources and tremendous potentialities. In Sichuan Province, there are now 500 million mu of barren hills, more than 100 million kilowatts of hydroelectric resources and huge quantities of underground mineral resources which are waiting to be exploited; there are also a great deal of existing industrial production capacities which are not being used; and many indicators of economic returns such as profit rate of funds and labor productivity are more than one-third lower than the national average. If Sichuan's output value per every yuan of fixed industrial assets can approach Shanghai's level, the province's total industrial output value will be more than doubled.

Huang Oudong, delegate from Liaoning and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress, said: Judging by the economic development situation in the 4 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, we are filled with confidence to achieve this

strategic goal of economic development. During the Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans, because of arduous readjustment and consolidation tasks, the pace of economic development has to be rather steady. These 10 years are mainly to do a good job of readjustment, achieve better proportions, increase economic returns, lay a good foundation and accumulate strength, and the average annual growth rate is estimated to be 5 to 6 percent. Thus, the total industrial and agricultural output value can increase by 70 percent. In the 10 years from 1990, we should take broader strides and strive for an average annual growth of 8 to 10 percent. Thus by the end of the century, the total annual industrial and agricultural output value can reach 200 billion to 220 billion yuan, which is four times the 53.3 billion yuan of 1980.

Gu Xiulian, delegate from Jiangsu, said that she and a number of comrades actually doing economic work have a common view: after 20 years of hard work, it is entirely possible to quadruple the total annual industrial and agricultural output value.

Gu Xiulian analyzed Jiangsu's conditions for quadrupling total industrial output value by the year 2000: first, there is the party Central Committee's correct leadership. Second, Jiangsu has good material conditions. To quadruple output value, it is necessary first to pay attention to Jiangsu's agriculture. Jiangsu already has a rather powerful position in agriculture. Its total agricultural output value in 1981 was 77 percent more than in 1978. Jiangsu's total industrial output value increased from 25.3 billion yuan in 1976 to 47.4 billion yuan in 1981, almost double. Third, Jiangsu also has rather strong forces on the education and science front. So long as we bring the initiative of the intellectuals into further play, it is possible to achieve greater economic results in industrial and agricultural production.

Chi Biqing, delegate from Guizhou and first secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, said: Guizhou, which always ranked last in the whole country in total annual industrial and agricultural output value, has taken on marked changes in the outlook of its industrial and agricultural production since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee.

He said: Guizhou Province is "80 percent hilly, 10 percent water and 10 percent farmland." With vast hilly areas and abundant underground mineral resources, the province is suitable for developing forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and industry. We think that our first step is to spend 5 years to bring about an upswing in production and narrow the gap with the neighboring provinces, that our second step is to spend another 3 to 5 years to near the average national level, and that in the 10 years thereafter we shall work vigorously to catch up and attain the average national level of total industrial and agricultural output value.

CSO: 4005/1323

CPC CONGRESS GROUP DISCUSSIONS CONTINUE

OW050537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--The 12th CPC National Congress continues group discussions today.

In the past few days, the delegates held group meetings and thoroughly discussed how to build the party into a strong core leading the socialist modernization. They seriously considered the draft revised party constitution and expressed their warm support for the decision made by the party Central Committee on an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations, which will proceed by stages and by groups over a period of 3 years. They expressed their firm confidence that the rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations will surely further normalize the inner-party life, effectively correct unhealthy tendencies, greatly strengthen the close contacts between the party and the masses and achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

At group meetings in the past few days, the delegates presented comprehensive views on questions concerning how to establish a high degree of socialist democracy and presented questions concerning China's foreign relations.

CSO: 4005/1323

DEPUTIES TO CPC CONGRESS CONTINUE SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS

OW040008 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0232 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--The 12th National CPC Congress has continued to hold small group discussions today to discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and the report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the CPC Central Committee.

CSO: 4005/1323

CPC CONGRESS PANEL DISCUSSIONS CONTINUE

OW040930 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0229 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--The 12th CPC National Congress has continued panel discussions on the third day, 4 September. The delegates have enthusiastically stated their opinions on various topics.

At the panel discussions on the previous two days, the delegates had earnest and in-depth discussions on the great historical significance of the congress, the great victories in eliminating chaos and restoring order in the guiding principle and work on all fronts, the gigantic goal of economic construction for the next two decades, the building of socialist spiritual civilization, party building and other topics. All the panel discussions have been conducted in a serious but enthusiastic manner. The delegates have spoken out lively and the entire congress is filled with a democratic atmosphere.

During the discussions, the delegates have demonstrated great confidence and determination to achieve the magnificent goal of quadrupling the country's total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. Many delegates have cited facts to prove that this goal will definitely be achieved.

CSO: 4005/1323

FURTHER REPORTS ON 12TH CPC CONGRESS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

OW031203 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Today, delegates to the 12th National Party Congress divided into groups to discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and the report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report give a scientific evaluation of the vital historical significance of the current congress, sum up the 6 years' rich experience since the smashing of the "gang of four" and set forth the general tasks for the new period. The speech and report are realistic and absolutely correct, and we warmly support them.

(Liao Dairong), a delegate of organizations directly under the central authorities and deputy director of the central party history research office, was overwhelmed with emotion after hearing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and reviewing our party's history and the congresses held in the past. He conscientiously prepared a speech to elaborate on the historical significance of the 12th National Party Congress. In the speech he said: If we regard the 7th National Congress of our party as a congress of unity and victory for the period of China's new democratic revolution, then the 12th National Congress is a congress of unity and victory for the new period of our socialist construction. He added: History is made by the people. The line of the 7th National Congress was the people's line and so is the 12th National Congress. This line will certainly lead us to victory and is bound to bring prosperity to our party and our socialist cause.

At the group discussions, delegates from Sichuan, who were entrusted by the 3 million party members in the province to attend the 12th National Party Congress, discussed the great historical changes in our country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee with particular reference to the changes in their province. (Liu Chunfu), secretary of the Nanchong Prefectural CPC Committee, said: The rural policies which our party has formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, including the various production responsibility systems, have greatly aroused the peasants' initiative. Take our prefecture for example. Despite the

serious natural disasters which successively occurred during the past few years, our grain output did not decrease; on the contrary, it rose by an average 1.2 billion jin annually. The great program set forth at the current congress is bound to open a new vista for our socialist modernization, after summarizing past experiences.

Wang Sumin, a delegate from Daqing Municipality, Heilongjiang Province, who is the director of the Daqing Petroleum Administrative Bureau, made this remark when speaking on the great historical significance of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee: the line and principle established by the 3d Session of the 11th Party Central Committee have emancipated our minds, freed us from the fetter of the two whatevers [whatever decisions Chairman Mao made we firmly support, and whatever Chairman Mao instructed we unwaveringly follow] and consolidated and developed the political situation of stability and unity. Our oilfield has steadily increased production and both the political and economic situations are good. Now that the 12th National Party Congress has set forth a great program for the new period, we at Daqing should continue to advance by persisting in the principle of one dividing into two and make more contributions to opening of a new vista for the modernization drive.

Raidi, a delegate from Xizang Autonomous Region and secretary of the regional CPC committee, said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially after implementing the important directives of the party Central Committee concerning the work in Xizang, we have further carried out the policy of regional national autonomy, enacted a dozen special regulations and statutes in accordance with the particular situation of our region and trained and promoted a vast number of minority cadres. This has strengthened the unity of the people of different nationalities and stabilized our social order. Last year the income of peasants and herdsmen in our region averaged 200 yuan per capita, while some of them began to become better off. All these facts indicate that the party Central Committee's directives concerning the work in Xizang are absolutely correct. Now the people across the region are working hard with confidence toward their new goals.

Many delegates are young party members from the production forefront. They were exceptionally excited while sitting with Communist Party members of the older generation and discussing the important party and government affairs. Beijing delegate (Cui Yue), who is a young party member of the environmental sanitary team of the municipality's Dongcheng District, said: As a night soil handler, I cannot but be overexcited at attending this congress. It is entirely due to the excellent leadership of the party that we sanitary workers have become what we are today and that our country has been turned into its present state. I will definitely do my best to learn from old comrades, carry forward the party's fine traditions and take over the task of revolution without falling short of the expectations of revolutionaries of the older generation. During the new socialist modernization period, I will contribute whatever I can to building the capital into a clean, beautiful modern city.

CSO: 4005/1323

CONGRESS DELEGATES VIEW SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW051940 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress continued group discussions on 4 September. Discussing the question of building socialist spiritual civilization, they unanimously pointed out that socialist spiritual civilization constitutes an important characteristic of socialism and that in order to create a new situation in building socialist modernization, it is necessary to vigorously build socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core.

Use Communist Ideology To Train a New Generation of the Chinese Nation

Gao Zhanxiang, delegate from the organs directly under the party Central Committee and secretary of the CYL Central Committee, said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's report has succinctly explained the far-reaching significance of building socialist spiritual civilization.

Gao Zhanxiang stressed: It is necessary to encourage young people to foster communist morality and values through the practice of serving the people. He said: At present there are 560,000 youth service teams and learn-from-Lei Feng groups throughout the country. They have been actively performing good services for the people and society in the cities and villages, thus enhancing their own ideological awareness while propagating new social practices.

Building of Spiritual Civilization Must Coincide With Doing One's Own Job Well

Wang Meng, delegate from the liberation army and political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, said: One of the fundamental guarantees for fulfilling the various tasks set forth by the 12th National Congress is to make penetrating and sustained efforts in building socialist spiritual civilization. Communist ideology is our spiritual pillar of support, as well as the motive force for speeding up the modernization and regularization of the revolutionary army.

Discussing the urgent problems that need to be solved in building spiritual civilization, Wang Meng said: In building socialist spiritual civilization, it is necessary to intensify education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in order to enhance faith in communism. It is necessary to launch a campaign

throughout the party to study Marxism-Leninism so that everyone will understand what is communism and how to realize it and, thus, form a communist world outlook and enhance his faith in communism.

Wang Meng said: In building spiritual civilization, it is necessary to do one's own job well because each practical activity is related to the great goal of communism. In building spiritual civilization in the army, every leading cadre and every common fighter must strive for the modernization and regularization of the army and contribute his share to safeguarding and supporting the glorious, extraordinary fighting goal put forward by the 12th National Congress.

The Sparks of Communist Ideology in Actual Life Illuminate Our Road Ahead

Zhou Zijian, delegate from Anhui and acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, said: Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out in his report: "Communism is everywhere in daily life in China, of which it is an inseparable part." This is indeed a vivid description of our actual life. During the extraordinary flood in Anhui this year, the efforts of the party, army and people of the whole province to combat the flood and promptly deal with the emergency situation won a victory for communist ideology.

Zhou Zijian said: Incessant torrential rains fell upon the province from 9 July to mid-August, causing the flood peak to rise twice in the Huaihe River with a total volume of water greatly exceeding the big flood in August 1975. Flooded areas along the Huaihe River totaled 15 million mu, damaging some 2 billion jin grain. At the critical moment of disastrous flooding and waterlogging, 47,800 cadres, 2.7 million people and the broad masses of cadres and fighters dispatched by the Nanjing PLA units went all out and plunged into the frontline to combat the flood and waterlogging.

Zhou Zijian said: The great victory won in the struggle to combat flood shows that the sparks of communist ideology in actual life are a guarantee for our smooth building of socialist modernization. In order to create a new situation in building socialism, we must be good at discovering and developing the sparks of communist ideology and effectively intensify the building of socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core.

Advanced Elements Are the Model Practitioners of Communism

Wang Chonglun, delegate to 12th CPC National Congress and vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said at a group discussion that advanced elements are the model practitioners of the communist movement and down-to-the-earth communists.

He said: Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out in his report that holding high the banner of communism is an important ideological guarantee for fulfilling the strategic task in the new period and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The view that communism has not been tested in practice and therefore is a dim illusion is not only theoretically

absurd but also practically erroneous. In the history of our party and in our socialist construction, there are hundreds of thousands of heroic and exemplary people. They are the model practioners of the communist movement.

Wang Chonglun said: In the light of the party Central Committee's current call on us to strive for creating a new situation in socialist modernization, we must bring into further play the role of advanced and exemplary individuals, launch activities to learn from and catch up with the advanced on a greater scale and use communist ideology to influence and encourage the broad masses of people so that more and more people can become workers with ideals, morals, culture and discipline.

Communist Ideological Consciousness Means Combat Effectiveness

Li Zuocheng, delegate from the liberation army, combat hero in the war of self-defense and counterattack against Vietnam and chief of staff of a certain regiment under the Guangzhou border units, explained the immense strength of communist ideology through his own experience in the war of self-defense and counterattack against Vietnam. He said: To us, the people's army, communist ideological consciousness means combat effectiveness. With faith in communism, we have strength, are not afraid of hardships. Shedding [word indistinct] and sacrifices, and are invincible in war.

CSO: 4005/1323

ZHI GONG DANG PARTY CELEBRATES CPC CONGRESS

OW140452 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1719 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--A meeting was held here on 11 September by members of the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee in Beijing and members of that party's Beijing municipal committee to warmly celebrate the successful close of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Huang Dingchen, chairman of the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee, pointed out at the meeting: The 12th CPC National Congress is a convention of great significance and far-reaching impact. Aside from successfully formulating a correct program, the congress elected the CPC Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. It is a certainty that a new situation in all-round socialist modernization will be ushered in, that the CPC will flourish and our socialist cause, our country and all our nationalities will prosper. Representatives of the various democratic parties and noted public figures were invited to attend the 12th CPC National Congress as observers. This fully shows that the CPC attaches importance to and trusts the democratic parties.

Huang Dingchen continued: The Zhi Gong Dang has done some work in the past few years in uniting overseas Chinese, their families in China and Chinese nationals who have returned to the motherland as well as our compatriots in Hong Kong and MACAO. The membership of the Zhi Gong Dang has increased more than two-fold. I am determined to join the Zhi Gong Dang comrades in studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, doing Zhi Gong Dang party work well and striving to fulfill the grand goal and fighting tasks set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Wu Chan, vice chairman of the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee, other Central Committee members of the party in Beijing and members of the Zhi Gong Dang Beijing Municipal Committee also spoke at the meeting. They told of their feelings for the 12th CPC National Congress and made a number of suggestions on what should be done by the Zhi Gong Dang to study, propagate and implement the guidelines of that congress.

CSO: 4005/1323

EDITORIAL REPORTS ON PARTY CONGRESS

OW130611 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1346 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA)--The editorial of ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO is entitled: "Strive To Bring About an All-Round Upsurge in China's Economic Construction." The editorial says: "In the final analysis, the success or failure of economic construction will decide the success or failure of all other undertakings and the future of our nation. Therefore, to bring about an all-round upsurge in socialist economic construction is the central task of the whole party and of our nation, a major event in the entire people of our country and a glorious duty confronting the cadres, staff and workers on the economic front. We must, therefore, take up the heavy responsibilities and insure success.

ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO's editorial is entitled: "Earnestly Study the Documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and Seriously Implement Its Guidelines." The editorial says: "The great program, principles and policies set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress fully conform to the realities of China and tally with the wishes of the 800 million peasants. The tasks confronting the 800 million peasants, just as those confronting all other fronts, are to earnestly study the documents of the congress, seriously implement its guidelines and vigorously carry out the various tasks.

The editorial points out: In studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and implementing its guidelines, the most fundamental task for the broad masses of cadres and commune members in the rural areas is to continue to do well in agricultural production and bring about more improvement in agriculture. The party's rural policy must be further carried out. The various forms of production responsibility systems must be adhered to for a long time to come. They must be gradually perfected, with practice, by the masses and must never be allowed to recklessly change, or abolish them, thus running counter to the wishes of the people. In practice, it is also necessary to pay attention to promoting the various forms of economic integration which favor production and accord with the principle of mutual cooperation. In agricultural production, it is necessary to step up farmland capital construction, improve the conditions for agricultural production, introduce scientific farming and produce more grain and economic crops on the limited cultivable land. In addition, it is also essential to develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in an all-round way to meet the needs of industrial development and improve the living standards of the people.

CPC CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

OW110955 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0926 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA)--Resolution of the 12th CPC National Congress on the work report of the central discipline inspection commission--adopted on 11 September 1982.

The 12th CPC National Congress approves the work report of the central discipline inspection commission and expresses satisfaction with the great amount of work carried out by the commission since its election and establishment at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee.

The congress calls on the central and local discipline inspection commissions at all levels to further step up discipline inspection work in accordance with the stipulations of the new party constitution and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the congress, and calls on party committees at all levels and all party members to further strengthen party discipline, rectify the party work style, consolidate the party organization, act in concert and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style.

CSO: 4005/1323

HU YAOBANG REPORT TO CPC CONGRESS PUBLISHED

OW112053 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--The separate edition of "Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization"--the report to the 12th CPC National Congress by Comrade Hu Yaobang--has been published by the People's Publishing House and will be distributed by XINHUA bookstores in Beijing and other areas throughout the country beginning 10 September. The "Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party" adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress and the collection of documents of the 12th CPC National Congress will soon be published by the People's Publishing House.

The Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Khazakh and Korean editions of the above three books will be published by the National Publishing House.

CSO: 4005/1323

CPC CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON NEW PARTY CONSTITUTION

OW061252 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--Resolution of the 12th CPC National Congress on the "Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party," adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress on 6 September 1982.

The 12th CPC National Congress hereby approves the "Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party" submitted by the 11th Central Committee and decides that the new party Constitution will come into force on the day of its approval.

The congress decides that party committees at all levels and every party organization must conscientiously organize studies of the new party Constitution and strive to make all party members seriously understand the party Constitution's general program and all its stipulations. In the course of the study, it is necessary to carry out comradely criticism and self-criticism in the light of the actual conditions to enable all party members, especially all party members who are also cadres, to enhance their understanding so that they can be fully prepared for rectifying the party style and consolidating the party organization in an all-round way and building the party into a strong core of leadership for the cause of socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/1323

DU PING, OTHERS DISCUSS RECTIFICATION OF PARTY STYLE

OW080337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1342 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--In discussing Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, delegates attending the 12th CPC National Congress expressed wide-ranging opinions on how to build the party into a strong core leading the cause of socialist modernization. They voiced warm support for the party Central Committee's decision to rectify the party's work style and consolidate party organizations in an all-round way, by stages and in groups in 3 years.

Speaking at a group discussion on behalf of Nie Fengzhi, Guo Linxiang, Xiang Shouzhi, Zhang Ming, Sun Keji, Li Baoqi, Luo Qingtao, Wei Jinshan, Yang Yingxue and Li Guangshan, Du Ping, delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, pointed out: It is entirely correct that Comrade Hu Yaobang, in his report, described an all-round rectification of the party's work style and an all-round consolidation of party organizations as a task of primary importance in party building. Now we are going to launch a new campaign to consolidate the party and rectify its work style in the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and in accordance with the requirements set forth in the new party Constitution. By so doing, the whole party will certainly rally around the party Central Committee more closely so that it will be able to win new, greater victories.

Du Ping said: With a membership of 30 million, our party is now the ruling party leading the country. In the cause of socialist modernization, history has entrusted our party with heavy responsibilities. The new tasks for the new period have set forth higher and stricter demands for our party. However, some of our party organizations and party members now are still far from being able to meet such requirements. Therefore, things cannot be done without an all-round consolidation of party organizations and rectification of the party's work style. Through party consolidation and rectification of the party's work style, we should successfully consolidate and build the leading bodies of party organizations at all levels, improve the party's work style, build party organizations at all levels into strong leading cores and enable every party member to become a qualified member who can meet the requirements set forth in the party Constitution. Only thus will our party be fully competent in taking up heavy, historic responsibilities and be able to lead the people throughout the country in bringing about a new situation in socialist modernization.

He said: Viewing from our practical experiences, party consolidation and the rectification of its work style are indeed an effective measure to improve the party's fighting capability. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at various levels of the Nanjing PLA units have carried out party consolidation almost every year. As a result, progress has been made in party building year after year. This year in particular, we used the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" as an ideological weapon to consolidate party committees at or above the regimental level in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the all-army conference on political work. Through consolidation, these party committees have strengthened their revolutionary spirit and unity, increased their fighting capability and raised their consciousness in implementing the party's lines, principles and policies. As a result, the mental attitude of our units has become better and better, and improvements have been made in various fields of work. At the same time, a number of creations have been made, and many good people and good deeds have emerged. Following this congress, we are determined to bring about an upsurge in studying, publicizing and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress throughout our units in order to make full ideological and organizational preparations for party consolidation and rectification of its work style. In accordance with the party Central Committee's plan and the requirements set forth in the new party Constitution, we will apply practical experiences gained in the past to successfully consolidate party organizations and rectify the party's work style in the Nanjing PLA units.

Liu Shunyuan, delegate of the 12th CPC National Congress and deputy secretary of the central discipline inspection commission, said: The question of the party's work style now is vastly different from that in the Yanan period. While in Yanan, we had not yet seized political power throughout the country; but now our party is the ruling party. Therefore, effective rectification of the party's work style is more important now than in any previous period. After nationwide liberation, our party went through a long period of "leftist" errors, including the 10 years of domestic turmoil. And now there is the influence of bourgeois liberalization. All this has brought damage to our party and resulted in unhealthy practices in it, a party with very fine revolutionary traditions. We must soberly realize that such unhealthy practices are very complicated and serious.

Liu Shunyuan said: How can we bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style? Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report that the central link in doing this work well is to conduct ideological education in the party. I think that the contents of such ideological education should be: First, it is necessary to publicize that "the party's work style is a question of life and death for the ruling party" in order to arouse people's awareness and enable them to understand that this question is serious and that this is an extremely important education on the party's work style. Second, it is necessary to earnestly make criticism and self-criticism and welcome supervision by the masses. It is particularly necessary to make criticism in the press. Third, in dealing with party members who violate party discipline and state laws, conscientious efforts should be made to implement the principle

that everyone is equal before party discipline and the law of the state. Moreover, the higher the position of the violator, the more strictly the law should be enforced against him. Fourth, the key to bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style lies in leading bodies at various levels, especially in those of various central ministries and provincial and municipal party committees. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's work style has been improved year after year, but it has not yet taken a fundamental turn for the better. The problem here is that in terms of the party's work style and discipline, some leading bodies are weak and incapable and some leading members do not match their deeds with their words or set an example. As a result, they do not enjoy the prestige that they should.

Dealing with the question of combating factionalism, he said: factionalism now is an aftermath of the 10 years of domestic turmoil. When factionalism appears in a leading body, the party spirit and principles are pushed aside. Such a leading body can hardly keep in step with the party Central Committee. This is where what people call obstruction to implementing the party Central Committee's lines, principles and policies usually starts.

Liu Shunyu said: We cannot say that comrades under the influence of factionalism have not done any useful work in the past few years. But factionalism is a very bad party style and a factor for instability and disunity. Following the 12th CPC National Congress, we should achieve greater unity and no longer allow factionalism to exist, much less should we let factionalism poison middle-aged and young successors. Factionalism in leading bodies is an extremely serious obstacle to bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style in a planned and systematic way. Such leading bodies should be further and strictly consolidated and readjusted.

Song Zhenting, delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and dean of the party school under the party Central Committee, said: The chief culprits in undermining our party's work style were the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. However, we should not overlook the social and historical conditions and the domestic and international environment in which our party is now, nor should we overlook that the new situation may [word indistinct] to some new problems. I think bringing a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style has two meanings: 1. It is necessary to inherit and carry forward our party's fine traditions and work style so that they will be passed on and developed from generation to generation. 2. It is necessary to develop and add new contents to the three great styles of work [integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practicing criticism and self-criticism] in order to foster a new style of work for this generation.

Yang Yichen, delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial Party Committee, said: Party consolidation has been carried out in selected units in Heilongjiang Province for 3 consecutive years. This year, some units have consolidated party organizations while carrying out an all-round consolidation of enterprises and

tackling problems in a comprehensive way. Since 1979, 258 party committees and 5,947 general party branches and party branches in the province have been consolidated. More than 100,000 party members, 8.2 percent of the province's total party membership, have participated in party consolidation. In the course of party consolidation, party members have first studied works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and such documents as the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC." Then, they have been organized to examine themselves against such works and documents and they made criticism and self-criticism. Thus, the process of party consolidation has been turned into a process of education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Through party consolidation, party members have raised their political consciousness. Now 80 to 90 percent of the party members are able to play an exemplary vanguard role, and those who are still unqualified as party members after being educated and are to be expelled from the party or persuaded to withdraw from it are very few in number. Through party consolidation, party organizations have generally strengthened their fighting strength, the situation in which leading bodies were weak, lax and disunited has apparently changed, and the party's work style has quickly turned for the better.

Yang Yichen said: In accordance with the guidelines of this congress, we are determined to further sum up our experiences, strengthen our leadership and strive to successfully consolidate party organizations in the province by stages and in groups in 3 years so that party organizations at various levels will be able to vigorously lead the broad masses in bringing about a new situation in socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/1323

FANG WEIZHONG EXAMINES MODERNIZATION PLAN

HK081051 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0033 GMT 8 Sep 82

["The Great Blueprint Can Certainly Be Attained--Interview With Fang Weizhong, Deputy to 12th Party Congress and Vice Chairman of State Planning Commission"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Since the CPC put forth at its 12th National Congress the great goal of China's modernization in the coming 20 years, the questions of whether this goal is a practical one and of whether the conditions exist in China's current economic and political situation to realize this goal, have become common themes in discussions both at home and abroad. With these questions in mind, this reporter had an interview with Fang Weizhong, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, who attended the 12th CPC National Congress.

"This goal is neither an impractical illusion nor a mediocre goal that we can achieve by merely drifting along. This important strategic policy decision is based on a correct analysis of the present situation in China and a scientific forecast of the trend of economic development in China and is, therefore, a goal that we will be able to realize," Fang Weizhong said resolutely at the beginning of the interview.

"Judging by the strategic arrangement of this development scheme, we can see that this scheme is a sound and practical as well as vigorous scheme." Then Fang Weizhong shifted the topic to the key links of the development scheme and the steps in realizing this scheme. "During the first decade, we will lay a sound foundation, accumulate our strength and create conditions; and during the latter decade, we will stage a period of making our economy prosperous. This is a very significant decision that we have made. The key is that we have allocated 10 years of time for making preparations. If we failed to do so, we would be unable to stabilize our economy at present and we would also be unable to make our economy prosperous in the latter decade--the 1990's."

This reporter asked him: "Why should there be two steps?" Fang Weizhong said: "There are diversified reasons. For a long time, there has been an imbalance in our national economy and there have been quite a few irrational things in the structure of our undertakings and of our enterprises and in our economic

system and structure. In order to remedy these things, we have to carry out readjustment and reform, which cannot be effectively achieved in a short period of time. Nor could we put an end to the shortage of energy and transportation facilities in a short period of time. Moreover, it will take quite a long time to make breakthroughs in major scientific and technical projects, to train personnel and to raise our technical and management level. If we do all the above-mentioned work well, we will be able to lay a sound foundation for economic growth during the 1990's. Thus, the economic prosperity in the latter decade will be realized in due course, as a natural outcome."

"However, whether we will be able to satisfactorily do the work of the first decade depends on how successfully we deal with a few key issues." He shifted the topic of his talks to the current work: "At present, we must satisfactorily handle an issue that has a bearing on the whole situation. This is the issue that the state should concentrate all the necessary financial and material strength on ensuring the major construction projects of the state, especially projects related to energy and transportation. These projects require a large amount of investment and a long period of time to complete and are not very profitable. Therefore, the construction of these projects can only be carried out by the state. According to our rough calculations, in order to increase our coal production capacity by 20 to 30 million tons every year, in order to install 4 to 5 million kw in electricity generating power every year, in order to maintain our oil production at the level of 100 million tons, in order to build 800 km of new railway line and refurbish 1,000 km of old railway line and in order to increase the capacity of our ports by 20 to 30 million tons, we have to invest 20 billion yuan every year, which is more than twice the sum we have invested in such projects at present."

Fang Weizhong said: "Another key issue is whether we will make great progress in developing our science and technology and training our personnel. This is the key to the problem. It is the key link in the issue of whether we will be able to realize our 20-year scheme."

This reporter asked Fang Weizhong how we should understand the goal that all the major indexes will be increased by 400 percent in 20 years. When people were engaged in the "Great Leap Forward," they also talked about increases of a few hundred percent.

Fang Weizhong laughed and said: "When people were talking about increases of a few hundred percent at that time, they did not mean to achieve the increase in a long period of time. On the contrary, they wanted to realize the increase in one or a few years. That was an impetuous idea concerning a rash advance, and it was wrong in guiding our thoughts or about carrying out our concrete work. This current scheme puts forth the requirements that we will have to achieve in 20 years. It has been formulated after profound consideration and is based on real possibilities. What we are talking about now is the increase in the total output value of industry and agriculture. However, there is one prerequisite for this increase, that is, continuous increase in

our economic results. Poor economic results constitute the greatest problem that is impeding China's economic development. However, from another angle, this is where we have great potential to tap. [quotation marks as received]

Fang Weizhong concluded that in the speech opening the 12th Party Congress, economic construction is regarded as the basis for solving problems both at home and abroad. This is an idea of extremely great significance. If we proceed from this idea, make efforts to carry out the modernization satisfactorily and, at the same time, satisfactorily build up our spiritual civilization, our socialist democracy and our party and if we give full play to the initiative of the people and scientifically organize our people, we will be able to score victories one after another and steadily achieve our goal.

CSO: 4005/1323

CPC DELEGATES DISCUSS DENG SPEECH, HU REPORT

OW091123 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Delegates attending the 12th CPC National Congress today continued their discussion on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the congress. They unanimously pointed out that the basic guarantee for achieving the party's magnificent goals is to strengthen party leadership and fundamentally improve the party's work style.

Wang Bingnan, a delegate from the central state organs, said: Comrade Hu Yaobang, in his report to the congress, laid emphasis on three fundamental changes, including one on the party's work style. After the current congress, there must be a great change in the party's work style. As far as efforts to restore the party's fine traditions are concerned, we should go back to the 1950's and even to the Yanan period. The relations between the party and the masses during our days in Yanan were very harmonious when comrades showed concern for each other and often held heart-to-heart talks to say all they knew without reserve. A key point in restoring the party's fine traditions lies in the relations between the comrades. To change the party's work style, it is first of all necessary to improve relations between the comrades.

Wang Bingnan continued: As soon as our party's work style has fundamentally and thoroughly changed for the better, the party's prestige will improve and the people's confidence will be strengthened to press forward toward our goals.

(Li Jinde), a Gansu delegate, said: It is perfectly correct and very necessary for Comrade Hu Yaobang to have said in his report that 3 years are needed to consolidate party and improve its work style step by step in a planned way. Take our Dingxi Prefecture as an example. Though we have taken necessary measures to consolidate the party organizations at all levels and carry out education among party members and the party members' ideological condition and the party's work style have become somewhat better since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, many problems still exist in the prefecture. Some party members have not buckled their spirit. This required our firm resolve to carry out an overall consolidation of party

organizations in the interest of improving the party's fighting strength and enabling its organizations at all levels to shoulder the arduous task of leading the masses to strive for a new situation.

(Zhang Fangkai), a delegate from Shaanxi, said: The 10 years of chaos have really brought impurity in the party organizationally and ideologically. Therefore, it is extremely important to step up education among party members, especially among those who joined the party during the Great Cultural Revolution. Settling of the question of the party's past work style will guarantee the thorough and successful implementation of the line of the current party congress.

CSO: 4005/1323

CHEN GUODONG SPEAKS AT CONGRESS GROUP DISCUSSION

OW060631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1327 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--At a group discussion today, Comrade Chen Guodong, a delegate from Shanghai to the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, said: It is necessary to arm all party members with the program and principles set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and the new party Constitution to be adopted by it. Efforts should be made to build party organizations at various levels in Shanghai into strong bastions that resolutely implement the party Central Committee's correct lines.

He said; In his political report, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that we have accomplished the difficult task setting the guiding ideology to rights. This judgment is completely correct. Considering Shanghai's realities, however, we still have a lot of practical work to do. In other words, we still cannot relax our efforts to set right our practical work. We should continue our efforts to eliminate the influence and remaining forces of the "gang of four." We must never be vague or confused on this matter, nor should we let any hidden trouble remain. We must strive to effectively consolidate and build party organizations and leading bodies at various levels in Shanghai and to seek unity of thought and action in the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. Only when we achieve unity of thought can we keep in step and make fresh contributions to the realization of the grand objective by the year 2000.

Comrade Chen Guodong stressed: Following the 12th CPC National Congress, we should first extensively explain and publicize the congress' documents among large numbers of cadres, party members and people in order to raise their consciousness in implementing the congress' program and principles.

Comrade Chen Guodong pointed out: The tasks facing the party organizations in Shanghai are glorious yet arduous. We must not be satisfied with our achievements and must work carefully and conscientiously, keep a clear head, further strengthen our revolutionary spirit and strive for the fulfillment of the great tasks in the new period.

CSO: 4005/1323

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG, OTHERS ON CPC CONGRESS

OW031153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1555 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA)--Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress and the report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the CPC Central Committee have evoked strong responses among delegates to the congress. Various delegations held animated group discussions today. Delegates held that the great task set forth by the CPC Central Committee to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization are in accord with the will of the people throughout the country. They pledged to bravely undertake this great, historic task along with the whole party and the people throughout the country.

Li Jianzhen, 75, a delegate from Guangdong, joined the revolutionary ranks in the 1920's and was the first woman secretary of a county party committee. Following yesterday's session, she said in excitement: Comrade Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Yaobang's report are a mobilization order for us to march on toward the grand goal of the year 2000.

Chen Guodong, a delegate from Shanghai, said: Ours is a great party with fighting power. In the short 4 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has accomplished the difficult task of setting the guiding ideology to rights and won a signal victory in setting right the practical work on all fronts, thereby effecting a great, historic change. A review of the achievements made since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee fully shows the level and maturity of our party. This is where our confidence and hope lie.

Liao Renke, a delegate from Hunan and secretary of the Hengyang Prefectural Party Committee, said: The grand goal set forth by the congress is a historic, difficult task on our shoulders. We must and certainly can carry it out.

At group discussions, delegates from the industrial and agricultural front line pointed out from their practical experiences: in his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang proposed to make two big strides in the economic construction of our country in the next 20 years--to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. These are two big strides indeed, but they will be made by doing solid work.

At a group discussion of the Jiangxi delegation, Zhu Zhihong, secretary of the Jingdezhen Municipal Party Committee, said: The leaders of each locality and department should carefully think over and decide how to realize the grand blueprint for economic construction in the next 20 years.

It was late at night, after 2300 hours [1500 GMT] on 1 September. At the quarters housing the Qinghai delegation, delegate Yin Kesheng, director of the Qinghai Petroleum Administration, made a 24-minute long distance call to a leading cadre of the administration. The oil deposits the administration has prospected and discovered in the Qaidam basin since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are equivalent to the total deposits prospected and discovered there in the 20 years before the session. After hearing the opening speech and the report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Yin Kesheng could not sit still any longer. On the telephone, he suggested that the administration select capable cadres and send them to the prospecting front to accelerate the progress of petroleum prospecting by encouraging the masses with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. On the basis of having fulfilled the annual plan in the first 8 months of this year, efforts should be made to score greater achievements as a concrete endeavor to bring about a new situation in socialist modernization.

While discussing the question of building a socialist spiritual civilization, many delegates warmly endorsed the thesis set forth in the report to the congress that building the party ideologically is a prop for building a spiritual civilization in society and that building a spiritual civilization plays an important role in building a material civilization and ensures the development of the latter in the correct direction. Peng Shilu, son of martyr Peng Pai and deputy general manager and concurrently chief engineer of the China Shipping Industry Company, said: In the revolutionary years, numerous martyrs laid down their lives for the purpose of building the best human society in China. With this communist ideal and spirit in the past, we won the victory of the war; likewise, the same communist ideal and spirit is a mighty motive force for us to build our motherland into a powerful country. As long as our party attaches importance to building itself ideologically and vigorously carries forward the communist spirit, we can certainly spur all people in society to uphold communist ideology, faith and morality.

CSO: 4005/1323

DUAN JUNYI DISCUSSES STATE INVESTMENT IN KEY PROJECTS

OW082357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--Delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee Duan Junyi said: I am in full support of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report. This congress will go down in history as one which creates a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Duan Junyi said: The great strategic objectives and various principles and policies put forward by the party Central Committee conform to the will of both the party and the people and to the tide of historical development. They will certainly stir up the initiative of the vast numbers of party members and masses to plunge into this great struggle. Our objectives can definitely be achieved. The key to this is to "strive hard" as stated by Comrade Yaobang. To strive hard means to make great efforts and to display high spirits.

In his speech, Duan Junyi particularly emphasized: I fully agree with the policy decision contained in the report that the state must concentrate needed funds on key development projects in their order of importance and urgency, and develop such parts of the infrastructure as energy and transport. In a large country like ours, it is imperative to coordinate all the activities like moves on a chessboard and to rely mainly on planning. Failure to concentrate needed funds would make it impossible to construct key development projects, would adversely affect the progress of the four modernizations and would bring extremely great difficulties to us. Because of this, concentrating needed funds on key development projects is a leading task which cannot be changed. On the other hand, we must take into consideration the needs of various localities and enterprises and continue to improve the masses' livelihood. As I understand it, this is what Comrade Chen Yun has said: "First, feed the people and second, build the country."

He said: The people's living standards in Beijing Municipality have improved considerably since the 3d plenary session. In the early post-liberation period, each staff member or worker had to support the living of three persons on the average. In 1981 this was reduced to 0.44 person, marking a tremendous change. We still need to spend some funds for the people's housing, education and cultural activities, but the funds must be provided by striving to develop production rather than by cutting the state's indispensable construction funds.

Duan Junyi said: Since Beijing is the political center of our country, promotion of spiritual civilization is of particularly great importance, and it is necessary to do good work in this regard. Beijing Municipality should attach great importance to this work. He added: In promoting spiritual civilization, we should also display high spirits. After the central authorities proposed to develop the "five stresses and four beauties" activities and the "decorum and courtesy month" campaign, Beijing Municipality, like all other localities in the country, has made remarkable advances in promoting socialist spiritual civilization. This shows that success depends on human efforts. Previously, we grasped six tasks: carrying out discussions on "serving the people and being responsible to the people"; strictly stopping unhealthy practices such as indulging in wining and dining, and forming "special relationship for private interests"; checking how leading cadres educate their children; summing up the work of leading bodies at various levels mainly by the methods of criticism and self-criticism; reelecting party branches at the grassroots level; and conducting anti-corruption education. All these have produced initial results. In my opinion, we must do the following in promoting spiritual civilization centered on communist ideology: first, we must give it wide publicity; second, we must persist in this task, and third, we must keep raising the level of our spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/1323

TIANJIN DELEGATES VOICE ECONOMIC GUIDELINES OF CONGRESS

SK111258 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to a XINHUA report on the discussions of the congress documents, the delegations from Tianjin Municipality to the 12th Party Congress said: The 12th Party Congress summed up both positive and negative experiences of our country's socialist construction, in particular, the practices since the third plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee. It vigorously enhanced our awareness in implementing the economic policies of the party. So long as we follow the ways that the pioneers paved, we will usher in a new period of economic development.

Comrade Guo Chunyuan said: The fighting goal of quadrupling annual agricultural and industrial output value, as set forth at the 12th Party Congress, is based on practical potentiality. In order to fulfill this fighting goal, we put forward a development program with three characteristics:

1. Attention is paid to basic construction. We clearly and strategically focus our future economic development on energy and communication. This is very correct.
2. Attention is paid to economic results. Attention is paid to not only expanding production capacity but development of intensive processing to improve the quality and variety of the products and make products more valuable. The target for quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value is established on the basis of raising economic results.
3. We fix a two-step strategic move. This policy of advancing step-by-step conforms to our state situation. I feel confident about the realization of this grand goal.

Comrade Li Ruihuan said: We should do a lot of work in order to bring potentials into fruition. We plan to increase the annual industrial and agricultural output value of Tianjin Municipality to 100 billion yuan at the end of this century, an over 3-fold increase over 1980. To reach this target, we should view everything and formulate measures and moves on the basis of 100 billion yuan.

Li Ruihuan pointed out: We should define the direction of Tianjin's development, [words indistinct]. It is necessary to make full use of the resources of the outskirts of Tianjin to establish some key enterprises that meet the requirement for the development. It is also necessary to enhance construction of harbors in order to accelerate shipping development. We should build a dependable water supply system and make great efforts to solve problems in foreign trade affairs.

Comrade Chen Weida put forward: In the coming 5 years, we must adopt such major measures as readjusting and reorganizing the existing enterprises, consolidating enterprise management, conducting technical reform and organizing forces to tackle key problems in science and technology in order to create economic results and to offer more accumulations to the state. This is a main outlet to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in finance and economy. For this reason, we must strive to improve the following three standards in our economic work: 1) raise the level of leadership over economic work of the municipal CPC committee and government; 2) raise the level of enterprise management; and 3) raise the level of technology.

Comrade Chen Weida also said: In conducting the technical reform of enterprises, we should attend to certain key techniques and equipment to rapidly raise the quality of products, reduce various consumption and produce new products. First of all, we should organize forces to tackle problems in science and technology. Second, we should enthusiastically make the most of foreign investment, especially the foreign exchange held in our own hands, and we should absorb more advanced foreign technology. Only in doing so can we rapidly improve the quality and variety of products and achieve better economic results.

Comrade Yao Yilin said: Enterprises and localities cannot be distributed many funds for economic construction due to inadequate state finance and limited bank loans. They should make funds for construction available by strengthening enterprise management and technical reform. Strengthened management reduces cost and improves economic results. To fulfill this task, many things must be done. We should attach primary importance to technical reform. Only when this work is greatly enhanced, can economic results be remarkably improved.

He pointed out: Enterprises should spend more funds in technical reform. We should relax some of the restrictions for foreign capital utilization, especially the capital used for technical reform. By doing so, after 3 to 5 years we will accumulate more capital, which is conducive to our rapid development.

CSO: 4005/1323

TIANJIN'S LI RUIHUAN AT CONGRESS PANEL DISCUSSION

OW041118 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--Li Ruihuan, delegate to 12th National CPC Congress and acting mayor of Tianjin, said that to fulfill the task of quadrupling China's total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, which has been put forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report to the 12th National CPC Congress, is not only absolutely necessary but also entirely possible.

Speaking at the discussion meeting of the Tianjin municipal delegation, Li Ruihuan analyzed--from four angles--whether the general fighting goal of economic construction for the two decades put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang can be achieved. He cited the following reasons:

1. Judging from history since the founding of the country, China scored an average 7.6 percent annual increase in total industrial and agricultural output value in the 23 years from 1957 to 1980. To fulfill the task of quadrupling the total output value in the two decades before the end of the century, it is necessary to achieve an average of 7.2 percent annual increase, slightly smaller than the average annual increase in the previous 23 years. Of course, the current industrial and agricultural condition is different from the past and it will be more difficult to maintain the same growth rate as we did in the past 23 years. However, it should be noted that the increase in the first 23 years was made while we experienced the two grave setbacks of the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Great Cultural Revolution." From now on, we will not encounter such upheavals.
2. Judging from foreign economic development, some countries have succeeded in quadrupling their total industrial and agricultural output value in approximately two decades, according to information available to us. Our country's present condition is not as bad as that of these countries some 20 years ago, and, therefore, it should be possible to quadruple our country's total industrial and agricultural output value in two decades.
3. Judging from our current economic situation, the considerable material and technological foundations which we have built thus far are the concrete guarantee for quadrupling the industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

4. Judging from the political situation in our country, we have ended the many years of political confusions and achieved stability and unity. With the excellent political conditions rarely seen since the founding of the country--a strong leadership of the party Central Committee guided by Marxism, a series of objective and practical measures and policies set forth by the party Central Committee, and both positive and negative experiences in building socialism in more than three decades--we can advance confidently and triumphantly along the road of building a socialist modernization in an all-round manner.

Li Ruihuan also discussed the energy supply shortage, inadequate transportation and communications, and other difficulties and problems facing China's economic construction. He said that it is necessary to face these difficulties and problems squarely and solve them earnestly. He said that he was especially delighted to know that Comrade Hu Yaobang has fully appraised these difficulties and problems in his report and put forward appropriate measures and counter-measures for solving them, thereby enhancing our confidence in fulfilling the fighting goal of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

CSO: 4005/1323

TIANJIN DELEGATES DISCUSS EDUCATIONAL REFORM

OW120351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA)--While warmly discussing the question of how to open up new vistas in education work, delegates from Tianjin to the 12th CPC National Congress unanimously maintained that Comrade Hu Yaobang's policy decision to regard education and science as one of the three major strategic areas in China's current and future economic development is entirely correct.

Tan Shaowen, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, who was once the head of the Tianjin Textile Industrial College and did many years of education work, said, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report regarded education and science as an "important strategic area," a "basic link" and a "vital prerequisite" for building the two civilization. [as printed] This has prompted us to stress once again the importance of education. From the viewpoint of the need to build a material civilization, education is important because it is vital to the development of social production at the present stage. The development of modern science and technology has forged ever closer ties between science and production, and science has become a major factor in productivity. The many new changes in production tools and labor objectives are making greater and greater demands on the workers' intelligence, and scientific, technological and cultural knowledge is playing an increasingly important role in that intelligence. It has become very apparent that at present, in many of our industrial enterprises, that the workers' scientific and technological level can hardly meet the requirements of advanced equipment and technology. To raise the scientific and technological level of our country's working class as a whole, we must vigorously promote education.

To develop China's educational undertakings and accelerate the training of qualified personnel, many delegates of the Tianjin delegation proposed that a number of necessary reforms of the educational system be performed. Zhou Yang, adviser to the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, said: It is very important to adopt many forms of education and broaden the school system to meet the needs of the people and satisfy the desires of millions of youths. Many delegates proposed to vigorously develop various types of higher education in many ways and via many channels, reform the one form of secondary-level education by converting more ordinary middle schools into vocational

schools, strive to popularize primary education and pay attention to and vigorously develop preschool education. The delegates proposed that in reforming the education system, it is imperative to sum up experiences and learn from past mistakes to prevent precipitous action without paying any attention to quality.

Shi Shaoxi, noted expert on internal combustion and president of Tianjin University, offered an eight-point proposal on how higher education can train more qualified personnel for the state. He said: In the next 10 years, besides establishing more new institutions of higher learning, the following measures may be taken: 1) tap the potentials of the existing schools of higher learning and increase their enrollment; 2) set up a nonresident students' department in the existing universities to enroll day students; 3) open training schools in available universities which vary in duration from 1 to 3 years; 4) open short training classes in the universities; 5) set up joint schools by pooling the resources of various departments, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; 6) perfect and expand the radio, television, night and correspondence course universities; 7) do a good job in running and developing schools of advanced study for job holders, staff and workers universities and other forms of higher education, and 8) put an end as soon as possible to the practice of trying to make the schools self-sufficient societies and make the schools to get their logistic supplies from the outside society so that the schools can concentrate their energy and resources on education and scientific research.

CSO: 4005/1323

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA ON CREATING NEW SITUATION

OW072040 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0250 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--Speaking at a group discussion meeting, Chen Weida, delegation to the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, said: Comrade Hu Yaobang, in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, has set forth the work program for creating a new situation in all fields for achieving socialist modernization and has pointed out the need of organizational guarantees for the realization of this program. This chiefly means that it is necessary to build leading bodies at all levels capable of creating a new situation, to improve the quality of the entire corps of cadres and to successfully build a contingent of workers including intellectuals. Thus, to create a new situation in all fields for achieving socialist modernization, it is necessary to rely on people who have the ideas and ability to create a new situation.

Touching on the adjustment and building of leading bodies, Chen Weida said: It is imperative to select "knowledgeable" people with political integrity, ability and real knowledge and talent to leading bodies. He said: Examination of the cadres' political integrity and ability must be based on practice; we must see whether in practice they firmly implement the line, principles and policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Congress and whether they can create a new situation. The Tianjin Chemical Industry Bureau assigned five engineers to be bureau director and bureau-level leading cadres. They went down to worksites, pinpointed the key technical problems in production, directed production according to the law of chemical industrial production and hereby constantly enhanced economic results. Before readjustment, the Tianjin Metallurgical Bureau's leading body did not have a single leading cadre with an education level above that of senior middle school and not a single engineer or technician. After readjustment, those with an educational level above that of senior middle school account for half of the members of the leading body while professional and technical cadres account for one-third of them. With new and old cadres closely cooperating with each other, enterprise management throughout the bureau has improved.

Chen Weida continued: Judging from the situation of the readjusted leading bodies, a new situation can be created by assigning "knowledgeable" persons to leading bodies to enable them to display their talent in practical work

and to mature in the course of tempering themselves; however, the principle of selecting revolutionized, younger, better educated and professionally more competent ones should be adhered to.

Chen Weida said: We selected our outstanding middle-aged and younger cadres mainly from among graduates of colleges and senior middle schools of the 1950's and the early 1960's, from among model workers with a certain educational level and with organizational ability, and from among basic-level cadres who had improved their capabilities through training in practical work. The number of people of these three categories is large. As Comrade Chen Yun has said, thousands and tens of thousands of them can be selected for promotion.

Chen Weida said: To improve the quality of our cadres, the key is to give them good training. In this respect, we did make some errors. We must quickly make up for them. It is necessary to establish a complete system for training, evaluating, confirming and using cadres. From now on, evaluation records made during the training period should be regarded as one of the principal bases for promoting and using cadres. In short, the various systems regarding cadres, personnel and labor still need to be reformed and the corresponding educational systems established and perfected.

As for satisfactorily building a contingent of workers, Chen Weida believed that at present good work has to be done among young workers. He said: Take Tianjin Municipality for instance; over 80 percent of the workers on the first production line are young workers. A new problem for enterprises is how to educate, guide and rely on this new effective force. We should make great efforts to work on the young people and make it a major task at workshop and team levels to build spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core. In the course of building the two civilizations, we should carefully look for, train and enlist advanced young people who meet requirements to be admitted to the CYL and the party and make them part of the backbone force on the first production line.

Chen Weida said: Intellectuals are part of the working class, and building a contingent of intellectuals are part of the working class, and building a contingent of intellectuals is an important part of building the working class contingent. We must open more schools and make more efforts to train large numbers of people into becoming useful persons so as to expand the contingent of intellectuals. At present it is particularly important to bring the role of available intellectuals into full play. We must make further efforts to correct the prejudices against intellectuals, continue to implement the policy regarding intellectuals and conscientiously solve problems of living and work conditions of middle-aged intellectuals. It is necessary to rationally use the currently available intellectuals and change the situation in which most scientists and technicians work in upper-level research units and few work in production units. It is necessary to boldly use intellectuals and to give them power commensurate with their jobs so that they can fully use their talents and knowledge and make greater contributions to socialist modernization.

TIANJIN DELEGATES DISCUSS CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW041132 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--Delegates from Tianjin Municipality to the 12th CPC National Congress received a profound education and were deeply inspired after hearing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report entitled "Creating a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization." It is their unanimous view that the opening speech and the report address the common aspirations of the 39 million party members and the 1 billion people in our country, are filled with a pioneering spirit and are very inspiring and influential. They said that these documents show the unique vitality which the Communist Party of China possesses as a result of grasping Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

During the last 2 days, both at group discussions and at their leisure, the delegates warmly discussed the rich contents of the report and looked forward to the bright future of our great motherland. Some veteran comrades like Yan Dakai, deputy leader of the delegation, and delegates Zhang Huaian and Guo Chunyuan, who joined the party as early as the agrarian revolution period, made serious efforts to read the documents and ponder various questions despite their old and poor health. Some of them even worked at their desks far into the night, writing outlines for statements they were going to make.

Speaking on the strategic objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, delegate Li Ruihuan made analyses from various angles to show the possibility of achieving this objective. He said: History shows that during the 23 years from 1957 to 1980 the gross value of industrial and agricultural production in our country grew by an average of 7.6 percent annually. This growth rate was achieved even under the circumstances of the two big setbacks. To quadruple the gross value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, we need only an average annual growth rate of 7.2 percent, which is not unattainable. Some countries in the world quadrupled their gross national products in approximately 20 years. Our present conditions are no worse than theirs in those days. If they could make such achievements, we will be more capable of doing so. At present, we have already formed fairly good material and technological foundations with a great potential for further development. Politically, we have ended the turmoil which lasted for many years and have achieved stability and unity. Above all,

we have a staunch party Central Committee capable of putting the complicated situation under control. With so many favorable conditions, we should advance confidently and valiantly toward the objective put forward by the party Central Committee.

Taking part in the Tianjin delegation's group discussions, Zhou Yang spoke on the vital significance of cooperation between the old and young comrades and the replacement of the former by the latter. He said: Young people represent the most promising generation. We should pay more attention to their strong points and do our best to help them grow, mature and give full play to their role. A model worker and young female worker of the No 1 cotton textile mill named Li Giurong said: The party Central Committee has placed an earnest hope on young people. I am a young party member, not mature in many aspects. I have to humbly learn from old comrades and study hard to gain science and cultural knowledge in order to increase my competence and contribute to the great cause of our party.

CSO: 4005/1323

PLA POLITICAL, LOGISTICS DEPARTMENTS VIEW CONGRESS

OW090334 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Imbued with excitement and immeasurable joy while the 12th CPC National Congress is being held triumphantly, the broad masses of cadres, fighters, staff members and workers of the various general departments of the PLA, offices of the ground, naval and air force units and PLA units and academies in Beijing have been listening to radio broadcasts, watching television programs and reading newspapers about the progress of the congress. Many units have taken the initiative to make arrangements to study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, excerpts of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, speeches by Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun and highlights of the new party Constitution.

In order to unify thinking and more effectively carry out the various strategic tasks put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, the General Staff Department will hold an educational preparatory meeting on 8 September attended by some 350 leading cadres at and above divisional levels and cadres conducting theoretical propaganda. After carefully and thoroughly studying and understanding Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the new party Constitution, they will discuss, in particular, the questions on the great historical transition and the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the strategic objective, stresses and arrangements and a number of policies and measures for socialist economic construction, and the upholding of the socialist system and the four guarantees for achieving the four modernizations.

The General Political Department held a discussion meeting 7 September attended by representatives from various units. During the discussion, deputy directors Huang Yukun and Yan Jinsheng and veteran Red Army and 8th Route Army soldiers reviewed the party history and said that the 12th CPC National Congress is the most important meeting since the 7th Party Congress. It is an historical turning point and new milestone. The speakers expressed the strong belief that the 12th National Congress will definitely lay the strong foundations for the victory of socialist revolution and construction and create a new situation in all fields for socialist modernization.

(Hong Kong), a veteran Red Army man who attended the 7th CPC National Congress, said: both the 12th and the 7th CPC National Congresses are extremely

important meetings in the history of our party. After our party convened its 7th National Congress, it won one great victory after another, founded new China and won a complete victory in the new democratic revolution. After our party holds its 12th National Congress, it will surely also win one new victory after another until the completion of the socialist modernization program.

(Jing Mukui), the director of the film, "The Tianshan Trip," and other literary and art workers said: It is of profound theoretical and practical significance that the 12th CPC National Congress takes the establishment of socialist spiritual civilization as a strategic policy. The policy has opened up a broad prospect for the development and growth of literature and art creation. The literary and art workers have an important responsibility in this respect. We should strive to portray the images of proletarian heroes who have ideals and a sense of morality and observe discipline in order to educate and inspire the people to heroically struggle for the socialist cause.

While studying and discussing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, the cadres and fighters of the General Logistics Department unanimously pointed out that these are two programmatic documents which have penetratingly summed up the party's historical experience, set forth the fighting goal and tasks for the party in the new period and formulated a great program for creating a new situation in building socialist modernization. Reviewing the party's history, the cadres and fighters are deeply aware that this congress is the most important meeting since the 7th CPC National Congress. They pledge to earnestly implement the guidelines of the congress.

The comrades attending the all-army conference on vehicle and material planning being held by the General Logistics Department integrated reality with their lively discussion on how to achieve the splendid strategic objective of China's economic construction. During the conference, comrades from various PLA units embodied the communist thinking of taking the whole country and the whole army into account. Various units tell each other what they have and help supply each other's needs. They make full use of surplus vehicles and materials in stock and reduce new supply orders. As a result, the PLA has done unprecedentedly effective work in vehicle and material management.

The party committee of the PLA navy on 6 September issued a notice to all units making overall arrangements for the study of the 12th Party Congress documents. The Navy Political Department has compiled an outline for propagating and discussing the party congress documents, especially for naval vessels, and has also dispatched a work group to selected vessels. The broad masses of party members and cadres of organs under the PLA navy have studied the guidelines of the congress documents and at the same time strived to do their own jobs well in order to greet the convocation of the 12th National Congress with concrete action.

The Standing Committee of the PLA air force party committee and leading comrades of organs directly under the air force have held special meetings to study and discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's

report. The meeting participants unanimously pointed out that since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has led the whole party and people of the whole country in achieving the great historical transition, basically breaking down the prolonged shackles of leftist errors, correcting the party's guiding ideology and bringing it back to the correct orbit of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The whole country has returned from a protracted state of turmoil to the present political situation characterized by stability and unity. The national economy, which was on the verge of bankruptcy, has begun a resurgence.

In the building of the army, we have also recovered from the serious damage done by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and entered a new phase in the modernization and regularization of the revolutionary army. In light of the reality in building the air force, the cadres have noted that in recent years, especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission, we have scored great success in building the air force. The broad masses of cadres and fighters have firmly implemented the party's line, principles and policies and made gratifying achievements in building spiritual civilization. The military and political standards of air force units have been raised remarkably. Aviation safety is at the world's advanced level. The rate of serious aviation accidents per 10,000 hours is the lowest in 32 years.

Members of the Standing Committee of the Beijing PLA units' party committee, its advisers and leading comrades of the headquarters and political department of the units have, since the morning of 7 September, gathered to study and discuss many questions in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report. Deputy Commander Ma Weihua and Deputy Political Commissar Wu Dai said in the discussion: In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang put forward in explicit terms the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization as the two major tasks for a socialist power, thereby arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the whole party, whole army and people of the whole country and giving a strong impetus to training a new generation of young people and promoting socialist modernization.

Comrades of the office of the newly established Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense regard the study of the congress guidelines as the most important matter at present. They pledge to go all out and advance along the correct road pointed out by the 12th National Congress in order to create a new situation in developing science, technology and industry for national defense. Scientists and engineers of the research institutes directly under the commission have unanimously pointed out that they are greatly encouraged by the statement in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report that the key to the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. They vow to foster great communist ideals and make hard and relentless efforts to solve problems and scale new heights in scientific and technological research for national defense in order to make active contributions to accelerating the progress of China's science and technology.

Engineer (Sun Guozhang), who was awarded a second class merit order for his part in the successful launching of the carrier rockets over the Pacific Ocean and who has been concentrating his efforts on technical innovations, has pledged to respond to the call of the 12th Party Congress and strive to be a scientist with communist ideals, contribute to the research of national defense science and win honor for the great socialist motherland.

The PLA Academy of Military Sciences, PLA Military Academy and PLA Logistics Academy have developed plans for studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. The Academy of Military Sciences has decided that cadres at and above the army commander level must take the lead in studying the guidelines so they will become the leaders in studying and transmitting the guidelines after the congress ends. The military academy has urged party committees and political organizations at various levels to take firm and effective control of the central task of studying the congress documents in order to promote the building of the academy. The logistics academy has readjusted the previous plan on political education and called on all units, in addition to organizing the study of the congress documents in a short time, to train cadres and party members in stages and in groups.

They studied concrete measures for implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress in the course of their teaching activities. The measures include teaching philosophy and political economics by giving lectures on scientific socialism in connection with the party's line, principles and policies. These measures are designed to make the comrades clearly understand in theory and practice the reason why communism will surely triumph and to further enhance their faith in communism. They include organizing the study of basic Marxist theories to promote a profound theoretical understanding of the great significance of establishing socialist spiritual civilization and awareness of communism. They also include organizing serious study of the party history to recall the two important turns in the party's history in order to make cadres fully understand the great historic significance of the 12th CPC National Congress and work hard to open up a new prospect for the socialist modernization program in a comprehensive way.

CSO: 4005/1323

JINAN PLA UNITS' OFFICERS HAIL YE JIANYING SPEECH

SK090907 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] According to our sources, Standing Committee members of the CPC committee under the Jinan PLA units and leading comrades from the Jinan PLA units sponsored a forum on the afternoon of 7 September. Bearing in mind the actual situation, comrades attending the forum earnestly studied the speeches given by comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun at the 12th National Party Congress. They unanimously contended that the speeches of Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun were sincere and touching and decided to support them thoroughly and to implement them in carrying out practical work.

In studying these speeches, participants stated: Within the ranks of cadres in the party there indeed, exist the problems of [word indistinct] and temporary shortages. Failure to solve these problems at present will certainly affect the fulfillment of the party's grand goal. To solve these problems well, it is necessary for veteran cadres to first step down from leading bodies on a gradual basis, and efforts should be made to promote a large number of young and middle-aged cadres with high ability and morality into leading bodies.

Some comrades stated: In dealing with the issue of succession between new and old cadres, veteran cadres should do a good job in passing experience onto new hands, helping them and setting an example for them, as well as actively supporting the work done by young and middle-aged cadres. After taking over leading posts, young and middle-aged cadres should properly behave themselves, learn from veteran cadres with an open mind and dare to temper themselves in practice.

At the forum, participants unanimously contended that only by upholding close cooperation, mutual emulation and mutual support between new and old cadres will the problems cropping up in the succession of new and old cadres certainly be solved well and will the party have ample successors.

CSO: 4005/1323

GUANGZHOU PLA'S WU KEHUA ON OLD CADRES' DUTIES

HK050229 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Wu Kehua, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units, a PLA deputy to the 12th Party Congress, said in panel discussions on Comrade Hu Yaobang's report: Viewing the situation in the PLA units, the key to making the cadre force revolutionized, younger, more knowledgeable and specialized lies in the leading cadres and the leading organs, and in us old comrades setting a good example. We must regard the cause of the party and people as the most important thing, appoint able people to posts, and promote to leadership positions middle-aged and young cadres with ability and political integrity who are in the prime of life. On this question, we old comrades must emancipate our minds and broaden our vision a bit more.

Comrade Wu Kehua held: We must further solve well the following three issues: 1) correctly view the middle-aged and young cadres and set our minds at ease instead of worrying about them; 2) old comrades must submit to age and correctly understand the dialectical relationship between doing more work and doing less; 3) it is essential to properly solve problems of political and daily life treatment for old cadres.

CSO: 4005/1323

SHENYANG PLA UNITS OFFICERS HAIL 12TH PARTY CONGRESS

SK071307 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] According to our sources, leading comrades of the CPC committee under the Shenyang PLA units sponsored a forum on 3 September to earnestly study and comprehend the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress and to make clear the party's struggling, guiding principles [words indistinct] historical period so as to enhance their confidence in succeeding in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

(Zhang Jiecheng), former Red armyman and deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units, stated: After 60-odd years revolutionary struggles, our party, at last, has tried to find a socialist road with distinctive Chinese features. This is an amazing achievement that inspires the people very much.

Zou Yan, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, stated: Both the 7th and 12th National Party Congresses are most important meetings in the party's history. The Seventh National Party Congress laid a solid foundation for the complete victory of new-democratic revolution and unified the entire party to open up the new situation of Chinese revolution. The 12th National Party Congress will certainly be able to create a new situation of socialist modernization. As the old fighter that I am, full confidence wells up in my heart in reviewing our history and looking forward to our future. We are really encouraged and pleased by the convocation of the 12th National Party Congress.

At the forum, many comrades also stated: Most comrades attending the forum today are over 60 years old. However, they pledge to exert efforts as much as possible to do their work no matter whether they remain on the first line or step down to the second line in the days to come. In the rest of their lives, they pledge to devote themselves to implementing the guiding principles set forth at the 12th National Party Congress and to constructing a modernized and regularized revolutionary armed forces.

CSO: 4005/1323

SCIENTIST QIAN XUESEN HAILS HU REPORT

OW032013 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--Qian Xuesen, deputy from the People's Liberation Army attending the 12th CPC National Congress and a famous scientist, said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's report has put forward a glorious task to China's workers in the field of science and technology. With the guidance and inspiration of the guidelines laid down by the party's "12th National Congress," the personnel working in areas of China's science and technology are capable of overcoming many serious scientific and technological difficulties. There will definitely be rapid developments in various fields of China's science and technology.

At today's panel discussion, Qian Xuesen said: In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: The key in the four-modernization program is the modernization of science and technology. I feel extremely excited after hearing the report. I am even more confident than ever. Some people have doubts as to whether or not China's science and technology can be developed rapidly. This is unnecessary. I quite agree with Comrade Nie Rongzhen's view that China's intellectuals are not foolish, neither are China's scientific and technical personnel. China's scientific and technical personnel's hard work and diligence are universally recognized by people in the same fields. The motive force of our advance is derived from our desire to cherish our motherland and socialism and our unwillingness to fall behind others. Keeping these in mind, we will definitely score achievements if we work hard and exert arduous efforts day and night under the leadership of the party.

Qian Xuesen said: I returned to the motherland in 1955. In the past 27 years, I have formed the general view that no problem in the field of science and technology can put us on the spot. Bringing into full play the superiority of socialism, we are able to organize our forces and to draw on the collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas. So long as the leadership integrates with the masses and democracy is given full play in the field of science and technology, all the so-called difficult problems will be solved. Have not atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs, satellites and guided missiles been developed and made? On whom do we rely to achieve all this? We rely on ourselves. Naturally, general speaking, we have started quite late, and we have fewer scientists and technicians as compared with other nations. We should admit our backwardness. But this kind of backwardness can be changed. We are also rapidly changing this backwardness.

Qian Xuesen said: In order to develop science and technology even more rapidly, there remain some problems to be solved in restructuring and management. By solving these problems in a timely manner, we will be able to quicken our steps in doing our science and technology work. He said: What makes us happy is the fact that the party Central Committee has attached great importance to these problems at present and is trying to solve such problems. If this effort continues, the tremendous development of China's science and technology is just around the corner. The scientific and technical personnel in China can assure the party that they will definitely live up to the expectations of the party and all the people in the country.

CSO: 4005/1323

TIE YING DISCUSSES IMPROVING PARTY STYLE IN FIVE YEARS

OW091439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0747 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--Tie Ying, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, said: If leading cadres pay great attention to the issue and dare to keep to the principle, the task of fundamentally improving party work style within 5 years set by the party Central Committee can be fulfilled.

He said: Over the past few years, Zhejiang has handled the issue of those seriously corrupting party work style and sabotaging relations between the party and the masses and achieved certain results. For instance, last year leading cadres of Tongyang, Huangyan, Wencheng and other counties took the lead in illegally building private residences on good farmland. As a result, an unhealthy trend of destroying farmland to build houses prevailed in all counties. Later, we seriously handled these cases, punished according to law those who had severely violated law and discipline and finally curbed that unhealthy trend.

Tie Ying said: To reach the magnificent goal of socialist modernization, our party must promote middle-aged and young cadres by tens of thousands to leading bodies at all levels. This issue is quite urgent and extremely important. Take a look at the prevailing situation in Zhejiang. The average age of the provincial party committee's several secretaries and deputy secretaries has reached 64.5 years; the average age of the Standing Committee members of 10 prefectural and municipal party committees is 56.7 years; the average age of the Standing Committee members of 69 county party committees has also reached 50.2 years. To solve the problem of aging cadres, the province has promoted 601 middle-aged and young cadres to leading bodies in party and government at the prefectural, municipal and county levels and in units directly under the provincial authorities since 1980. However, generally speaking, the promotion is not fast enough. Some leading comrades lack a sense of urgency on this problem.

Tie Ying pointed out: After the conclusion of the 12th CPC Congress, it is necessary to organize all cadres to seriously study documents of the congress so that they can deeply understand the important significance of promoting middle-aged and young cadres.

CSO: 4005/1323

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING SPEAKS AT GROUP DISCUSSION

OW052040 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1728 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--At the Zhejiang delegation's group discussion this morning, Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, said: The key to realizing the magnificent goals and various other tasks put forward by the party Central Committee lies in doing a good job in building our party so that it will become a genuine and strong nucleus in leading the socialist cause.

In the light of the actual situation of the party organizations in Zhejiang, Tie Ying presented the following views with regard to doing a good job in building the party:

1. As required by the new party Constitution, the party organizations at all levels must concentrate their attention on party work. In the past, certain party organizations did not work hard enough in doing party work, thus giving rise to the anomaly of party affairs being unheeded by the party. Now, various government organizations have been established, and economic work is also gradually returning to the right track of healthy development. Under these circumstances, the party organizations at all levels must concentrate their attention on party building. The restructuring of the provincial party and government organizations will soon begin. In the course of organizational restructuring, the issue of distinguishing party and government work must be properly resolved and responsibilities must be clearly defined so that party organizations will really be able to engage in party work.

2. Party organizations must earnestly do a good job in selecting and training cadres and strive to improve their competence.

To properly resolve the issue of succession among cadres, much work has to be done in replacing older people with younger ones. This involves making proper arrangements for those veteran comrades who are retiring from the first front and promoting a large number of exceptional middle-aged and young cadres to various leading posts. We must promote them by the tens of thousands, and not just by a few dozens or a few hundred. This is a strategic task. During the period from 1980 to last July, 601 middle-aged and young cadres in

Zhejiang were promoted to the leading groups of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and various provincial units. Now we also have a list of 740 reservists. Generally speaking, we still have not paid enough attention to this task. From now on we must exert greater efforts and do a still better job in this regard. Mass promotion of cadres gives rise to the question of whether or not the right persons are promoted. We must make sure that only those who have proved themselves to be worthy and competent will be appointed to the right posts.

Retraining the incumbent cadres on a rotational basis is an important strategic measure to improve their competence. We did not pay enough attention to the retraining of cadres on a rotational basis for a long time after the country's founding. The situation has somewhat changed after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Since 1980, a total of 350,000 cadres, including some 8,300 leading cadres at the county level and above, have been trained at various party schools, cadre schools, cadre training classes and reading classes throughout Zhejiang. Schools of higher education have also been commissioned to train 265 young cadres. After training, these cadres' political and ideological level as well as professional capabilities have all improved in varying degrees. The training of cadres must continue.

3. Party organizations must work energetically to rectify the party's work style and strive to achieve a change for the better in the party's work style. We must continue to strike at serious economic crimes and carry this struggle through to the end. We must also effectively intensify discipline inspection, continue to implement the principles regarding inner-party political life, and consolidate the grassroots party organizations systematically according to plan. Since last winter, Zhejiang has reorganized more than 13,600 party branches, or 15.8 percent of the total number of party branches. There are great changes in the outlook of the reorganized party branches. Of course, there are still some grassroots organizations which are lax and weak, or even paralyzed or semiparalyzed. Reorganization of such organizations brooks no delay. All localities must work out plans to reorganize the grassroots organizations by groups and by stages. A large number of cadres must be sent to the grassroots units to help reorganize them one by one.

CSO: 4005/1323

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN STRESSES TRAINING CADRES

OW110921 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 9 Sep 82

[XINHUA dispatch exclusively for FUJIAN RIBAO]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--Xiang Nan, a delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee, speaking at a group discussion meeting of the Fujian provincial delegation to the congress, said: The speeches made by Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun at the congress on 6 September are programmatic documents of our party's organizational line and its cadres' line for the new historical period. They are ideological weapons for our party to tackle the temporary shortage of cadres and the problem of replacing old with new cadres. Settling this problem in an earnest manner is an important guarantee for our country to put things in order and maintain its domestic stability for a long time to come. We must henceforth firmly implement these documents in our practical work.

Xiang Nan added: The key to correctly handling the problem of cooperation between old and new cadres and succession from old to new cadres lies in overcoming the "left" erroneous ideology and the conservative views brought about by the concept of small production.

Xiang Nan said: Recently the Fujian Provincial Party Committee promoted seven cadres and put them in leading groups of the provincial party committees and the provincial government. They are about 50 years old, and most of them have university education. Some said that they are "too young." Are they really "too young?" Well, here is an example mentioned many times before: Comrade Zhang Dingcheng was 51 years old when he was appointed secretary of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee. At the time of his appointment, people respectfully called him "elder Zhang." Comrade Hu Ping, who was recently promoted to the post of permanent vice governor of the province, is 52 and has been tempered for 32 years since he was sent southward to Fujian. Since we called Comrade Zhang Dingcheng "elder Zhang" during the early days following nationwide liberation, Comrade Hu Ping should be addressed as "elder Hu." Is he really "too young" to be a vice governor?

Xiang Nan continued: Another excuse used to hamper the promotion of fresh forces is to say that the middle-aged and young cadres are "arrogant." It is my view that a person's "arrogance" should be determined on the basis of hard facts. If a person does not respect others, becomes cocky or considers everyone or the party organization beneath his concern, then this kind of arrogance should, of course, be opposed. After all, one's virtue is more important than his ability. We however, cannot say that middle-aged and young cadres are arrogant or cocky when they take exception to or criticize their leaders' conservative ideas, bureaucratic practices or muddle-headed assertions.

Xiang Nan said: We must act according to Comrade Chen Yun's instructions on using the viewpoint of development in training, bringing up and promoting middle-aged and young cadres. Since we should bring up thousands of these cadres, we must educate them and invest in projects to develop their capabilities. We should not spare efforts in running party schools, cadres' schools and other training institutions. Vigorous efforts should be made to open up every avenue of schooling so that we can train young people in various ways. Special attention should be paid to carrying out audiovisual education and running television universities and short-term occupational colleges. We should set up and support all types of schools whether they are full time or part-time schools, and whether they are educational institutions that are or are not supplied with student dormitories and offer or do not offer work-study programs. We should support all types of schools whether they are spare-time, correspondence or wired broadcast schools and whether they are run by the state, the collectives, or by enterprises or private citizens. By so doing, we can certainly train people into competent hands and train large numbers of cadres.

CSO: 4005/1323

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN SPEAKS AT GROUP DISCUSSIONS

OW052050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1739 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Report by XINHUA reporter Xu Xinhua: "Use Our Brains To Initiate a New Situation"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--What should Fujian do if the nation is to quadruple its total industrial and agricultural output value in the two decades from 1981 to the end of this century? Fujian's delegates attending the 12th CPC National Congress have been seriously discussing this issue at Zhongnanhai where they are staying.

The issue was raised by Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee. He said: The central authorities have approved the adoption of special policies and flexible measures in Fujian. Why? To put it simply, the central authorities want us to work faster in developing our economy by introducing foreign capital and foreign countries' advanced science and technology into Fujian. He added: In 1958 we made the mistake of setting a target too high to be accomplished and giving unrealistic guidance, we must keep this lesson in mind and by no means again do things impulsively; because if we do, we will never be able to attain our target and the party's prestige will also be impaired. However, we must not sleep and do nothing. Socialist construction cannot be achieved without toil and sweat.

Xiang Nan's remarks soon enlivened the discussions. Xiao Jian [director of the Fujian Provincial Economic Committee] said: It is entirely possible for Fujian to keep pace with the national average in its economic development by the year 2000. If we work hard, we may even surpass this goal. But this requires us to adopt effective measures, lay a good foundation and create the necessary conditions during the first decade in which two strategic steps should be taken. He said that Fujian must properly consolidate and transform its enterprises, develop new trades and properly restructure its economic system.

Lu Dongming, vice governor of Fujian and president of the Mindong Electric Motor Corporation, said: It is possible for Fujian to more than quadruple its total industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000. But effective measures and great efforts are required. According to Fujian's

special features, effective measures include creating a multifaceted economic system and working out an outward-looking economic policy. He said that all trades and professions should be mobilized to work hard on such measures so that Fujian's products can be marketed abroad as well as throughout the country.

Fujian governor Ma Xingyuan maintained that the most practical steps that can be taken at present are introduction of new technology into Fujian and transformation of outmoded enterprises, but added that several additional major projects are also essential in order to create a new situation in Fujian.

Xiang Nan said: We will continue to follow the strategic principle of upholding the open-door policy and expanding economic exchanges with foreign countries. By boldly utilizing domestic and foreign capital, resources and markets on the basis of relying on ourselves and taking the initiative in our own hands, we certainly can accelerate construction and open a new situation for socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/1323

XIANG NAN SPEAKS AT CONGRESS GROUP DISCUSSION

OW051223 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1703 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Speaking at a group discussion of the party 12th National Congress today, Xiang Nan, delegate from Fujian Province and first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, stressed: It is imperative to adhere to the strategic principle of opening to the outside world and increasing exchanges with foreign countries and, on the basis of independence and self-reliance, boldly making use of foreign resources, capital and markets to speed up our construction and help create a new situation in our socialist modernization drive.

Xiang Nan said: The results obtained by Fujian in the past 3 years or so from implementing special policies and flexible measures in developing economic relations with foreign countries have fully proven the correctness of this principle of the party Central Committee. Fujian's total value of foreign trade procurement was 1 billion yuan and foreign exchange earnings totaled \$380 million in 1981, both more than double the figures in 1978. In 3 years, Fujian has earned \$980 million in foreign exchange. In processing of materials, processing according to designs or samples and assembling of parts, we have signed more than 2,000 contracts with foreign businessmen, made deals totaling more than \$110 million and arranged work for more than 40,000 people. In addition, we have used more than \$80 million in foreign and overseas Chinese investment to help some of our old enterprises acquire certain new equipment and technology.

Xiang Nan said: We should be bold. We can import dozens of new technologies and transform dozens of small and medium-sized enterprises each year, and there is no danger in so doing. On the contrary, it can greatly accelerate the old enterprises' transformation and greatly enhance their self-reliant capacities.

Xiang Nan said: In using foreign capital, we must from the very beginning give consideration to our ability to make repayment and the issue of domestic balance. We must be bold and prudent. We must learn how to use foreign capital.

Xiang Nan said: In adhering to the principle of opening to the outside world and increasing exchanges with foreign countries, we must soberly recognize the following two tendencies. One is the tendency in exchanges with foreign countries not to guard against corrosion by capitalist ideas; not to firmly resist the spiritual contamination by capitalism; not to pay attention to fostering the development and growth of the national economy; not to resolutely strike at the serious criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural fields; and even to develop a kind of thinking and behavior characterized by worshiping foreign things and fawning on foreigners. This is very dangerous. The other tendency is failing to seize the present favorable international opportunity, afraid of exchanges with foreign countries and of using foreign capital, which of course is also very wrong.

Xiang Nan said: We should heighten our spirits, open up a way ahead, be firm and persistent, work indefatigably and strive to create a new situation in socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/1323

STUDY OF CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS URGED IN JIANGSU

OW121928 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] On 10 September, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on seriously studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

The circular says: The 12th CPC National Congress has been the most important meeting since the 7th CPC National Congress. It is of great historic significance in carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future. At present, the congress has successively published its primary documents. The party committees at all levels should take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as the general guiding thought and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the new party Constitution as the main study materials, firmly pay attention to the study and publicity of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and seriously implement them. Organizations at and above the county level should organize the party members and cadres to seriously study and discuss the documents for 2 or 3 half-days a week. The party schools in various localities should arrange their study plans with the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress as the main contents.

In addition to organizing the party members, CYL members and cadres to study the documents of the congress, all grassroots units should publicize the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress among the broad masses of people in accordance with the outline of propaganda compiled and published by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

The press and the radio and television stations should give wide publicity to the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. In the course of study and publicity, we should further mobilize and inspire the party members, cadres and people on all fronts to strive to do a good job in present work and production and take action to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress.

CSO: 4005/1323

JIANGSU SECOND SECRETARY ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW110925 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--Liu Lin, delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and second secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, said [date and occasion not given]: the 12th CPC Congress is held after summing up experiences and lessons learned over the past 32 years since the founding of new China. Therefore, the principles, tasks and policies put forth at the congress are in keeping with the national situation and conform to the wishes of the people and will surely lead the entire party to march toward new victories.

He said: Recently I visited a number of counties in northern Jiangsu and asked the question, "What are the most gratifying things the peasants have experienced?" The county party secretaries said, the most gratifying things experienced by the masses are:

- 1) The implementation of the production responsibility system, which has aroused their enthusiasm for production;
- 2) The relaxation of economic policies, which has enlivened the rural economy;
- 3) The end of political movements, which has eased the masses' minds; and
- 4) The price raises for farm and sidelines products, which have benefited the peasants.

Liu Lin said: Like the other delegates, I am fully confident about quadrupling Jiangsu's total industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century. Despite many setbacks in the 30 years from 1950 to 1980, Jiangsu's total industrial and agricultural output increased at an average annual rate of 8.9 percent. To quadruple Jiangsu's industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000 it must increase at an average annual rate of 7.2 percent analyzing the situation in Jiangsu, we can say that this speed is attainable.

Liu Lin continued: The crucial question in our province is whether or not we can boost our agricultural production. Over the past 30 years, water and soil conservancy construction as well as other measures taken have brought drastic changes to Jiangsu agricultural production.

Liu Lin said: Can we boost our industrial production? Overall, Jiangsu's industrial structure is based on light industry. Light and textile products account for some 60 percent of Jiangsu's industrial output, and light and textile industries depend on agriculture for 70 percent of their raw materials. If we can boost our agricultural production, then we will have grain as well as an annual supply of 10 million dan of cotton, 700,000 dan of silkworm cocoons and other farm products, which will enable us to maintain the current rate of growth of our industrial output.

CSO: 4005/1323

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS AT GROUP MEETING

OW062030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--Mao Zhiyong, delegate from Hunan Province to the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, in his remarks at a group meeting of the congress on 4 September, said: After listening to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, I feel deeply educated and inspired, and I give them my full support.

He said: The most important question at present is to further correct our ideological line, keep pace with the party Central Committee's great plan and in the future firmly implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Mao Zhiyong said: Holding high the banner of communism and pooling the whole party's wisdom and resolve, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report is an important Marxist document and a militant program for our party to build a powerful socialist country in the new historical period. The report scientifically analyzes and sums up the great victories and rich experience won in the historical change since the party's 11th National Congress and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party Central Committee has led the whole party in going all out to eliminate the erroneous "left" ideas which existed for many years, cast away the personality cult and the yoke of the "two whatever's," reaffirmed the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines and shifted the whole party's work emphasis to socialist modernization. Tremendous successes have been achieved in all fields of work. Practice has proven that the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee is absolutely correct and in keeping with national conditions and the common aspirations of the people.

Mao Zhiyong said: To implement well the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and create a new situation in socialist modernization, the most important question at present is to further correct our ideological line and keep pace with the party Central Committee's strategic plan. The current

congress has further enriched and developed the correct line formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and has given us a more precise program of action. We must firmly implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, because of the yoke of the "two whatever's," we failed to conscientiously organize and develop discussions on the criterion of truth, and this adversely affected the emancipation of the minds of leading cadres at all levels and of the masses in our province and the implementation of the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Toward the end of 1980 and in early 1981, with the party Central Committee's direct attention and help, we started to clear up the influence of "left" thinking among leading bodies at and above the county level throughout the province; our work began to change; the pace in implementing policies and redressing cases of frameups, false charges and wrong sentences accelerated; and economic readjustment progressed more smoothly. By the end of 1981, about 90 percent of the production teams in the province chose the production responsibility systems known as "bao chan dao hu [fixing output quotas based on the household]" and "bao gan dao hu [under the unified management of the production team, each household retains everything produced on the land assigned to it after paying taxes and contributing its share to the accumulation and public welfare funds as a member of the collective]." At present, the situation in the rural areas is really excellent, and the masses of peasants have not been so happy for many years as they are now. The commune members say: "In the past, the 'gang of four' talked about an excellent situation to deceive people, and they bragged, lied and indulged in empty talk. Now, the excellent situation we talk about is real; it is reflected in our storerooms and pots and in every individual." They also say: "If the policy from above remains unchanged, we will become more than self-sufficient in 1 or 2 years, begin to become well-to-do in 3 or 4 years and achieve a relatively comfortable standard of living in a few more years." The change in the rural areas has come about because, most fundamentally, the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee have been implemented. It is the result of the institution of the production responsibility system and the readjustment of the relations of production.

Mao Zhiyong added: At present, quite a few old conventional ideas still linger in our minds. For example, our understanding is still very insufficient with regard to the role of education and science in socialist modernization; as for training and selecting competent people, our understanding still lags far behind, and what we are doing in this area is very ineffective. Particularly in the selection of group after group of well educated and professionally competent young and middle-aged cadres for leading bodies at various levels according to the needs of the four modernizations, we are lagging even farther behind. We must seriously draw lessons from past experience. At present, we must conscientiously study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, strive to raise our ideological level and achieve unity in our thinking along the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. Only in this way can we do our work well and create a new situation in socialist modernization in Hunan.

GANSU DELEGATE ON TRAINING QUALIFIED PERSONNEL

SK090954 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Liu Bing, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and deputy secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, said at a group discussion that the task of training a great number of personnel qualified for the construction for socialist modernization set forth in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report will certainly be fulfilled.

Liu Bing said that we have five favorable conditions for training qualified personnel:

1. The great historical change brought about since the third plenary session has provided material and spiritual conditions for training qualified personnel. A mass upsurge in studying culture and science and technology is being created. Take Gansu for example. Over the past few years, 167,000 scientific and technological households have emerged in rural areas. In cities and at plants, spare-time study classes, professional training classes and technological lectures have sprung up like mushrooms. The study enthusiasm of the students and research and technical personnel of various types of technical schools and research units has soared to unprecedented heights. Qualified personnel in great numbers needed in construction have grown or are growing to maturity.
2. The report of the CPC Central Committee has provided us with a powerful ideological weapon--guiding our various undertakings, including the training of qualified personnel, with the communist ideology. This powerful weapon, mastered by the whole party, will further eliminate the influence of the leftist mistakes, the conservative viewpoints of small producers and other [passage indistinct].
4. Our party has set forth a series of correct principles and policies for discovering, training, selecting and utilizing qualified personnel. They include policies on education, intellectuals and cadres. They are guarantees for our training of qualified personnel to progress smoothly along a correct track.

5. Our education and scientific research institutions have been established in their initial form all over the country. They serve as important bases for our training qualified personnel.

Liu Bing said: What is important now is that our party organizations and leading cadres at all levels should arm themselves with the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and truly understand the interrelationship between construction of material civilization and construction of spiritual civilization, between material investments and intellectual investments, between producers' labor enthusiasm and their mastery of science and technology. They should enhance their awareness in training qualified personnel in the new historical period, attach importance to intellectual investments, strengthen education work and firmly grasp the training of qualified personnel.

Liu Bing said with full confidence that when the abovementioned tasks are fulfilled, a huge construction contingent with modern scientific and technological knowledge, managerial ability and communist ideology will emerge.

CSO: 4005/1323

CONGRESS DELEGATE STRESSES FEMALES' IMPORTANCE

HK101214 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, while Li Jinzhao, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and the chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Federation of Women, was discussing Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, she put forth that it is necessary to attach importance to training and promoting female cadres and to give full play to the role of women in the course of building the two civilizations.

Li Jinzhao said: Our party has always attached importance to work concerning women. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the party leadership, a lively situation of work concerning women in our province has emerged. Particularly in rural areas, due to the implementation of the production responsibility system, women's superiority and strong points have been brought into play. However, due to a small number of female cadres at all levels, the development of work concerning women has been affected.

After analyzing the reason for being unable to promote female cadres, Li Jinzhao pointed out: 1) Some female comrades have not tried to better themselves. They have been unable to battle through the three barriers of love, marriage and husband and children. 2) Some people in society have held historical prejudice. 3) Leading departments at all levels have not attached sufficient importance to training and promoting female cadres and have not taken effective measures. She expressed hope that in the future CPC committees at all levels must attach importance to doing well in training and promoting female cadres and improve the situation of the temporary shortage of female cadres.

Li Jinzhao also demanded: It is essential to grasp planned parenthood well, attach importance to the development of the child care work, carry out the "five-good family" activities and [words indistinct].

CSO: 4005/1323

SICHUAN CONGRESS DELEGATION ON CADRE ISSUE

HK100352 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] According to XINHUA the Sichuan delegation members attending the 12th Party Congress have held warm discussions on the question of cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement of the old by the new, which was mentioned by comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun in their speeches at the congress. The deputies said: The task of the 12th Party Congress is not only to formulate a program for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and a new party Constitution, but also to elect the three committees of the central-level leadership structure, to ensure that there will be a firm organizational guarantee for implementing the political line of the 12th Party Congress.

The participants held: the important speeches of Ye Jianying and Chen Yun, two proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect, on the question of cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement of the old by the new show great foresight and give us great education and enlightenment. They will play a long-term guiding role in party building.

Tan Qilong, Lu Dadong, Liu Xiyao, (Chai Zhiqiang) and (Wei Guangping) said: As old comrades, making a success of handing over to the next shift is our most important historical responsibility. We must choose successors well, support the middle-aged and young cadres in their work and do well in passing on experience, providing help and setting an example. We must continue to do our utmost for the party as long as we live, and work our last shift well.

(Jiang Xiesheng), (Jiang Mingshan), (Yang Xizhong) and other middle-aged and young deputies declared: Marshal Ye quoted the poetry line "A Phoenix chick sings sweeter than the older birds" to encourage the younger generation, expressing the concern and trust of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries for the younger generation and his firm belief that there are successors to the communist cause. Our level of knowledge and practical experience are still very inadequate. We must humbly learn from the old

comrades, study assiduously, wage arduous struggle, unite with the masses, readily accept good advice, enhance our knowledge and talent in practice, make a success of taking over the revolutionary cause, and ensure we do not disappoint the hopes of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries.

Science and technology workers (Zheng Xiadian) and (Peng Shanyang) said: The party has demanded that the cadre force gradually become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more specialized. This is the requirement of the era and of accomplishing the general task. However, we must not take too narrow-minded a view of specialization. Specialization does not just refer to knowledge of a branch of science or technology; it also includes leadership experience and the ability to organize and manage things. When selecting and promoting cadres, attention must be paid to selecting people talented in these two respects, so as to be able to bring out the best in each other and shoulder the heavy responsibilities in leadership work.

Many deputies stressed: We must maintain high vigilance against the three categories of people mentioned by Comrade Chen Yun, and two other categories. We must not promote a single one of them. We must certainly not lower our guard and allow hidden dangers to remain. With one level grasping another, the party committees at all levels must resolutely purge people of the three categories who have wormed their way into the leadership groups.

CSO: 4005/1323

SICHUAN DELEGATES DISCUSS DENG SPEECH, HU REPORT

OW051436 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Some 70 delegates and alternate delegates from Sichuan Province to the 12th CPC National Congress have in the past few days held lively discussions on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report. They unanimously agree that this congress is the most important meeting since the 7th National Congress and that the correct program formulated at the congress will certainly lead the whole party and people of the whole country in creating a new situation in building socialist modernization and bring prosperity to our party, our socialist cause, our country and all our nationalities.

Many delegates said: In building socialist modernization we must proceed from China's realities and blaze a path of our own. Luo Qingchang said: Speaking of "taking our own path" in the opening speech, Comrade Xiaoping wants us to pay attention to, study and draw lessons from the experience of foreign countries, but not to mechanically copy and apply their experience. This is a very important historical experience from which we have learned many lessons.

The delegates freely discussed the excellent situation in Sichuan since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Citing the favorable conditions for further developing the province's economy, they pointed out that the strategic goal of quadrupling the national economic output value within the next 2 decades and the strategic emphases and measures and a series of correct policies for achieving the goal coincide with the realities in Sichuan. Yang Rudai said: Sichuan has been developing fairly quickly in recent years. The total industrial and agricultural output value doubled during the period from 1976 to 1981. The rehabilitation and development of Sichuan's economy started from agricultural production. Sichuan faces an energy shortage and inadequate transportation facilities and education and science also cannot meet the needs for the development of the situation. Therefore, it is necessary to include these shortcomings in the strategic emphases.

The delegates expressed their firm belief in bringing about fundamental turn for the better in the next 5 years in the economy and finance, social morality and the party's style. Zhao Cangbi said: To achieve the strategic goal set forth by the 12th National Congress, we must have stability in our society; and, hence, we must consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship. In this connection, we must pay attention to preventing both the "leftist" and the rightist tendencies and adopt a comprehensive program under the party committee's unified leadership.

CSO: 4005/1323

TAN QILONG HAILS DENG SPEECH, HU REPORT

OW031029 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA)--Tan Qilong, a delegate, from Sichuan, took part in a discussion on the opening speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the "12th CPC National Congress."

He said in excitement: Recalling the triumphant course we have traversed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, I realize that we must have firm faith in our great party and the core of the party leadership, in sure victories of the communist cause and in the socialist road with distinctive Chinese features, which we have blazed.

Tan Qilong said: Comrade Xiaoping's opening speech, concise and profoundly meaningful, has pointed out the epoch-making significance of the "12th CPC National Congress" and emphasized the Chinese people's three great tasks in the 1980's and the four assurances for the socialist modernization. It has strengthened our confidence, aroused our fighting will and profoundly educated us. Comrade Hu Yaobang's report is our party's guiding principle for opening up a new prospect for our modernization program in an all-around way. It is the best report in theory, ideology and militancy since the "Eighth CPC National Congress."

Tan Qilong said: Comrade Hu Yaobang has profoundly expounded the several major indicators of the historic change in China. All of them conform to reality. Take the situation in Sichuan for instance. Our adherence to the line, principles and policies adopted by the party Central Committee since its third plenary session has brought about profound changes in various fields and remarkable improvement in the party's working style, in the general mood of society and in public order. From 1976 to 1981, total agricultural and industrial output value of the province doubled from 23.6 billion yuan to 48.4 billion yuan, registering an 80-percent increase in terms of fixed price at an average rate of 12.5 percent a year.

Tan Qilong said: Recalling the triumphant course we have traversed, I have the following observations:

1. We should have firm faith in our great party and the core of the party leadership.

The most fundamental reason for the great historic change in our country is that we have a completely reliable party Central Committee that can handle any complicated situation and lead the people to overcome difficulties and win victories. The core of leadership in the party Central Committee has revolutionary courage and resourcefulness and are of excellent leadership. It knows how to combine Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought with the actual situation of the new period, keep to the correct orientation, wage the two-line ideological struggle against "leftist" and rightist tendencies and lead us to open up new prospect for victories and development. Therefore, we should trust the party Central Committee still more firmly, identify ourselves politically with the party Central Committee and advance in the direction pointed out by it.

2. We should have firm faith that the communist cause will surely triumph.

This historic change fully shows that communism has great vitality. Communist system is our ideal social system and communist movement is a practical movement to realize this ideal system.

3. We should have firm faith in the socialist road with distinctive Chinese feature, which we have blazed.

We should unwaveringly take the socialist road. In practice, we should study and use the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to continue to explore and create new things, constantly solve new problems and accumulate new experience. We should follow the guiding principles formulated by the "12th CPC National Congress" and strive to open up a new prospect for the socialist modernization in an all-around way.

CSO: 4005/1323

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN SPEAKS AT GROUP DISCUSSION

OW072351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0724 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--Chen Pixian, delegate from Hubei and first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, in his remarks at a group discussion meeting [of the 12th CPC National Congress] said that, seen from Hubei's changes in various sectors over the past several years, the judgment made by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report that a great historic change has been achieved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is completely correct.

Chen Pixian said: The seven hallmarks of the great historic change attained by our party and state, as expounded in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, are also attested by the changes in various fields in Hubei over the past several years.

From the following three respects Chen Pixian introduces how the changes have been achieved in Hubei:

First, by adhering to a correct ideological line, upholding the four basic principles, carrying out ideological struggle on two fronts and going all out to eliminate chaos and restore order. He said: Under the party Central Committee's correct guidance, Hubei has in recent years resolutely implemented the lines, principles and policies set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and much work has been done and great successes have been achieved by party committees at all levels. Adhering to the principle of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, and in an effort to restore order amid chaos, we first dealt with the problems left over by history and implemented the policies on cadres by firmly redressing the frame-ups, false charges and erroneous verdicts. At the same time, we also made great efforts to correct the previous "left" mistakes in guiding economic work. The 16th enlarged plenary session of the 3d Provincial CPC Committee sponsored by the provincial party committee in August 1980 emphatically discussed the issues of mental emancipation, relaxation of policies and reforming and enlivening the economy. The 12 measures presented at the meeting played a big role in pushing for the eradication of "left" influence in economic work. Even more remarkable was the meeting's success

in eliminating the "left" influence in rural work by proposing that Dazhai's restrictions be discarded. While emphasizing the need to correct the "left" mistakes on the one hand, we also paid attention to preventing and combating the right tendencies on the other. To deal with the bourgeois liberalization tendency of attempting to shake off the party's leadership--a tendency that once appeared on the ideological front not long ago--we adhered to principles, adopted the enlightenment method, criticized the tendency in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and carried out the necessary ideological struggle.

He said: We have learned from practice that upholding the four basic principles and carrying out ideological struggle on the two fronts of opposing "left" and right deviations are an important matter of principle that must be clearly defined in our guiding ideology, and that only when this principle has been firmly adhered to in actual work can we ensure that our party's work and cause will develop along the right track.

Second, thanks to the shift of emphasis of work, implementation of the eight-character principle for economic readjustment and our hard work to promote industrial and agricultural production, Hubei's economy began to develop healthily. He said: After the crushing of the "gang of four," and particularly after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which put forward the requirement to shift the emphasis of work, party and government leaderships at all levels throughout the province have been concentrating their main efforts on doing economic work. We have been paying attention to the problems in three respects: the relationship between economic readjustment and development, the relationship between the speed of development and the economic results, and the interests among the state, the collectives and individual producers. Since these three issues have been properly handled, the masses' enthusiasm has been aroused, the economy has been enlivened, and production has been developed.

Third, party organizations have been tempered, various party and government leading groups have been consolidated and strengthened, and the party's fine traditions have been gradually reinstated and fostered. He said: Like other parts of the country, the party organizations and various leading groups in Hubei have been markedly improved in recent years. This improvement can be attributed to: 1) elimination of the "three types of people" [rebels who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing during Cultural Revolution, factionalists and smash-and-grabbers] from the leading groups, and proper readjustment and handling of those cadres who committed serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution; 2) intensifying the ideological building of the leading groups so that they maintain a political unity with the party Central Committee; and 3) streamlining the various leading groups and solving the problem of having too many deputies.

Chen Pixian said: The report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the party Central Committee is a very important programmatic document. Applying the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, it has summarized

our party's and our state's achievements in the past 6 years and presented the guidelines and goals for our struggle from now on. This document certainly will play a tremendous part in further unifying the thinking of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country and bringing into play all the positive factors to go all out in creating a new situation for socialist modernization and building a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist country. We must work diligently and cautiously and contribute to this great struggle.

CSO: 4005/1323

CHEN PIXIAN DISCUSSES HUBEI AT CPC CONGRESS

HK101150 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Chen Pixian: "Our Party and State Have Brought About a Great Historical Change--Some Thoughts in Light of Hubei's Reality"]

[Text] The report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the CPC Central Committee is a very important programmatic document. In Part I the report discusses from seven major angles the great historic change our party and state have achieved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The achievements Hubei Province has attained in various sectors over the past few years has fully proved that this judgment is completely correct.

From Hubei's practice over the past few years, we have profoundly realized that adhering to a correct ideological line, upholding the four fundamental principles, carrying out ideological struggle on two fronts and going all out to eliminate chaos and restore order are the most fundamental changes of great and far-reaching significance.

In recent years, Hubei has resolutely implemented the line, principles and policies set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and much work has been done by the CPC committees at all levels. In August 1978, we extensively launched, throughout the province, into discussions on the criteria of truth. This constituted a good beginning in adhering to a correct ideological line and breaking away from the fetters of the "two whatevers." The CPC, in its third plenary session held at the end of 1978, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in his report in February 1979, set forth the principle of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts and reaffirmed the necessity of upholding the four fundamental principles. In its work over the past few years, our province has consistently paid attention to the implementation of this guiding ideology set forth by the CPC Central Committee, persisted in correctly carrying out ideological struggle on two fronts and vigorously rectified the erroneous "leftist" tendencies formed over a long period. At the same time, we have also paid attention to overcoming interference from the erroneous right tendencies. We have come to realize that adhering to a correct and well-defined ideological line is a basic cause contributing to the relatively speedy progress of various tasks throughout the province.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, by adhering to the principle of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts and in an effort to restore order out of chaos, we first dealt with the problems left over by history and implemented the policies on cadres by firmly redressing the frame-ups, false charges and erroneous verdicts. We also made a clear distinction between major questions of right and wrong and clarified ideological confusion. All this has effectively brought into play the positive factors in various fields and promoted the development of a situation characterized by stability and unity.

In our efforts to restore order out of chaos, we have also made great efforts to correct the previous "leftist" mistakes in guiding economic work. Since the party's third plenary session, in eliminating the influence of the "leftist" mistakes in economic work, generally speaking, we have been relatively clear in our ideological understanding, have been fairly resolute in our attitude to correct the previous "leftist" mistakes in actual work and have also taken appropriate measures. After some time, we have made relatively marked headway in our work. The 16th enlarged plenary session of the 3d Hubei Provincial CPC Committee sponsored by the provincial party committee in August 1980 emphatically discussed the issues of mental emancipation, relaxation of policies and reforming and enlivening the economy. The 12 measures presented at the meeting played a big role in pushing for the eradication of the "leftist" influence in economic work. Even more remarkable was the meeting's success in eliminating the "leftist" influence in rural work by proposing that Dazhai's restrictions be discarded, that private plots and hills be expanded and that the development of household sideline occupations be supported.

The implementation of the production responsibility system in the rural areas throughout the province constitutes a great change, and there has been ideological resistance all along. This resistance primarily comes from the influence of the previous "leftist" mistakes. Some comrades always frown upon the production responsibility system; they even resent and boycott it. The problem with these comrades is mostly one of understanding and, in dealing with a problem of understanding, we should not act with undue haste. Therefore, in the course of implementing the responsibility system, we consistently stress that "the orientation must be clear, the attitude must be positive, the measures must be appropriate and the work must be done meticulously." We stress the necessity of respecting the will of the masses, seeking truth from facts and refraining from doing things in a rigid way regardless of the actual conditions. We stress the necessity of affirming all forms of the responsibility system so long as they help to arouse the initiative of the masses, develop production and correctly handle the relationship among commune members, the collective and the state. We stress the necessity of overcoming the erroneous "leftist" tendencies, and at the same time, we also pay attention to preventing the emergence of, and correcting, the erroneous tendencies of letting things drift and undermining collective

property. It now seems that the responsibility system has healthily, smoothly and steadily developed. Up to now, the production teams that practice various forms of the production responsibility system account for more than 97 percent of the total number of production teams throughout the province. Most of them--and the number is still growing--are practicing the form of fixing output quotas for individual households. A host of facts have proved that since the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, especially the overall contract system, the broad masses have been genuinely elated; the initiative of the commune members has been greater than ever before and the rural situation has been better than ever before. Some commune members said: "With the implementation of the responsibility system, the achievements scored in 1 year have exceeded those scored in 10 years when the system of 'everybody sharing food from the same big pot' was practiced." Some commune members have put up antithetical couplets on the doors of their houses, the first line of the couplet being "the responsibility system conforms to the will of the people," the second line being "the overall contract system is all the more superior" and the horizontal line being "the party is at one with popular feelings."

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we, while emphasizing on the one hand the need to correct the "leftist" mistakes, have also paid attention to preventing and combating the right tendencies on the other hand. To deal with the bourgeois liberalization tendency of attempting to shake off the party's leadership--a tendency that once appeared on the ideological front not long ago--we adhered to principles, adopted the enlightenment method and, on the basis of fully affirming the achievements, criticized the tendency in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and carried out the necessary ideological struggle; we explicitly pointed out the seriousness of the matter, emphasized the need to proceed from the desire for unity and did painstaking and meticulous ideological work. Last year, in order to implement the guidelines of the national forum on problems on the ideological front, we sponsored small discussion meetings and provincial forums on many occasions and held private talks many times. It seems that the problems in this respect have also been solved fairly well. The comrades who had the erroneous ideas have realized their mistakes and now have peace of mind.

We have realized from practice that upholding the four fundamental principles and carrying out ideological struggle on the two fronts of opposing the "leftist" and right deviations are important matters of principle that must be clearly defined in our guiding ideology. We should constantly adhere to this principle in actual work by overcoming the existing tendencies and solving the existing problems. In guiding our work, it is necessary to pay attention to keep from going to extremes. Adhering to this practice is essentially to adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and to adhere to carrying out ideological struggle on two fronts. Only in this way can we ensure that the party's work and cause will develop along the right track.

In doing economic work, it is also necessary, fundamentally speaking, to have correct guiding ideology. That is to say, we should proceed from reality and strive to correctly implement the line, principles and policies set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. On this basis, we should constantly pay attention to the problems in the following three respects:

1. The relationship between economic readjustment and development. In dealing with this problem, we should not pay attention only to one aspect nor should we take them separately or set one against another. This makes it necessary to understand and carry out the policy of readjustment using a positive approach and to gradually rationalize the economic structure while advancing in order to steadily and continuously develop the national economy.
2. The relationship between the speed of development and the economic results. On the basis of constantly improving the economic results, it is necessary to strive for a better speed. This is all the more necessary in Hubei. Now that the state has set up some large key enterprises in Hubei, the growth rate of Hubei's industrial production should necessarily be higher than the average national growth rate. This is not only possible but is also our responsibility. The relationship between speed and results is one of dialectic unity. Without results, the speed is false; without a certain speed, it is impossible to attain good economic results as a whole. Generally speaking, in dealing with this problem in the past few years, we have achieved some successes and the trend of development is good.
3. Correct handling of the relationship among the state, the collective and the individuals. We have come to realize that in carrying out the various economic policies of the party, the heart of the matter is to take the overall situation into consideration, and by proceeding from reality, give overall consideration to the interests among the state, the enterprises and the individual producers in order to arouse the initiative of various aspects. Since its Third Plenary Session, the CPC Central Committee has adopted a series of economic policies and laid emphasis on correcting the long-standing "leftist" mistakes characterized by excessive and rigid state monopoly and neglect of the interests of production units and producers. Practice has proved that this is necessary and correct. The result is that the masses' enthusiasm has been aroused, the economy has been enlivened and production has been developed. Naturally, we also should not go to another extreme. Infringement upon the interests of the state and the overall situation does not, in the final analysis, conform to the fundamental interests of the masses of people.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we promptly shifted the emphasis of our work, conscientiously carried out the policies of readjustment and, in economic work, consistently adhered to the guiding ideologies stated above so that relatively marked achievements have been scored in industrial and agricultural production.

In agriculture, following the readjustment of its internal structures and the struggle against natural disasters, considerable developments have been attained in grain production and various undertakings. This year, we have reaped more than 8.5 billion jin of summer grain and more than 5.88 million dan of rapeseed, topping the highest figures ever recorded; we have also reaped more than 8.2 billion jin of early rice. If there are no serious natural disasters in September and October, we shall have another bumper harvest this year.

In industry, we have respectively laid emphasis on the development of energy resources, communications and textile and other light industries as well as the readjustment of heavy industry and have successively fought a few big campaigns on the industrial and communications fronts. Our general principle is to develop the power industry to promote light industry, to promote heavy industry with light industry and to support light industry with heavy industry. The installed capacity of thermal power plants increased from 649,700 kw in 1975 to 1,403,100 kw at the end of 1981, and electric energy production increased from 7,550 million kWh at the end of 1976 to 13,716 million kWh at the end of 1981. At the same time, we have newly erected 5,794 km of transformation and transmission lines, 395 km of which are ultrahigh power transmission lines of 500,000 kva, the first ever erected in China. The newly-built substations have a newly-increased capacity of 5,121,000 kva. In our efforts to improve communications and transportation, in addition to the continuous construction of highways, in 1978 we supplied on one occasion the prefectures and counties in the mountainous regions with 1,500 cars; last year, we also replaced obsolete cars with 5,000 "Tongfeng" brand cars manufactured by the Second Car Plant. Last year, we stressed the development of textile and other light industries and paid attention to product quality, designs and varieties and the production of readily marketable products. The output value of textile and other light industries increased from 5,489 million yuan in 1976 (calculated according to the fixed price of 1970) to 12,791 million yuan last year (calculated according to the fixed price of 1980), of which, an increase of 2,031 million yuan was registered last year. At the same time, we also paid attention to readjusting the service orientation of heavy industry, helped the relevant departments of the State Council resolve some technical problems in the production of the Second Car Plant and the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works and promote the sales of their products. In 1976, total industrial output value throughout the province was 11,038 million yuan (calculated according to the fixed price of 1970), and was 24,653 million yuan last year (calculated according to the fixed price of 1980). Of these, there was an average progressive annual increase of more than 18 percent from 1978-1980. Although we were confronted with serious difficulties last year in energy resources, communications and raw materials, there was still an increase of 10 percent. We collected 3,650 million yuan in financial revenue last year, an increase of 7.4 percent over 1980. At the same time, we fulfilled the tasks entrusted to us by the central authorities for supplying 467 million yuan of financial loans and for purchasing 140 million yuan of state treasury bonds.

CSO: 4005/1323

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI DISCUSSES ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

OW102141 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] In the course of the current consolidation of enterprises, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government have paid special attention to consolidating 62 key enterprises, particularly the 40 major enterprises that have turned out 78 percent of the total profits.

The most prominent problem in Jiangxi's industry and transport during the first 7 months this year was unsatisfactory economic results. To change this situation, the provincial party committee and the provincial government held many meetings to study this problem. Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out at one of the meetings: unsatisfactory economic results have collectively reflected poor management; and poor management is collectively reflected by problems of the leading groups. Therefore, while consolidating our enterprises, we must first properly consolidate the leading groups of the 62 key enterprises, and bravely promote those who are sensible and men of action.

In accordance with the demands of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, various departments, bureaus, prefectures, municipalities and enterprises are now engaged in reinforcing the leading groups of various enterprises. Members of the leading groups have also been organized to study documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, to combat their fear of difficulties, to heighten their spirit and to go all out to adopt various effective measures to reverse the situation of poor economic results. Many departments, bureaus, prefectures, municipalities and enterprises have also revised their production plans and worked out new plans for increasing output and profits. Some enterprises which have turned out great profits each year have even taken the initiative to increase their profit-making margins.

In view of shortages of coal, power, means of transportation and certain kinds of raw materials, the provincial departments concerned have made sure that the key enterprises' needs are [word indistinct] to make sure that they can increase output and profits. The provincial departments concerned have also made continual efforts to resolve the problems existing in the spheres of production and marketing.

CSO: 4005/1323

JIANGXI PLA OFFICER URGES CPC CONGRESS STUDY

OW070937 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Recorded talk by Song Changgeng, Political Commissar of Jiangxi Provincial Military District, entitled: "Properly Study the Documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, Strengthen Army and Militia Building"]

[Excerpts] [Begin recording] The 12th CPC National Congress was convened at a momentous period of great historical change. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report have set out the great tasks of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We must, together with the whole party and the entire people of the nation, bravely take up the glorious historic mission.

Over the past several years, particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took over the Central Military Commission, the PLA units have made measurable achievements in building a revolutionary army through modernization and regularization. Through extensive activities in promoting socialist spiritual civilization, the mental outlook of the commanders and fighters of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District has markedly improved. The provincial military district has also scored gratifying achievements in education, military training and military and civilian production. Last June, the commanders and fighters of the military district and of the militia fought serious floods, day and night. They risked their lives in rescuing lives and state property. They eventually accomplished the tasks assigned by the party and people. Their brave deeds are warmly acclaimed by the local people and the local people's governments.

We must seriously study and implement the documents and resolutions adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress, publicize the guidelines of the congress and vigorously raise the communist consciousness of PLA units. [end recording]

CSO: 4005/1323

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI ON OLD, NEW CADRES

OW062120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee first secretary Bai Dongcai, in his remarks at a group discussion today, said: The call made by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report to achieve cooperation between old and new cadres and succession from old cadres to new ones is a matter of great importance to insure successors to the socialist cause. We old comrades carry a heavy responsibility on our shoulders in this regard. We must display a high revolutionary sense of responsibility to fulfill this heavy historical task and do it in the spirit of Bo Le [a figure of the Zhou Dynasty] who knew which horses could cover 1,000 li a day.

Bai Dongcai said: In order to realize this strategic policy decision of achieving cooperation between old and new cadres and succession from old cadres to new ones, the old cadres must do well in the following three things: in handing over their jobs, in selecting the good and passing on experience, and in helping and setting an example in training the new hands.

Bai Dongcai continued: To hand over our jobs we must first have the confidence that there are people capable of taking over. Take Jiangxi for example. Statistics supplied by the organization departments show that there are more than 438,000 cadres in the province. Among them, over 79,000 have acquired a university level education and another 142,000 are technical cadres of various specialties. As for their age, some 92,000 are between 26 and 35, 165,000 between 36 and 45 and 135,000 between 46 and 55. The vast majority of these cadres have gone through the severe tests of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and represent a backbone production and work force. A correct view and assessment of the ranks of cadres, which has been the objective basis for the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision of selecting hundreds of thousands of middle-aged and young cadres, is where our hope is and our confidence lies. Chairman Mao once said, as soon as you discard your wrong notions, you will find cadres right before your eyes. It is more meaningful and important now than ever before for us to recall this observation made by Chairman Mao.

Bai Dongcai said: To select the right persons and select well, we must closely follow policy. Furthermore, selections must be reliably guaranteed organizationally. Experience shows that without necessary organizational measures it

is impossible to break from the conventional practice of promoting according to seniority. Those of us charged with the task of selecting more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent cadres must first act like the persons we are looking for, that is, persons who meet these four requirements. We must strengthen the organization departments and step up our efforts to build up these departments in the spirit of these four requirements. It is necessary to keep the old and experiences in office, but they must be enlightened individuals who care little about conventions. The party's organization departments should really become departments of Bo Le's and "departments that discover talented people."

Bai Dongcai added: Speaking of doing a good job in passing on experience, giving help and setting an example, it is necessary to boldly use and meticulously train the middle-aged and young cadres. The attitude of old cadres toward new ones should be one of offering suggestions when important matters come up and refraining from interfering in trivial matters. They should allow enough room for the new cadres to improve their competence through practice. The attitude of new cadres toward old ones should be one of asking for the latter's advice on matters of importance and not bothering them with trivial matters. They should both be modest and bold. One must be brave in shouldering heavy responsibility if one wants to bring about what is good and get rid of what is bad for the people and create a new situation. We must advocate mutual friendship and mutual support between old and new cadres. There is another thing. It will not be smooth sailing for the middle-aged and young cadres until they become mature. This is particularly true for those new cadres who are capable of creating a new situation. It is inevitable for them to encounter obstacles, meet with rebuffs and suffer setbacks. Therefore, it is all the more necessary for old cadres to make it their responsibility to do the following in order to bring up a new generation of successors to the party's cause. First, they should not take credit for new cadres' achievements. Second, they should not pass the blame on the latter for any mistake committed by themselves. Third, they should be the first to take the blame when something goes wrong. Of course, this does not mean that they should give up criticizing middle-aged and young cadres. Necessary criticism should be made of new cadres to enable them to mature and advance more successfully. We all recall how when we were young we benefited from the tradition of passing on experience, giving help and setting an example. Now we ourselves are about to hand over our jobs. We must see to it that this fine tradition is passed on from generation to generation.

CSO: 4005/1323

SHANXI'S HUO SHILIAN STRESSES QUADRUPLING OUTPUT

OW121251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--While discussing the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, members of the Shanxi delegation to the congress have expressed full confidence that the party's general task for the new historical period set by the congress can be accomplished. They say that, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, they will unite the broad masses of party members and people throughout Shanxi to work hard to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Hu Shilian, delegate to the congress and first secretary of the Shanxi Provincial Party Committee, said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the congress have very succinctly summed up the experiences and lessons learned since the 7th CPC National Congress, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The great task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization clearly presented in their speech and report fully reflect the common aspirations of the whole party and the whole nation. I firmly support this great task. The congress has set the goal of quadrupling the annual total value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. If the nation can achieve this magnificent goal, Shanxi certainly can. To achieve this goal in Shanxi, the key lies in strengthening the party's leadership. We must exert great efforts to build a spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core so that the broad masses of party members and cadres throughout the province will unite as one, heighten their spirit and energetically lead the masses to accomplish this magnificent goal.

Luo Guibo, delegate to the congress and second secretary of the Shanxi Provincial Party Committee, said: The 12th CPC National Congress is the most important congress since the 7th CPC National Congress. I think that, if we work hard enough, the magnificent goal of quadrupling the nation's annual total output value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century can certainly be achieved.

Regarding how to achieve the goal of quadrupling the annual total output value in Shanxi, Luo Guibo stressed that special attention must be directed to food and coal production. He said: By the end of this century, Shanxi's population will grow to about 30 million, and all the people must be fed. So, while intensifying food production, agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery production must be fully developed. Economic crops and economic diversification must be energetically promoted.

Luo Guibo continued: We must plant more trees and grass on Shanxi's mountainous areas, which represent more than 70 percent of the province's total area, so that by the end of this century 25 percent of the province will be covered by greenery as opposed to 10 percent today. Animal husbandry in the mountainous areas must also be energetically encouraged. To this end, our minds must be further emancipated, and our policies must be further relaxed.

Efforts in the industrial sector should be directed mainly to promoting coal production. We must give full play to Shanxi's advantageous situation of having rich coal reserves and we must further promote multipurpose use of our coal resources. By the year 2000, Shanxi's coal output must be more than double that of today. We must work hard to accomplish this task, which is arduous but glorious.

Ruan Bosheng, delegate to the congress and secretary of the Shanxi Provincial Party Committee, said: The key to quadrupling the annual total value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century lies in promoting agricultural production. We must continue to rely on policies and science to develop agricultural production and must help the peasants to become better off. Family planning, which is our basic national policy, is also important. Strictly controlling population growth has an important bearing on quadrupling the annual total output value. Not only must we increase our understanding in this regard, the measures for enforcing family planning must also be effectively carried out.

CSO: 4005/1323

SHANXI'S HUO SHILIAN SPEAKS AT GROUP DISCUSSION

OW080003 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--"Like the whole nation, Shanxi certainly can achieve the magnificent goal of quadrupling its total annual industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century!" This is the conviction expressed by Huo Shilian, delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, and by other delegates of Shanxi during group discussions of the congress.

Huo Shilian said: The fundamental guarantee for accomplishing this magnificent goal lies in the party Central Committee's correct leadership, in the correct lines set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and in the whole series of correct principles and policies set by this congress. Judging by Shanxi's situation, we do have the favorable conditions for attaining this goal. In addition to a fairly sound industrial foundation, Shanxi also has rich coal resource and other mineral resources. Industrially, heavy industry has assumed a relatively predominant role in Shanxi. Its metallurgical and machinery industries, in particular, have a sound foundation, and this is significant for upgrading the province's industrial technology, building Shanxi into an energy base and developing production of farm machinery for its agriculture. Another favorable factor is Shanxi's great potential for industrial development. At present, Shanxi is behind many other areas in terms of economic and technical achievements. The province's productivity, for example, ranks 23d in the country. To reach the average national level means an increase of 5.7 billion yuan in output value. But so long as we work very hard, the average national level can be attained, or even surpassed.

Huo Shilian said: To attain this magnificent goal, we must have appropriate plans and measures. To develop Shanxi's industry, first we must do a good job in developing and utilizing the province's coal resources and make sure that the quotas of our coal export are fulfilled. This is an important strategic task of solving the nation's energy problem and we are dutybound to accomplish it. At the same time we must make an effort to develop the coal-related chemical industry and do a good job in the multipurpose use of coal. Second, we must concentrate on internal improvement. This includes doing a good job in our enterprises' technical renovation, in reforming our economic system,

in training the staff of our enterprises, in emulating the industrially developed areas along the coast and other advanced units, and in enhancing our economic results. Third, we must build up industries in the mountainous areas. Fourth, we must strengthen our leadership over industrial work, and properly consolidate our enterprises. We must, in particular, properly consolidate our enterprises' leading groups and pay attention to selecting energetic "sensible persons" into the leading groups.

Huo Shilian said: To attain the magnificent goal, we must also build a good agricultural foundation. We must step up food production and strive to achieve self-sufficiency in food at an early date. Since 9 out of 10 years in Shanxi are plagued by drought and since soil erosion in Shanxi is serious, we must carry out a comprehensive plan to harness our soil, water and woodlands, especially soil. While continuing to improve and develop the various forms of the responsibility system in agricultural production, we must step up agricultural research and the propagation of agricultural science and technology. We must make a great effort to diversify our economy and support the development of specialized and selected households so as to increase the peasants' income as quickly as possible.

Comrade Huo Shilian says: To ensure that these magnificent goals in economic construction are attained, we must, in accordance with the party Central Committee's plan, systematically restructure our economic system and our organizations, work energetically to build a civilization with socialist spirit, resolutely strike at those engaged in the serious crimes of undermining the socialist economy and the socialist system, and rectify the party's work style and consolidate the party organizations. Of these four tasks, the most important one is to consolidate the various leading groups and cadre contingents and to continue to rectify the party's work style. We must strive to attain a fundamental change for the better in these respects in the next 5 years. As long as we people of Shanxi heighten our spirit, work hard with one heart and one mind and make unrelenting efforts to improve ourselves under the party Central Committee's leadership, we certainly can accomplish the glorious task of quadrupling the total annual industrial and agricultural output within 20 years.

CSO: 4005/1323

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI SPEAKS AT CPC CONGRESS

OW051154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1309 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Ma Wenrui, delegate of Shaanxi Province to the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at a group discussion. He said: The program for struggle to be decided on at the 12th CPC National Congress will be an enrichment and development of the correct line implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We must study, propagate and implement this program well.

Ma Wenrui said: In order to fulfill the great tasks in the new period laid down at the 12th CPC National Congress, we must firmly grasp the four basic guarantees, of which the most crucial and decisive one is rectifying the party's styles and consolidating party organizations. He said: Although the outlook of party organizations at all levels in Shaanxi Province has undergone great changes in recent years, they are still far from meeting the requirements of the new tasks in the new period. Since 45 percent of the province's party members are new, and because of a general lack of party spirit, party discipline, and education in basic party knowledge among these new members, they represent quite a problem. The revolutionary spirit of a number of veteran party members is also waning. Many problems also exist in basic-level party organizations. All this shows that it is high time that we overhaul and consolidate our party organizations.

Our actions in this regard are as follows:

1. Conducting a widespread movement for Marxist reeducation inside the party like the one carried out during the Yanan rectification campaign. We will use the 12th CPC Congress' report and the new party Constitution as weapons to emphatically conduct education in four respects, namely, education in the ideological system of communism; education in the party's line, principle and policy; education in the party's fine traditions and workstyles; and education in basic knowledge about the party.
2. Continuing to make unremitting efforts to combat serious criminal activities in the economic field. Rampaging criminal activities in the economic field are closely related to the corruption and ideological impurity or even degeneration of some people within the party. We must realize the importance and protracted nature of this task in light of the anti-corruption struggle.

3. Doing a truly good job in organizing the leading groups. We must never relax our efforts but must thoroughly fulfill at all levels the task of purging the "three types of people" [followers in Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and company who wormed their way into high positions during the Cultural Revolution; people with strong factional ideas; and those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting during the Cultural Revolution]. Principal leading comrades at all levels must further enhance their understanding of this problem, strengthen their determination to resolve it. They must break away from outworn concepts and boldly promote those capable and virtuous middle-aged and young cadres who can open up new vista, to leading posts at all levels.

4. Upholding the party's democratic centralism and making sincere criticism and self-criticism. Responsible persons of party committees at all levels must play an exemplary role in correcting unhealthy practices in inner-party democratic life. In making frequent and sincere criticism and self-criticism, responsible persons of party committees must overcome their fear of hurting other people's feelings or of breaking up personal relations or relations of "peaceful coexistence" with other people. After an organization has been reorganized and streamlined, its responsible persons must properly integrate the collective leadership with individual responsibilities. It is necessary to do a good job in properly dividing the responsibilities between party and government organs, to strengthen and improve the party's leadership, and correct the old mistake of party committees trying to take over all administrative jobs while leaving its own work unattended.

In conclusion, Ma Wenrui said, if we enhance our revolutionary vigor, closely rally around the party Central Committee, unswervingly implement the line of the 12th CPC Congress, unite and work hard, we are sure to achieve our grand aims, and our great cause and undertakings will surely succeed and prosper.

CSO: 4005/1323

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO SPEAKS AT 12TH PARTY CONGRESS

HK110346 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, Wang Enmao, a deputy to the 12th Party Congress and first secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee, said at a panel meeting: Comrade Hu Yaobang put forward in his report the great task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction. As far as the whole country is concerned, we must integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the specific practice of our country and build a socialism with Chinese characteristics. In Xinjiang too, we must carry out socialist modernization in accordance with Xinjiang's specific conditions and characteristics. We must integrate the Central Committee's line, principles and policies and the progressive experiences of other fraternal provinces and municipalities with the specific conditions in Xinjiang, so as to be able to make a success of socialist modernization in Xinjiang.

Wang Enmao said: Xinjiang's greatest characteristic is that it is both a minority-nationality and a multi-nationality region. There are Uyghurs, Kazaks, Hans, Huis, Monggols, and other nationalities, more than 10 in all. To smoothly carry out socialist modernization, Xinjiang must implement the party's nationality policies and continually strengthen the unity of nationalities. There are now very good conditions for the unity of nationalities in Xinjiang, and a new situation has appeared. In the future, this unity will be still more consolidated and developed.

Xinjiang possesses very abundant resources and covers a vast area. It accounts for one-sixth of the total area of China. However, its population of all nationalities is rather small, representing only 1.3 percent of the national total. In carrying out exploitation and construction in such a vast place, apart from mainly relying on the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, relying on our own efforts and struggling amid difficulty, we must also have state support in finance, material and manpower. According to future socialist modernization development in Xinjiang, far from being transferred out of the region, manpower must be transferred into it from the interior of China.

In developing socialist modernization in Xinjiang, the Hans cannot do without the minority nationalities, and vice versa. This is completely correct.

Wang Enmao said: "The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps is a strong force for developing socialist modernization in the region and also for strengthening Xinjiang's stability and unity and defending and consolidating border defense. The corps scored great achievements in the past. It will undergo still greater development and achieve still greater successes in the future.

Wang Enmao pointed out: Conditions for developing socialist modernization in Xinjiang are very good. There are not only good conditions for developing agriculture, especially animal husbandry, there are also good conditions for developing industry. Xinjiang must bring into full play its superior features in economic construction. First, we must develop agriculture. Under the premise of achieving self-sufficiency in grain, with a slight surplus, we must vigorously develop industrial crops, mainly cotton, sugarbeets, cucurbit and fruit. Xinjiang should be turned into a base for cotton, sugarbeets, cucurbit and fruit. Xinjiang also enjoys the best or second-best conditions in the whole country for developing animal husbandry. We should speed up development in this respect, and turn the region into one of the country's best animal husbandry bases. Apart from solving the problems of meat and animal products in our region, we should also make contributions to the state.

In developing Xinjiang's agriculture and animal husbandry, apart from implementing the series of relevant policies laid down since the third plenary session, the most important thing is to solve the water problem. We must vigorously plant trees, sow more grass, and increase the vegetation area and the forest cover. In improving and maintaining the ecological balance, the agricultural divisions can reclaim land for cultivation to an appropriate degree, but they must do a good job in crop rotation of pasture and farmland. They should also carry out agricultural mechanization. Xinjiang [words indistinct] cannot do without agricultural mechanization.

In short, we should proceed from Xinjiang's realities, strengthen scientific work in agriculture and animal husbandry, and develop agriculture and animal husbandry in light of Xinjiang's specific conditions and characteristics.

Wang Enmao said: Xinjiang has very abundant resources for the energy industry. The area of its oil deposits accounts for one-sixth of the national total. Coal reserves are also quite rich. We must strive to build Xinjiang into one of the country's oil and coal bases by the year 2000. Apart from developing the energy industry, we must also develop light and textile industries using raw materials from agriculture and animal husbandry, and build Xinjiang into a base of cotton and woolen textiles and a rattan base.

Xinjiang's existing transport and communications capacity is very far from meeting the needs of economic construction. We must solve the communications and transport problem well.

Wang Enmao said: The key issue in speeding up socialist modernization in Xinjiang is to rectify and build the party organizations at all levels in accordance with the 12th Party Congress spirit, and turn them into strong cores leading socialist modernization in Xinjiang. He said: So long as we persistently integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the actual conditions, and implement the 12th Party Congress line, principles and policies in accordance with the actual conditions, our socialist modernization cause will be invincible and the great target for endeavor [word indistinct] forward by the party can certainly be attained.

CSO: 4005/1323

XINJIANG DELEGATES DISCUSS CPC CONSTITUTION

HK100821 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] In discussing the CPC Constitution, Xinjiang region's delegation to the 12th CPC Congress declared that they would devote greater efforts to the building of the party and would try their best to completely meet the requirements laid down in the party Constitution.

(Ma Mingliang), CPC Committee secretary of Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, has studied over and over again the new party Constitution in the last few days. He said: Building the party organizations at all levels into powerful fighting forces according to the requirements of the new CPC Constitution, and bringing up every party member to be a pioneer who has communist consciousness, wholeheartedly serves the people and conscientiously observes the party's discipline is the radical guarantee of the realization of the magnificent goals put forth at the 12th CPC Congress and the creation of the new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

(Tuohudi Abula), CPC Committee deputy secretary and prefectural commissioner of Aksu Prefecture who joined the party more than 30 years ago, held that the new party Constitution adopted at the 12th CPC Congress had put forth stricter requirements on party members, party cadres and party organizations at all levels. He said: This Constitution, which has fully reflected the will of the whole party, is a veritable political program for the proletarian vanguard. I will conscientiously study and propagandize the new party Constitution and take the lead in implementing it.

(?Yan Dongfang), deputy commander of the 29th Regiment of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, has been fighting on the first front of agricultural reclamation for the last 20-odd years. Today, he still preserves the true qualities of a Communist Party member. He was elected advanced worker, model worker and excellent Communist Party member and won honor many times. In these days since the opening of the 12th CPC Congress, he has studied the party Constitution over and over again. He realized that the party had set stricter demands on party members and entrusted him with heavier tasks. He said: Being the Chinese proletariat's vanguard fighters with communist consciousness, CPC members are always ordinary members of the laboring people. The interests of the party and the people dominate everything. And one's personal interests must be subordinated to the interests of the party and the people. Every party member should be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and is definitely not allowed to seek any personal gain and privilege.

(Dang Jin), CPC committee deputy secretary and acting chairman of Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, and (?Hailiqihan), member of the Standing Committee and deputy director of the organizational department of the Hami Prefectural CPC Committee, stated that they would conscientiously study and implement the party Constitution, act strictly according to the party Constitution and spontaneously fight through to the end for the cause of communism.

CSO: 4005/1323

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS XINJIANG DEPUTIES' DISCUSSIONS

HK050311 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Summary] According to XINJIANG RIBAO contributing correspondent (Li Shutong), since 2 September the Xinjiang delegation to the 12th Party Congress has been enthusiastically discussing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report. The members said: "The correct program and targets for endeavor stipulated by this congress will certainly be able to guide our country to making an all-round new breakthrough in the socialist modernization drive." They pledged: "We will resolutely respond to the Central Committee's call, and work with the people of nationalities throughout the country to bravely shoulder our great historic mission of revitalizing China."

Comrade Tomur Dawamat said: "Thinking back to the time when the 'gang of four' had just been smashed, our country then faced a multitude of difficulties and problems. Yet in just 6 years, and especially in the 4 years since the 3d plenary session, a political situation of stability and unity has appeared in the country. Economically, we are now over the most difficult period and have embarked on the healthy track of steady development. This victory was not easily won. It was gained by the Central Committee leading the people of the whole country to unite as one and clear away all difficulties.

"Now the Central Committee has put forward to the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country the tasks of endeavor for advancing on the year 2000. Thus we can see our brilliant future all the more clearly, and are filled with confidence in victory. The Central Committee has demanded that total industrial and agricultural output value in the country increase by 300 percent by the end of the century. The total value of industrial and agricultural production in Xinjiang is now about 8 billion yuan. After increasing by 300 percent, it will be 32 billion yuan. Our task is extremely heavy and arduous. We must go all-out and work hard to accomplish this target."

"Comrade Wang Zhen joined in the discussion with the Xinjiang deputies. In his speech, he urged the Xinjiang deputies to seriously study and discuss the 12th Party Congress documents and appreciate their spirit, and make a still greater success of work in Xinjiang."

CSO: 4005/1323

WANG ENMAO, YIN FATANG ON XINJIANG, XIZANG

OW050641 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Not long ago, station reporters visited the areas both south and north of Tianshan Mountain. Everywhere we went, we smelled the fragrance of melons and fruit and saw thriving herds of sheep and cattle and joyful people of various nationalities.

Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress, happily told the station reporters in an interview: The political and economic situation in Xinjiang is becoming better and better and steady development is being made in all fields. The good political situation is primarily shown by the following:

1. The relations among various nationalities have been further improved and here has been a further strengthened great unity, based on the four basic principles, among various nationalities, between army men and civilians and between the production and construction corps and local governments.
2. Party building has been strengthened, with a large number of advanced persons of various nationalities admitted into the party organization, many outstanding cadres of minority nationalities promoted to leading posts and the party's line, principles and policies firmly implemented.
3. The party's improved work style has led to improvement of the general mood of the society and a general improvement of public order in both urban and rural areas south and north of Tianshan Mountain.

The total industrial output value of the autonomous region this year has increased by 8.6 percent as compared with the corresponding period of 1981. The variety of industrial products has increased and industrial profits doubled that of last year's corresponding period. In agriculture, total summer grain output is expected to be an all-time high. Good results have been achieved in livestock breeding this year, following an increase in animal husbandry production in the past 4 consecutive years. The number of successfully bred young animals is expected to exceed 10 million this year, showing the best results since liberation.

Comrade Wang Enmao said with deep feeling: The people of various nationalities in Xinjiang have a profound feeling for the party and the socialist motherland. They and the people of Han Nationality have always been as dear to each other as members of one family and have formed a new type of socialist nationalities relations amid common struggles. With the joint efforts made by the people of various nationalities, Xinjiang has a boundlessly bright and good future.

In Lhasa Municipality at the foot of the Himalayas, the station reporters interviewed Comrade Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress.

He told the reporters with excitement: In the 2 years and more since we began to implement the directives issued by the central authorities on the work in Xizang, changes with far-reaching influence have taken place in Xizang. The task of solving the Tibetan people's food and clothing problem in 3 to 5 years, proposed by Comrade Hu Yaobang in 1980, has been completed ahead of schedule. In 1981, the per capita income of peasants and herdsmen in Xizang was an all-time high of 200 yuan. We may say that the present period is one of the best in Xizang since its peaceful liberation.

He firmly believes that the people of various nationalities in Xizang, united as one and working with one heart and one mind, will surely make still greater contributions to building a new socialist Xizang of unity, wealth and civilization.

CSO: 4005/1323

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG SPEAKS AT 12TH CONGRESS

HK120236 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee first secretary An Pingsheng stressed when discussing Comrade Hu Yaobang's report: We must do a good job in socialist construction in Yunnan in light of the province's characteristics as a multinational border province. An Pingsheng first spoke on the great significance of the 12th Party Congress. He said: I agree with this viewpoint: But for the Zunyi conference, there would have been no Seventh Party Congress; and there would be no 12th congress today but for the 3d plenary session. The seventh congress paved the way for finally defeating the Japanese aggressors, overthrowing the Chiang dynasty, liberating the whole country and establishing the PRC. The 12th congress is sure to guide the people of all nationalities of our country to accomplish the task of building a powerful socialist modern state by the end of the century. This is the inevitable trend of development of China's history. We will certainly encounter many difficulties on our onward advance, but no force in the world can stop us from continually advancing from victory to victory.

An Pingsheng said: Looking at Yunnan, in recent years we have tangibly succeeded in developing the economy, improving people's living standards, strengthening the unity of nationalities, and consolidating the border defenses year after year. The most fundamental reason for this is that we have carried out the series of Marxist principles and policies laid down by the Central Committee since the third plenary session. Two points are particularly important. First, we have destroyed relatively thoroughly the factional setup managed by the "gang of four" in Yunnan for many years, and reinstated 4,000 old cadres. Second, we have revived and developed the economy. Total value of industrial and agricultural output has risen by an average of 10.5 percent each year. Our economic returns are getting better and better. Without these two points, the political situation of stability and unity and the improvement of living standards and so on would have been impossible and unthinkable.

An Pingsheng stressed: Yunnan is a multinational border province. Only 1 of the province's 131 counties and districts is inhabited entirely by Hans. The others are all inhabited by a variety of nationalities. Summing up the

experiences of many years, the focal point is that we must always consider this characteristic when running political, economic, cultural, educational, science and technology, party building, propaganda and military affairs in Yunnan, in order to gain the predicted victory in our work. Otherwise, we are bound to get into trouble and even suffer heavy losses. The premise for building socialism in Yunnan is that each nationality lives harmoniously and peacefully with the others, and that they help each other and develop together.

An Pingsheng said: Viewing the future, the vast plan for the nation to quadruple total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century is completely feasible. Of course, the task will not be easily accomplished. Generally speaking, Yunnan is an area that awaits opening up. However, Yunnan has many superior natural conditions. At the same time there is quite a good foundation in the development of industry, agriculture, science and technology since the founding of the state. We must base our efforts on this reality, rely on the existing foundation, and bring into play our superior features in light of local conditions. The starting-point in all policies and measures is to mobilize the initiative of the province's 32 million people. If we can do this, we will have great prospects.

CSO: 4005/1323

YUNNAN CONGRESS DELEGATES DISCUSS SPEECHES

HK091425 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep [XINHUA Domestic Service]--During the discussion of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, the delegates from Yunnan Province were overwhelmed with excitement and confidence in looking forward to the magnificent strategic goals to be accomplished by the turn of the century.

The delegates pointed out that the strategic economic goal of increasing our country's GNP by 400 percent within the next 20 years which had been put forth in the report, was realizable. Delegate (Zhou Kui) said that viewing this from the circumstances in Kunming, we can see that although the base is weak, the latent power of the existing enterprises is considerable. In a preliminary survey, we have found that mainly by reorganizing the existing enterprises and carrying out technical reform, the total industrial and agricultural output of the city will be increased from 1.6 billion yuan in 1980 to more than 3.5 billion yuan by 1990, and to 7 billion yuan by 2000. He said that in order to realize this magnificent goal, the state is to concentrate funds to finance the key projects. This is a decision that takes the overall situation into consideration. We resolutely support this decision. At the same time, we must also pool and allocate in a unified way the funds needed for enforcing the technical reform in the existing enterprises. Only by further strengthening the guidance in planning will we be able to give further play to the initiative of the enterprises and thus speed up the technical reform.

(Liu Shusheng), delegate of Hui Nationality, said: The report pointed out that the present period was one of the golden historical periods since the founding of the PRC. This statement completely applies to the reality in Yunnan Province. Chairman Mao put forth long ago that we must develop year after year, production in the border regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities, lead the economy there to prosper year after year and improve the people's livelihood year after year. However, only in the last few years since the third plenary session has this plan been implemented. During the 5 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," the total industrial and agricultural output value of our province has increased by 10.5 percent every year. This was the highest growth recorded since the founding of the republic.

In 1979, in the whole province, there were 30 poor counties, where the distributed income per capita was below 50 yuan and the distributed grain per capita was below 300 jin. By the end of 1981, there were only two counties where the distributed income per capita was below 50 yuan, and there was only one county where the distributed grain per capita was below 300 jin. According to an investigation conducted by the provincial statistics bureau among 610 commune member households, the cash income per capita in the first half of this year increased by 19.7 yuan over the same period last year. This increase was by no means negligible.

The delegates held that the most fundamental reason attributing to such a good situation was that the party's central authorities had resolutely set to right things which had been thrown into disorder, restored the practical and realistic ideological line and laid down the guiding principles and policies which conformed with the reality in China. Otherwise, it would have been impossible to achieve such tremendous successes. They said: correct policies must be implemented by those who can uphold the correct policies. After the smashing of the "gang of four," Yunnan Province has resolutely cracked down on the factionalist setup of the "gang of four," reversed numerous wrong verdicts, false sentences and trumped-up charges, implemented the policies, readjusted the leading bodies in good time and, thus, earnestly ensured in terms of organizational measures the smooth implementation of the party's policies.

The delegates unanimously held that the victory was hard-won. In order to attain the new magnificent goals, we must make even greater efforts. Anyway, our goals are achievable under the correct leadership of the CPC central authorities.

(Deng Aleng), a delegate of Lisu Nationality from our country's border region, pointed out that the successes we had achieved in the last few years were solid results. He said: Even those people beyond the border admit that the policies of the CPC have been improved today, that the Chinese people's livelihood has been improved and that China is now hopeful. The masses of Lisu Nationality sincerely support the CPC central authorities. This time, when I came to attend the congress, many party members and people told me to bring a message to the party central authorities saying that the present policies were excellent. Everyone was contented with the policies and was determined to vigorously promote production and conscientiously defend the frontier. They just asked the party's central authorities to have trust in them.

CSO: 4005/1323

'HEBEI RIBAO' HAILS 12TH PARTY CONGRESS

HK131152 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Apply Communist Ideology in Studying the 12th CPC National Congress Documents Well--Enthusiastically Hailing the Victorious Convention of the 12th CPC National Congress"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress, which the whole party and the people throughout the country had long looked forward to, has been successfully convened. Party members and people of various nationalities who are fighting on various fronts in our province are greatly inspired by this. Joyfully, they extend their war greetings to the opening of this congress with their brilliant achievements scored in production and work. They firmly believe that through this congress, a new prospect will certainly be opened up in our socialist modernization construction and they wish the congress complete success.

The party's 12th National Congress is being convened at an important moment, after our party has successfully experienced another great turn in its history. It will sum up the experiences of the great historical turn in the 6 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, enrich and develop the party's line, principles and policies mapped out since the 3d plenary session, work out a new program for the building of a modern, powerful and highly-civilized democratic socialist country, and decide the lofty goal and strategic stress of development in the new historical period. It will mobilize the whole party and people of all nationalities throughout the country to be resolute in building our great motherland into one of the most advanced countries in the world by the end of the 20th century. This great strategic aim will certainly be a powerful force encouraging and inspiring the people in our province to advance victoriously. The new party Constitution, which will be adopted by this congress, is a new program for our party building in the new historical period. It will set stricter demands on party members in light of the requirements and characteristics of the new historical period so that the party's fighting power can be further strengthened and the party leadership can be adhered to and improved. The congress will elect new central leading organs and strengthen the cooperation between the old and new leading cadres so that the party's Central Committee can become a more

vigorous and militant headquarters. The convening of this congress, which is of great historical significance, will bring about further elimination of the negative consequences left over by the 10 years of internal disorder and open up a great new prospect for the construction of our socialist modernization. It will add an illustrious chapter to the history of our party.

At present, the most important task for party members, cadres and people in our province is to conscientiously study and implement the documents and guideline of the 12th congress. Party committees at various levels must take the study and propaganda of the 12th congress documents as a central task for propaganda work both at present and in the future. They must attach great importance to this, make good arrangements and do it well. While the congress is in progress, the responsible comrade in the CPC committees and various departments must not only set an example in study, but must also organize the cadres and masses to listen to broadcasts, read newspapers and carry out conscientious discussions on the important documents of the congress. At the same time, they must convey the spirit of the documents to all party members, cadres and masses of people step by step and in a planned way, so that it can be better implemented. The 12th congress documents are formulated under the guidance of communist ideology. Therefore, when we study them, we must also be guided by communist ideology so as to better understand the basic spirit of the congress and various important tasks and policies and principles put forth by it, and to achieve unity of ideology on the basis of the 12th congress spirit. We believe that through the study of the 12th congress documents, the communist consciousness of the broad masses of party members, and cadres in our province will be greatly raised. In their respective posts, being mobilized and organized by the 12th congress documents, the party members and cadres, with one heart and one mind, and full of vigor, will surely work harder to raise their work efficiency and make greater contributions to the opening up of a new prospect in socialist modernization construction.

In order to apply communist ideology in studying well the 12th congress documents, it is first necessary to firmly establish a belief, that is, the communist cause is sure to be victorious and the ideal communist society is sure to be realized. Although the complete realization of communism as a social system in our country will take a rather long time, communism is, first of all, a movement, which takes as its ultimate purpose the realization of communist society. Being a movement, communism has always been advancing in practice. The history of our party, which has developed from the original communist groups to a party in power, leading 1 billion people in building the socialist modernizations, is one showing that the communist movement has achieved successes step by step in our country. [phrase indistinct] cliques, the body of our party was seriously injured, over the past few years since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has fulfilled the arduous task of setting to right things which had been thrown into disorder in the guiding ideology and achieved great victories in the practical work on various fronts in this respect. Our work in various aspects

has been put onto the track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. At the same time, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought has been developed. Now our party has become more mature, more united and strong and more flourishing. This vividly shows that our party is capable of curing its wounds and that despite all difficulties and setbacks on the road of advance, communism which is an irresistible historical trend, will surely be realized in our country and the whole world. All viewpoints that regard communism as "nothing but a vague illusion" and hold that "communism has been tested in practice" are entirely wrong. On this question, all party members in our province must hold high the banner of communism with a clear-cut stand and work hard with full confidence to open up a new prospect for the construction of socialist modernization.

In order to apply communist ideology to study the 12th congress documents well, it is also necessary to encourage a spirit--the communist spirit. Historical experiences show that without communist ideology, there would be no socialism. This is true. The Communist Party is the vanguard of the proletariat. It must not only fight for the immediate interests and purpose of the working class and the laboring people, but also for their interests in the future. Socialist society is advancing forward toward communism, the purpose at a higher stage. This progress is being made not only for material increase, but also to constantly raise the people's communist consciousness. If the great task of building socialist spiritual civilization in the whole society under the guidance of communist ideology is overlooked, we will not be able to guarantee that our modernization construction will follow the correct socialist orientation. We will possibly lose faith in our ideal and purpose or even follow a wrong road. Therefore, being a Communist Party member, one must not limit one's thinking to the principle of distribution according to one's work. Instead, one must carry out socialism under the guidance of communist spirit and observe and deal with social problems by applying communist ideology. One must strive to be a man with revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline. If anyone joins the revolution only for the sake of being paid and remunerated, then he is not qualified to be a party member. While organizing and leading the study of the 12th congress documents, party organizations at various levels must train the party members by rotation through running various forms of study classes so as to raise the consciousness of the party members and cadres and help them establish a communist world outlook and understand how to be a qualified Communist Party member fighting for the communist cause throughout their lives.

Party members, cadres and masses of people in our province, let us unite and boost our spirits in our firm and persistent advance; let us hold high the banner of communism and enthusiastically plunge ourselves into the great practice of building socialist modernization and striving for new successes for our great cause!

CSO: 4005/1323

GUANGXI'S QIN YINGJI ON NATIONALITIES WORK

HK110251 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, Qin Yingji, a deputy of the 12th CPC National Congress and secretary of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee, has given his views on the portion of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report dealing with the party's nationalities policy. He said: The Guangxi Regional CPC Committee has regarded the cultivation and promotion of nationality cadres as a strategic task. Apart from attaching importance to selecting and promoting them, we have also stressed cultivating and raising their standards. For instance, we assign them tasks, provide specific help for them, and let them shoulder grassroots leadership responsibilities. We have also set up special college and school courses for training nationality cadres, to improve their theoretical level and practical work ability, and so on.

CSO: 4005/1323

GUANGXI DEPUTY TO PARTY CONGRESS SPEAKS

HK130336 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, in a panel meeting discussing Hu Yaobang's report, Zhou Guangchun, deputy to the 12th CPC National Congress and vice governor of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, said that Guangxi will seriously implement the policy of opening to the outside world and continue to promote foreign trade and economic cooperation. He pointed out that the prospects in this field in Guangxi are broad and wide.

In his speech, Zhou Guangchun continued that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Guangxi had made positive efforts to promote foreign trade and economic exchanges with other countries. Wide contacts have been made with people of the economic circles in Japan, France, Denmark, Canada, Italy, Hong Kong and Macao. Over the past 3 years, the turnover of foreign trade in Guangxi has been increasing at an average rate of 10 percent each year. Meanwhile, the amount of foreign capital invested in the province has also been rising year after year. The amount of foreign funds utilized in the first half of 1982 exceeded the total sum of the previous 2 years. He said: by the authority of the State Council, since 1982 Guangxi has had the right to handle foreign trade by itself and has been granted more rights in approving economic cooperation with foreign countries. In the past, all joint ventures exceeding \$U.S.1 million had to be submitted to the departments concerned of the central authorities for approval. Now, the Guangxi regional government has the power to approve any projects amounting to \$U.S.3 million investment. This will surely help in promoting economic cooperation with foreign countries.

He said: In stressing a self-reliant stand, Hu Yaobang's report also calls for utilizing, as far as possible, more available foreign funds for China's construction and actively importing advanced technologies suited to China's national conditions.

Zhou Guangchun noted: Guangxi is rich in water resources, nonferrous metal and building materials. In mainly relying on capital and equipment of our own in exploiting such resources, we will actively make use of foreign funds and import more advanced technologies suited to our regional conditions. He said:

We will also import some advanced technologies and equipment to carry out technological transformations for part of the 3,000 government-run factories and mining enterprises in our region. Stress will be placed on transformations in light industry, textile mills and the foodstuff industry by means of cooperation with foreign countries. He also said: Guangxi is abundant in industrial crops and local special products. Things such as sugarcane, aniseed, mangosteen, ginkgo and pineapple have long been known to the world. We would like to cooperate with foreign investors in making the above-mentioned goods into highly finished products as well as in their processing and packing.

CSO: 4005/1323

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG TALKS ON LOCAL SITUATION

HK110249 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, Qiao Xiaoguang, a deputy to the 12th National Congress and first secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report are programmatic documents for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. They are of great practical and far-reaching historical significance.

Guangxi has a poor industrial foundation. In order to achieve the national target of increasing the total value of industrial and agricultural output by 300 percent within 20 years, Guangxi must strive for a 350-percent increase in industrial output value, so as to narrow the gap between itself and fraternal provinces, municipalities and regions.

Qiao Xiaoguang said: Guangxi's population now accounts for 3.5 percent of the national total. The total annual value of its agriculture accounts for 3 percent of the national total. Our agriculture occupies a middling position in the nation as a whole. In industry, however, we are only a few places from the bottom of the list. This shows that the gap between ourselves and others lies in our industrial backwardness. Our small financial income is the result of our [word indistinct] of industry. To develop Guangxi rapidly, we must lay stress on developing industry, otherwise, our total output value cannot rise and our natural advantages cannot be brought into play.

He said: In order to accomplish the strategic target of quadrupling total industrial and agricultural output value within 20 years, the most fundamental thing is to mobilize the initiative of the central authorities, the localities, the department, enterprises and laborers. In raising capital, apart from having the state providing as many more as possible key construction projects needed by the state in Guangxi, the most important thing is to rely on the masses, rely on our own efforts and struggle amid difficulties.

We must do a good job in technical improvement in the existing enterprises. We must promote multi-level processing and comprehensive utilization of agricultural and sideline products and raise their economic value. We must also adopt

the method of having the masses become shareholders by investing capital and labor, to develop all kinds of enterprises and service trades.

He said: Guangxi is close to Hong Kong and Macao. There are several hundred thousand overseas Chinese living abroad. We have gained some experience in using foreign investment in recent years. In the future we can use foreign investment in various channels and forms.

Qiao Xiaoguang also said: We must vigorously step up cooperation with progressive provinces and municipalities. Guangxi has a tradition in this respect. Many enterprises were moved here from Shanghai in the past. Now we are cooperating with Jiangsu. In the future we must continue to further develop this kind of cooperative relationship.

CSO: 4005/1323

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI URGES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW110923 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1627 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--During a discussion of documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, Li Xuezhi, a delegate to the congress and first secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, said: It is entirely possible for Ningxia to quadruple its total annual industrial and agricultural output value before the end of this century if it persists in proceeding from reality, pays attention to handling well the relationship between partial interests and overall interests and between present interests and long-range interests, takes advantage of the superior features of the localities and strives to tap potentials.

Li Xuezhi said: In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out the objective of "quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production while steadily working for more and better economic results" by the end of this century. This objective completely conforms to China's reality and can certainly be accomplished if the people throughout the country work hard.

Li Xuezhi said: In order to quadruple its output, Ningxia must proceed from the realities in the minority nationality areas and handle well the following relations:

1. It must handle well the relationship between self-reliance and state assistance. Because of some historic reasons, Ningxia cannot change its backwardness in a short time and state assistance is still indispensable. Nevertheless, we should base ourselves on self-reliance and hard struggle.
2. It must handle well the relationship between making full use of existing production conditions and building large and medium-sized projects. Large projects built by the state will play a very important role in improving the economic situation in this region. We should firmly guarantee the completion of large and medium-sized projects arranged for under the state plan. However, we must pay attention to existing production conditions and bring into play our present production capability.

3. It must handle well the relationship between economic results and development speed. Without good economic results, there can be no real development. Without a certain development speed, it is impossible to achieve good economic results. Economic results in our region have been very poor. We should work particularly hard to make rapid development while achieving more and better economic results.

4. It must handle well the relationship between the development of science and technology and that of production. Ningxia is backward in science and culture. We should be willing to spend money for intellectual development, strengthen education and scientific research and attach importance to training qualified personnel in order to create conditions for rapid economic development.

Li Xuezhi said: It will be harder for Ningxia than for other provinces and regions to quadruple the total value of industrial and agricultural output in the 20 years from 1981 to the end of the century. We should redouble our efforts and work hard. We should thoroughly publicize the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and mobilize the broad masses of party members, cadres and people to keep the objective in mind, take action immediately, work as one, diligently and in a down-to-earth way and overcome difficulties. We should turn our hidden potentials into practical conditions for economic development, bring about a rapid improvement of the situation in the minority nationality areas and contribute to the creation of a new situation to accomplish the modernization program.

CSO: 4005/1323

XIZANG DELEGATES TAKE PART IN CONGRESS ELECTIONS

HK140702 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA News Agency report, together with the deputies from other areas of the country, 14 delegates, who are party members of various nationalities in Xizang region to the 12th CPC National Congress took part on 10-11 September in the elections of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Yangling Duojie, secretary of the regional CPC committee, woke up particularly early on the 2 days. In a new Zang Nationality costume and riding boots, he walked into the election halls in high spirits. He picked up the red ballot and carefully read through the names of the candidates, and could not help becoming very excited. On the namelist of candidates, there were both veteran proletarian revolutionaries and a large number of fine young and middle-aged comrades. He was pleased and cast his vote. He told a reporter that this election has fully manifested the party's spirit of democracy. He said: I must elect fine personnel to leadership posts who can lead the people of various nationalities in creating a new situation in building the four modernizations. Duojie Caidan, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC committee and first secretary of Lhasa Municipal CPC Committee, pointed out to the reporter: the establishment of the Central Advisory Commission is a great beginning in the history of our party. Names of such veteran proletarian revolutionaries as Comrade Deng Xiaoping were found on the namelist of candidates of the Central Advisory Commission. They have all rendered outstanding service to the party and have made contributions to the revolution. With their help and example in training new hands, our party will definitely become stronger and more prosperous. Guo Xilan, secretary of the regional CPC committee, told the reporter: This election has fully realized the desire of the whole party and people throughout the country. On the one hand, there were veteran officials at the helm, and on the other hand, the new emerging force was strengthened, including individual comrades who have made mistakes. This is a good act which warms the hearts of the people. (Ciren Baimu), a female delegate and secretary of the Qiongjie County CPC Committee, was excited and told the reporter: Our country is a multi-national country. The population of minority nationalities accounts for 6.2 percent of the country's total population. Among the new members of the CPC Central Committee, there are 31 minority nationality members, accounting for 8.9 percent. This has fully

manifested the party's concern toward the minority nationalities. She also said: As a female delegate, I am very glad that 44 women comrades have been elected to the three central commissions. (Ting Ge), Standing Committee member of the regional CPC committee and responsible comrade of the Xizang Academy of Social Sciences, is an elderly Zang Nationality intellectual and one of the scrutineers of this election. He said: The promotion of revolutionary, young, professional and specialized personnel to the cadres' contingent is a principle which was formulated by the CPC Central Committee a long time ago. This election has fully manifested this principle. There are 59 professional technicians among the members of the newly elected CPC Central Committee, accounting for 17 percent. This has never been seen in history before. As an elderly intellectual, I am greatly gratified.

The Xizang deputies returned to their own seats after the election. The general remark made by the deputies was that the election had enjoyed popular confidence.

CSO: 4005/1323

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG STRESSES NATIONALITY UNITY

HK120331 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, Yin Fatang, a deputy to the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee, said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's report put it well in mentioning developing the relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among the nationalities as an important content of building socialist democracy. In our multinational country, the unity, equality and common prosperity of nationalities indeed constitutes a major issue related to the fate of the country.

In light of work experiences in Xizang, Comrade Yin Fatang held: It is extremely important to pay attention to the following four issues in promoting nationalities work:

1. Establish a new-style relationship between nationalities, that is, a relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance. China has over 50 nationalities. Every one of them has made contributions to the development and prosperity of the Chinese nation and is continuing to do so. Whether large or small, the nationalities should unite and cooperate on the basis of patriotism and the four basic principles and strive together to build socialism.
2. It is necessary to establish the proletarian view of nationalities. At present there are certain comrades who pose as liberators or as representatives of nationality interests. They have all forgotten that they are Communist Party members. We are Communist Party members whose aim is to liberate the whole of mankind. The full realization of minority-nationality interests cannot be separated from the whole interests of the entire Chinese nation and from the interests of the great majority of members of the nationality. We must genuinely establish the proletarian view of nationality.
3. Seriously implement the party's nationality policies. Our party has done a lot of pioneering in solving the nationalities issue. The Central Committee has also made a series of major decisions on this issue since the third plenary session. The Central Committee's important 1980 instructions on work in Xizang form the basis of our work. The practice of implementing these

instructions over the past 2 years and more has brought about notable changes in all fields in Xizang. Continuing to implement these instructions in the future will greatly stimulate the further development of all aspects of construction in Xizang.

4. Xizang has basically completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in guiding ideology for nationalities work. The task in the next stage is to strengthen the unity of people of all nationalities and work together to build a united, rich and civilized new socialist Xizang.

Yin Fatang stressed: Xizang must also vigorously promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization and grasp spiritual and material civilization, with the former stimulating the latter and also ensuring the correct development orientation of the latter. Religion is a special problem in Xizang. We must on the one hand resolutely implement the party's policy on freedom of religious belief, and on the other carry out education in culture and science and propaganda in atheism. These are two aspects of the same problem, and neither aspect must be overemphasized at the expense of the other.

Yin Fatang expressed his belief that under the correct leadership of the Central Committee, China's socialist nationality relations would certainly improve further, nationality work would be done still better, and the task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization would certainly be completed.

Redi, a deputy to the 12th CPC National Congress and secretary of the regional CPC committee, said: In order to turn the party's line, principles and policies into the spontaneous actions of the people of all nationalities, it is essential to train large numbers of nationality cadres. He said: Xizang has scored notable success in cultivating and promoting nationality cadres in recent years. Large numbers of nationality cadres have matured rapidly and become a backbone force on all fronts. The region now has 29,400 nationality cadres, nearly 60 percent of its total number of cadres. Nationality cadres account for over one-half the leading cadres at the autonomous region level. Nationality cadres are the principal party and government responsible comrades of the region's five prefectures and one municipality. All the heads of the 75 counties are nationality cadres, as are 80 percent of the county CPC committee secretaries. These nationality cadres seriously carry out the party's principles and policies and keep in close touch with the masses. They have played a major role in building a united, rich and civilized new socialist Xizang.

In order to help the nationality cadres enhance their cultural level and their professional knowledge, the regional CPC committee has formulated a plan for training them by rotation. This plan is now being implemented. We are confident that this nationality cadre force can be built well and can gradually be made more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

CSO: 4005/1323

CPC CONGRESS DELEGATE YIN FATANG ON NATIONALITIES

OW110642 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0828 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--Yin Fatang, a delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, said: In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang regards the development of relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among various nationalities as an important part of socialist democracy. He is right. In this multinational country, unity, equality and coprosperity among various nationalities are indeed important issues concerning the destiny of the country.

With the experience of working in Xizang, Yin Fatang holds that in order to do good work among nationalities, we must pay great attention to the following four points:

1. We must establish new relations among various nationalities--namely, the relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance. There are more than 50 nationalities in China. Regardless of the size of their population, all of them have contributed to the development and prosperity of the Chinese nation and they are still doing so. All nationalities should share the same duties and do their best for the great family of the motherland. At the same time, they should enjoy the same and equal rights. All nationalities, regardless of the size of their population, should unite and cooperate in building socialism on the basis of patriotism and the four basic principles. In economy and culture at present, we should particularly emphasize that advanced nationalities should help relatively backward nationalities. At the same time, we want to point out that backward nationalities should learn from advanced nationalities, gradually narrow the difference between them and eliminate the factual inequality step by step.

2. We should assume a proletarian attitude toward nationalities. At present, there are still some comrades who regard themselves as "liberators." There are also some comrades who regard themselves as the representatives of "national interests." They have forgotten that they are communists. We

communists should take the emancipation of all mankind as our duty. When we take good care of the interests of a minority nationality, we should not violate the overall interests of the Chinese nation, nor should we violate the interests of the majority of people of that minority nationality. We should organize the broad masses of party members to study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao on nationalities work, to study a series of documents and directives on nationalities work issued by the party Central Committee and to truly assume a proletarian attitude toward nationalities.

3. We should seriously implement the party's policies concerning the nationalities. Our party has adopted many creative measures to solve nationalities problems. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has made a series of important decisions on nationalities problems. The important directives on the work in Xizang issued by the party Central Committee in 1980 are the basis for our work. The implementation of those directives in the past 2 years and more has brought about obvious changes in various fields in Xizang. The continued implementation of those directives of the party Central committee henceforth will surely and greatly promote the development in various fields in Xizang.

4. We have basically eliminated the confusion in the guiding ideology for nationalities work in Xizang. Our next task is to strengthen the unity among the people of various nationalities and make joint efforts to build a new, united, rich, civilized socialist Xizang. At a recent regional conference on rural and pastoral work, we set a struggle objective of "making small improvement in 3 years, medium improvement in 5 years and major improvement in 10 years" and studied how to achieve the objective. We should follow the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress to formulate Xizang's struggle objective for the next 20 years in light of reality and thus do our share in accomplishing the magnificent national strategic objective.

Yin Fatang emphatically pointed out: Xizang should also pay great attention to establishing socialist ethics. It should establish socialist ethics and promote material development at the same time, use the former to promote the latter and ensure a correct orientation for the latter. Religion is a special issue in Xizang. On the one hand, we should resolutely implement the party's policy concerning freedom of religious belief. On the other hand, we should carry out cultural and scientific education and publicize atheism. We should overlook neither of the two aspects of the issue.

Yin Fatang believes that under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, China surely can further improve its socialist relations among various nationalities, do still better in nationalities work and accomplish all tasks to create a new situation for undertaking the socialist modernization program in an all-around way.

CSO: 4005/1323

NEI MONGGOL DELEGATE SPEAKS ON 12TH CONGRESS SPIRIT

SK100827 Hohhot Nei Monggol Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, at a group discussion, Bu He, delegate of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region to the 12th CPC National Congress and deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, expressed his opinion that the people of various nationalities in the region should advance toward new and higher goals under the inspiration of the spirit of 12th CPC National Congress.

Bu He stated: To bring about a prosperous economy in minority populated areas, efforts should be made to earnestly implement the party's principles and policies concerned. Bearing in mind the actual situation of their own locality and nationality, areas should adopt measures suitable to their local conditions to develop production. In implementing the economic principles set forth by the CPC Central Committee in regard to taking forestry and livestock undertakings as main tasks and developing a diversified economy, the region has scored rapid progress in rebuilding and developing the economy and reached or topped previous peaks in industrial, agricultural and livestock output value as well as in the output of major sideline products. The region scored a 102-yuan and 137-yuan increase respectively in its 1981 per capita income among peasants and herdsmen over the 1978 figures. He said that, under the inspiration of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region will advance toward new and higher goals.

CSO: 4005/1323

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ON PROBLEMS OF PEASANTS

OW062355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--Zhou Hui, delegate of the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, said at a group discussion of the congress that, in the new historical period for creating a new situation in all fields for socialist modernization and quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production, it is necessary to continue to do a good job in solving the problems of the 800 million peasants.

He feels that first it is necessary to make great efforts to insure that the production responsibility system--with the "Shuang Bao" [7175 0545 fixing output quotas based on household and each household maintaining everything produced on the land assigned to it after paying taxes and contributing its share to the accumulation and public welfare funds] as the principal form--is workable and will be continuously improved and perfected. He said that this represents a major reform in the management of agricultural production and, as a matter of fact, a major reform in the relations of production as well. In this area there still remains much to be done. It is particularly necessary for leading cadres to carry out investigation and study and to solve problems in the production teams one by one, just as we did in the land reform and agricultural cooperative periods. We must really act in response to the call made by Comrade Hu Yaobang: "In no case should any rash changes be made against the will of the masses; still less should there be any backtracking."

Zhou Hui said: Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. If agriculture fails to develop, it would be impossible to attain the goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. Therefore, all other sectors of the economy should take the interests of agriculture into consideration, especially in regard to solving energy, transportation and commodity circulation problems for the rural areas, in order to continue to enliven the rural economy and bring about a speedy development in the commodity production of the rural areas. Cities should offer more services to rural areas and give more assistance to rural people. This is even more important for us in the frontier region.

Continuing, Zhou Hui pointed out that, in the drive for modernization, to arm the 800 peasants with modern science and technology will be an important as well as a difficult task. We will not attain modernization if we make no efforts to raise the science and technology level and cultural level of the 800 million peasants. It is, therefore, necessary to vigorously popularize science and technology among the peasants. During his recent inspection in Nei Monggol, Comrade Hu Yaobang called for making science and technology common, popular and applicable. This is a very important instruction. We will study how to implement it. Middle and primary schools should also energetically carry out vocational education.

He also noted the need to strengthen ideological and political work in the rural areas and to persist in educating the peasants in communist ideology. This education should be carried out as the most important task in building socialist spiritual civilization. When the ideological consciousness and the civilization will of the 800 million peasants are raised, we will see a definite turn for the better in the social practice.

Zhou Hui said that a review of history will show that every victory or failure of China's revolution and construction had a lot to do with whether or not the problems of the peasants were solved correctly. In the period of new democratic revolution, we experienced many twists and turns. It was not until Chairman Mao paid attention to the problems of the peasants that the democratic revolution was guided onto the correct path through encircling the cities from the countryside and eventually ended in victory. We have encountered the same problems again during the period of socialist revolution and construction. Because of the influence of "left" mistakes that lasted for a relatively long period of time, the development of China's agriculture was hampered. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, things have been set to rights and the correct line, principles and policies have been formulated. As a result, there has come forth a tremendous force.

Zhou Hui said excitedly: Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report: "Never have the broad masses of peasants been so happy as they are today." This sentence has fully expressed the situation in the rural areas, and even the whole situation, and has fully reflected the feelings of the peasants and the herdsmen, and even the feelings of all other people. Zhou Hui said: As far as Nei Monggol is concerned, the peasants and herdsmen really feel good. I have worked in Nei Monggol for 4 full years now. When I first arrived, the herdsmen had no milk tea, and had only very little parched millet and meat. Now milk tea is no longer a problem, and there is plenty of parched millet and meat. The peasants also have plenty of food grain. At least six--and sometimes seven, or even eight--households out of ten have surplus food grain today. This year, many peasants were still selling surplus grain in the spring. This is something we have never seen before. A survey shows that, compared with 1978, the average per capita income of herdsmen and peasants

in Nei Monggol in 1981 increased by 137 and 102 yuan, respectively. Animal husbandry has also developed this year. The total number of livestock has set a new record. We also had a good crop of summer grain. A bumper autumn crop can be ensured if there is a frost-free period for another 2 weeks. Although some areas have been stricken by natural disasters, the situation this year is generally better than last year. Why is the situation so good? The most fundamental reason is because of the good lines, principles and policies that have been implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

CSO: 4005/1323

HENAN'S LIU JIE ON MODERNIZATION REQUIREMENTS

HK100807 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Liu Jie, delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, said at a group discussion of the congress that after bringing order out of chaos, we have achieved a deeper understanding of the law of building of socialism and have started to take a socialist road with Chinese characteristics. In order to comprehensively open up new prospects for the building of our socialist modernization, we must further emancipate our minds and be bold in carrying out reforms.

Liu Jie said: With regard to agriculture, we have broken away from conventional practices, proceeded from the actual level and needs of the development of productive forces, conformed with the demands of the masses and carried out many types of production responsibility systems, with the system of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies as the core. Great changes in our rural areas show that this is the only way which conforms to our national conditions and that this is the only way to quicken the pace of developing our socialist agriculture. With regard to industry, finance, trade, science and culture, we have also carried out reforms to varying degrees and have produced some results. We have drawn great inspiration from this. In order to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century--the objective of struggle put forward by the party Central Committee--we must not proceed from the present situation in working out accounts, but should fully reckon that there are great potentials in all fields.

Liu Jie noted: Some of our current reforms are just preliminary reforms. It goes without saying that further reforms in industry, finance and trade remain to be carried out. Moreover, many agricultural links remain to be urgently reformed. With the rises in our rural labor productivity and in the marketability of our agricultural and sideline products, surplus labor and funds have emerged in our rural areas; specialized households and key households have emerged in large numbers; economically integrated units with varied management styles and of all sizes have sprung up like mushrooms as the times

require; and our peasants' need for studying and applying science and technology is becoming increasingly urgent. However, our current rural economic systems, including production departments, purchasing and sales departments, credit departments, scientific and technological departments and public services, are cut apart and do not meet the needs of the development of productive forces. The broad masses of the peasants are currently seeking a new form to comprehensively organize rural production and economic life. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang predicted in his report, in the not too distant future, we will certainly have a diversified and more perfected cooperative economy which is advantageous to developing superior points in a manner appropriate to local conditions and which is also advantageous to adopting advanced production measures on a large scale. Therefore, we still have a lot of hard work to be completed. We must proceed from reality and be bold in our practices and in carrying out reforms.

Liu Jie said: Our industrial potentials are greater than our agricultural potentials. Over the past few years, we have carried out some reforms and gained some good experiences. For example, we recently conducted experiments at some collective enterprises and restored past practices, namely, the practice of assuming sole responsibility for one's profits or losses, the practice of having floating wages and the practice of carrying out democratic management. As a result, some enterprises have quickly turned deficits into profits. Some of our enterprises of ownership by the whole people have done a very poor job of increasing economic returns. Why is it that we cannot popularize among enterprises of ownership by the whole people those effective methods adopted by collective enterprises? In short, many legal but irrational and rational but illegal practices in all fields must be reformed. We must be good at finding and summing up good practical experiences, concentrate and uphold good practical experiences, exploit potentials in all fields and mobilize positive factors in all fields. By doing so, we can surely realize the objective of struggle put forward at the 12th National Party Congress and open up new prospects for the building of our socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/1323

LIU JIE ADDRESSES CONGRESS GROUP

HK091401 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep--The Central People's Broadcasting Station--Our party has been propagandizing communism since the day of its founding, and the communist ideology and practice have long existed in our real life, Liu Jie, Henan Provincial CPC Committee first secretary, said in the group discussion at the 12th CPC National Congress. In taking Zhao Chune of the province as an example, he said, of a worker in a coal yard, she thinks nothing of hardships in her work, always shows concern about others and wholeheartedly serves the people. This is exactly the communist spirit. For us, it is also an occasion of communist practice to launch the drive of learning from Zhao Chune throughout the province.

CSO: 4005/1323

VETERAN CADRES IN HENAN HAIL 12TH CPC CONGRESS

HK030722 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Summary] According to a HENAN RIBAO report, on the eve of the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress, some veteran Communist Party members, Red Army veterans and veteran cadres of the provincial party committee recalled with great emotion the great victories scored on various fronts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They placed fervent hope in the 12th CPC National Congress. They were full of confidence in the realization of the great goals in the new period. They were determined to develop the communist spirit and make new contributions toward modernization in the remaining years of their lives.

"Comrade Su Sunbin, a veteran cadre who started participating in the 1929 revolution and deputy director of the provincial public safety bureau, said that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, leftist mistakes over the past several years have been taken care of. The Marxist ideological line, political line and organizational line have been reestablished. The historical task of turning chaos into order where guiding ideology is concerned has been accomplished. Great victories have been achieved in various fields of endeavor. The 12th CPC National Congress will make a triumphant summary of this great historical turning point and define the party's great goals and fighting tasks in the new period, so that our party can assume a new appearance and draw on its great militant strength, leading the people of the whole country to create a new and impressive situation in modernization. This is exactly the fervent hope of the whole party, the entire army and the people of all nationalities in the country."

Gao Shuguan, who acted as a guard for the Zunyi meeting and for the 7th CPC National Congress, recalled the history of the party. He said that "The 12th CPC National Congress is being called after our party has accomplished the historical task of turning chaos into order. Like the Zunyi meeting and the 7th CPC National Congress, this congress will be a meeting of great historical significance."

Liu Shaonan, an adviser to the provincial supply and marketing cooperative, said that "revolutionaries of the older generation and elite young party members have participated in the 12th CPC National Congress. This shows that

our party has no lack of successors and is thriving. It is believed that after the election at the 12th CPC National Congress, the leadership of the party Central Committee will be further strengthened, further unified and more active and alive. The great goal of modernization can surely be achieved. I resolve to study well the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. While acting as a good adviser, I will study memoirs as well as devote the rest of my life to the party's great cause."

On the evening of 30 August, 21 retired cadres living in 2 rest homes for cadres directly supported by the province mostly listened to the radio and television programs on the preparatory meeting of the 12th CPC National Congress. With great emotion, veteran cadres (Liu Yifeng), (Cheng Shitao) and (Liu Jiali), who joined the party during the first revolutionary civil war, said that "from the founding of the party to the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress, our party has undergone many setbacks and scored one great victory after another. Every victory has been achieved after hard and remarkable fighting by the people of the whole country led by the party. After a historical summing-up of the events since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party will take a big step forward in regard to the theory and the practice of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and will triumphantly lead the people of the whole country to accomplish various historical tasks in the new period."

Comrade Peng Hui, a retired cadre of the provincial military region and a Red Army veteran, said that "since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has advanced along the correct political line. Great victories have been achieved in various fields of endeavor. A very favorable situation has prevailed throughout the country. The convening of the 12th CPC National Congress at this time is definitely of great historical significance. I am over 70. But a Communist Party [member] always stays young mentally. I will always raise high the banner of communism and arouse my spirit in contributing more to the modernization of the motherland."

CSO: 4005/1323

SHANDONG OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PARTY MEMBER SPIRIT

SK100833 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] On the happy occasion of the successful convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade (Wang Zhisheng), head of the famous, nationwide railway guerrilla forces during the war of resistance against Japan and now Standing Committee member of the Zaozhung Municipal People's Congress, was interviewed by a reporter. He is the real person who goes by the name of (Wang Qiang) in the popular novel "The Railway Guerrilla Forces."

When the reporter came to his house for an interview, this veteran hero, who had gone through fire and water and strode the battlefields in those days, was watching the television program on the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress together with his family.

Over 70 years old, Comrade (Wang Zhisheng) still has a strong physique and is full of vigor. The convocation of the 12th CPC Congress filled him with joy, but also with all sorts of feelings. He said: Hu Yaobang's report urging efforts in educating the whole party and the whole people with communism is very important and this should be grasped as a major event. He added: Nowadays, some party members seek ease and comfort and refuse to hear hardships. Their aim in joining the party is not fighting for the communist cause but seeking undue advantages from the party and the people. What a terrible thing it is!

He reviewed the days when he joined the revolutionary ranks. In 1938, Japanese aggressors entered Zaozhuang. At the end of that year, Comrade (Wang Zhisheng) formed a railway guerrilla force in accordance with the party's instructions. In the following year, he honorably joined the party. When the reporter asked him why he joined the party, he said: The reason is just like the party entrance pledge--fighting to the end for the Chinese nation and for communism.

He continued: In those days, so long as one put on the red hat of the Communist Party, his life might be lost at any time. Living under a hail of bullets, how can we think of promotion to official status and making a fortune. In those days, no one who wanted to act as an official and make a fortune would take the communist road. The aim in joining the party was merely to fight for the fulfillment of communism. With such an ideal, difficulties, no matter how hard they are, do not scare us. With such an ideal, we will be ready to endure hardship, suffer losses and sacrifice our personal interests.

SHANDONG DELEGATE VOICES AT PANEL DISCUSSION

SK081300 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Su Yiran, delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, said in a panel discussion: We should fully arouse the whole party to lead the masses to conduct the extremely hard and difficult task in a down-to-earth manner in order to implement the grand target of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, as set forth in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report. What is most important, we should carry forward the revolutionary spirit of climbing up Tai Mountain, initiated by Comrade Hu Yaobang, under the guidance of the correct line of the party.

Su Yiran said: What mental attitude should comrades of the whole party adopt in approaching the fighting goal in the coming 20 years? That is a matter of great importance. At present, the main ideological trend in our party is good as a whole, but some of the comrades lag behind in their understanding, which does not suit the demands under the new situation. A few of our party members and cadres are not vigorous enough, lack enthusiasm and are afraid to deal with anything. In order to correct this erroneous attitude, we should firmly attend to the education of communist ideology as a central link and inspire the revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm to concentrate our ideology and energy on the fighting goal of the four modernizations.

Su Yiran said: What does the spirit of climbing up Tai Mountain mean? As far as I understand: 1) we should foster communist lofty goals; 2) we should have indomitable willpower and resolution; 3) we should go forward step by step in a down-to-earth manner; and 4) we should mobilize the whole party and the people to work together with one heart.

Su Yiran continued: The party's correct leadership is the basic guarantee for implementation of the grand target. We have a strong and powerful leading core of the CPC Central Committee and a correct line. Generally speaking, party organizations at all levels are good and the prestige of the party is being restored and improved. Provided the whole party works hard and holds high the communist banner to mobilize hundreds of thousands of the masses, we will reach the top of Tai Mountain by climbing up the 18 winding stairways.

SHANDONG DELEGATES ON TASKS FOR NEXT DECADES

OW081131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Report by XINHUA reporters Li Shangdao and Jia Jianzhou]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--Shandong Province's delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress have drawn strength from the congress and enhanced their confidence. They are determined to brace up, take up heavy, historic responsibility and stride toward the grand goal of socialist modernization along with the people throughout the province.

Su Yiran, secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee and governor of the province, said: This congress has set forth an encouraging grand objective as well as practical strategic measures for achieving it. As far as the situation in Shandong is concerned, the province needs to achieve an average annual increase of about 6 percent in industrial and agricultural production in the first decade and an average annual increase of about 8.5 percent in the second in order to quadruple its gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. To this end, it is necessary to mobilize all people at various levels and in various trades as well as all units to hold animated discussions so as to define their own objectives of struggle and to take action to achieve them.

Is it possible to achieve this grand objective? The delegates held animated discussions. They held that there are many favorable conditions for them to do. It is entirely possible to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production provided we follow the correct course charted by the congress and the strategic measures, principles and policies formulated by it. In the light of the actual situation, delegates analyzed the following favorable conditions in several aspects:

We have correct leadership of the party Central Committee. The delegates said: The party Central Committee now is a united, harmonious leading collective, a strong core capable of having complicated situations well in hand. With this party Central Committee leading us forward, we can certainly advance from victory to victory.

The masses of people have a pioneering spirit. The delegates pointed out at group discussions: the cause before us is a cause of the masses in their tens of millions. The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism and a revolutionary pioneering spirit. As long as we trust and rely on the masses, pool their wisdom and lead them forward, we can bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Zhou Zhenxing, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and first secretary of the Qingdao Municipal Party Committee, said: To arouse enthusiasm of the masses, we must do the following: 1. It is necessary to conduct extensive communist education in order to strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters of the country. 2. It is necessary to study policies, improve our systems and management and to free the masses from any fetters by encouraging and rewarding them spiritually and materially. 3. It is necessary to persist in the work method of getting the opinions of the masses and referring them back to the masses and to vigorously popularize advanced experiences. 4. We must show real concern for the difficulties of the masses and be willing servants of the people.

We have accumulated valuable experiences over a long period. Through practice and by groping our way in the 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC, we have accumulated valuable experiences, both positive and negative. We have now found a socialist road with Chinese characteristics. As long as we follow this road and continue to study new situations and solve new problems, we can successfully carry out the fighting tasks assigned by this congress.

We now have a fairly good material foundation, Liu Yong, chairman of the provincial planning commission, said: Shandong Province has fairly favorable natural conditions, its mineral resources are relatively complete and it is comparatively rich in agricultural resources. It also has fairly convenient communications and abounds in manpower resources. The province now has a fairly solid material and technical foundation for industrial and agricultural production. The task to achieve the grand objective for the next 2 decades is arduous, but it can be carried out through effort.

CSO: 4005/1323

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING AT CONGRESS PANEL DISCUSSION

OW041232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1543 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--Speaking at a panel discussion meeting, Bai Rubing, Shandong provincial delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress, said: New prospects will certainly appear in all aspects of the socialist modernization program if we uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and display a heroic spirit in climbing the Taishan Mountain.

Bai Rubing said: We fully support Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report which follow the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, correctly and comprehensively summarize our party's historical experience--especially the fresh experience gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and lay down our party's goal of struggle, program of action and principles and policies for the remainder of this century.

Bai Rubing said: Taking a look at the practical situation in Shandong Province, we will notice profound and tremendous changes on all fronts after implementing the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has achieved political stability and unity and has taken three large economic strides in 3 years. Compared with 1978, the total 1981 income from agriculture and the diversified economy rose by 52.8 and 87 percent respectively, and the peasants' 1981 per capita income derived from the collective reached 125.50 yuan. Especially noteworthy is the fact that in the four prefectures in northwestern Shandong, peasants' 1981 per capita income from the collective was three times the 1978 figure thanks to special efforts in readjusting the agricultural structure and production relations which resulted in sharp increases in production. The province's total industrial output value rose by 18 percent in those 3 years and reached 33.5 billion yuan in 1981.

Bai Rubing said: In implementing the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, I personally feel that the most important thing is to have a correct guiding ideology, adhere to the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, be bold in tackling past problems in order to bring order out of chaos and consciously draw lessons from positive and

negative experiences. This will cultivate enthusiasm in work and good prospects will then appear. To uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, we started with the leadership. In the past the provincial CPC committee and I were influenced by the "left" mistakes and problems appeared here and there in our work. However, we have made earnest self-criticism, assumed the responsibility involved and formally notified the higher and lower organs, thereby achieving unity in the understanding of the organs at all levels throughout the province.

He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have upheld the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and concentrated our efforts on doing the following five things in view of the actual conditions: 1) conscientiously carry out the exposure, criticism and investigation of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, demolish the "gang of four's" factional setup, draw a distinction between major issues of right and wrong, straighten out the problems left over from the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the "left" deviationist errors in the past, reverse and redress frameups and false and wrong cases and implement the party's policies; 2) persist in keeping in line with the central authorities politically; 3) resolutely rectify subjectivism, the practice of giving arbitrary orders and other erroneous things in economic work, strive to introduce into the economic structure reasonable readjustments suited to the local conditions and encourage the localities to exploit their own advantages by developing their strong points and discarding their weak points; 4) overcome egalitarianism and the tendency for "everyone to share food from the same big pot" and implement the policies and responsibility system that arouse the masses' enthusiasm and promote the development of the productive forces. At present 99.6 percent of all accounting units in rural areas in Shandong are practicing different forums of production responsibility system; 5) head off interferences and resist evil trends.

Bai Rubing said: In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang projected that the nation's total industrial and agricultural output value be quadrupled by the end of this century on the basis of ever-improving economic results. This grand goal of struggle reflects the aspirations of the party, the army and the people and conforms to the fundamental interests of the people throughout the nation. The party organizations at all levels in Shandong will lead the people throughout the province in working hard to reach this grand goal. This grand goal can be reached, but it demands arduous efforts. A great deal of work must be done. I think the most important things to do are: 1) Uphold the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, study the new situation, solve new problems and sum up new experiences. 2) Devote great efforts to developing the spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. 3) Reform leadership organs without delay and assign competent people to the cores of leadership at all levels to consolidate them.

In conclusion, Bai Rubing said: We will advance from victory to victory in pursuing our cause as long as we display the revolutionary spirit of defying hardships and pressing ahead courageously.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS MEETING TO STUDY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

SK110709 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee held a Standing Committee meeting on 9 September to study, to a further extent, the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and to make preliminary arrangements for party organizations at all levels throughout the province to study and publicize the congress documents and to implement the congress guidelines.

During study and discussions, comrades attending the meeting held views identical to that expressed in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report on creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization as a fighting program for building a modern, strong socialist country with a high level of culture and democracy. Holding high the banner of socialism, the report has set forth strategic goals, emphases and steps and a series of principles and policies for fulfilling our country's economic development by the end of the century and has defined a political guarantee for adhering to the socialist system and for carrying out the modernization drive. This report has been endorsed at the 12th CPC National Congress and will be the basis for all party work in the days to come. A new Constitution for strengthening the party's construction program under the new historical conditions has also been adopted at the 12th CPC National Congress and has come into force immediately. This is a matter of prime importance for the party and the whole country. The report and the party Constitution are brilliant Marxist documents. We must take communist ideas as our guidance in studying and using the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and turning the congress guidelines into action in an effort to create a new situation of socialist modernization in Heilongjiang Province.

During their study, participants analyzed our province's favorable conditions for socialist construction and said with confidence that the grand goal set forth in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report on quadrupling the country's annual industrial and agricultural output has a good scientific basis and is in accord with the actual situation in the country as well as in our province. So long as the people in our province go into action, closely follow the party Central Committee's arrangements, unite our thinking with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, enhance our sense of responsibility of being

masters of the country, give full play to superiorities, tap potential and work in a down-to-earth manner, we will certainly attain our goal. During the study, participants were unanimous in the view that the speeches by Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun at the plenary meeting of the 12th CPC National Congress are full of sincere words and earnest wishes and very moving.

The Standing Committee meeting heard a report by the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and made arrangements for studying and publicizing documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and for implementing the congress guidelines.

The Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee held on 9 September also issued a decision stating that the provincial CPC committee will hold an enlarged plenary session after 1 October. It urged all localities and departments concerned to immediately devise plans for studying, publicizing and implementing the congress guidelines throughout the province and for achieving a fundamental improvement in the financial and economic situation in 5 years. The meeting called on all localities and pertinent departments to put forward plans and programs in order to make good preparations for the enlarged plenary session of the provincial CPC committee.

CSO: 4005/1323

HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR SUPPORTS HU YAOBANG REPORT

OW121944 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1803 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--In a group discussion, Chen Lei, a delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Heilongjiang, said: As seen from the conditions in Heilongjiang we are absolutely sure of realizing the general goal for economic construction in China set by the National Party Congress.

Chen Lei said: In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the general objective of China's economic construction for the two decades from 1981 until the end of this century is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. Can we achieve the goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in Heilongjiang? As seen from the practice in the province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our answer is affirmative. We are confident and sure of achieving this goal.

We must realize that we have favorable economic conditions in our province to realize this goal, as can be seen from the following:

1. We have rich natural resources. We are imbued with excellent objective conditions for developing either agriculture or industry. We have a vast area of arable land and an excellent potential in raising the per-unit yield. There are large tracts of reclaimable wasteland in the Sanjiang Plain with a total area of millions of mu. Conditions are also good for developing a diversified economy, especially for developing animal husbandry and forestry.
2. Conditions are excellent for developing industrial and agricultural production. We have the natural resources, the market and the manpower for the development of industrial and agricultural production including more than 200,000 scientists and technicians. The potential of further expanding the existing 14,000 industrial enterprises is great.
3. After 3 years of economic readjustments, we have changed the economic structure, achieved a balance in all sectors of the economy and laid a good foundation for the next mass campaign in production.

4. We have vigorous support from the state. The state has listed all the key projects--particularly those in the development of the coal, power and energy industries and the project of producing 300,000 dun of ethylene a year--as important items in its long-range plan.

5. Remarkable results have been obtained in streamlining the enterprises. The political work and the responsibility systems have been strengthened. We are now paying full attention to improving economic results.

6. We have made use of foreign investments to promote foreign trade and develop local economy.

CSO: 4005/1323

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATES ON ECONOMY, PARTY STYLE

OW101221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1157 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--Delegates of Heilongjiang Province attending the 12th CPC National Congress are full of confidence in their province's ability to fulfill the various tasks put forth at the congress. They are determined to be the ones fighting in the van in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

They feel that the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has been one of the best for Heilongjiang Province since the day new China was founded. During the past 3 years, the average annual output value of the province's agriculture was 10.45 billion yuan (including that of the commune- and brigade-run industries), or 32 percent more than the annual average of the previous 3 years. The average annual output of grain has reached 27.8 billion jin, a 11.7-percent increase as compared with the annual increase of the previous 3 years. The total industrial output value (based on the constant price of 1970) reached 22.74 billion yuan in 1981, 14 percent more than the figure for 1978. Judging from the favorable conditions in the province, the delegates feel that Heilongjiang will be able to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in the 20 years between 1981 and the end of this century.

Wang Yusheng, member of the Standing Committee and head of the rural work department of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, noted that Heilongjiang Province, which is 50 percent mountains, 10 percent grasslands, 10 percent water, and 30 percent farmland, is rich in natural resources and cast in area with a relatively small population. It is equipped to develop agricultural and sideline production. As a matter of fact, it has already become one of the principal bases for commodity grain in China.

The delegates hold that the exposition on socialist spiritual civilization made by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report is a major contribution to the Marxist theory of scientific socialism. Li Jianbai, provincial CPC committee secretary, said that to build socialist spiritual civilization, we must strive to develop education and science and pay attention to education in communist ideology.

Chen Yuanzhi, member of the Standing Committee and head of the propaganda department of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, called for a conscientious effort to summarize past experiences and lessons in conducting education in communist ideology. He said that it is necessary to do the following: 1) distinguish and handle the relations between carrying out propaganda and education in communist ideology and implementing the policies for the current phase of socialism in order to avoid onesidedness well; 2) combine the efforts to give publicity to the general objective of communism with the efforts to accomplish the current fighting tasks stressing the need for everyone to do a good job in their specific work; 3) when propagating communist ideology and carrying forward communist morality, take the people's actual thinking into consideration and make different demands on party members and the masses; 4) do well in conducting a systematic education among the cadres and masses in the basic principles of Marxism and the principles of communism; 5) vigorously discover and give publicity to the advanced and typical examples; 6) make a good effort to organize contingents of theoretical and propaganda workers.

The delegates are of the opinion that it is completely possible to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style within the next 5 years as urged by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report. Wang Fei, member of the Standing Committee and head of the organization department of the provincial CPC committee, said that as long as we pay serious attention to party consolidation and improving party leadership, we will be able to bring about a turn for the better in party style and ensure the achievement of the magnificent goal of economic construction. Since party consolidation was started on a trial basis in some selected units in 1979, the number of units involved in the province has reached 258 party committees and 5,947 general party branches. Facts prove that where party consolidation has been carried out, party members are doing better in playing the exemplary vanguard role, the problem of unhealthy party style in the leading bodies has been solved with better results, the prestige of party organizations has been raised and closer relations have evolved between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses. In all these units, party consolidation has been carried out with ideological education as the key link.

CSO: 4005/1323

HEILONGJIANG'S CHEN JIANFEI ON QUADRUPLING PROVINCE OUTPUT

SK090902 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Chen Jianfei, a delegate from our province to the party's 12th congress, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor, said in panel discussions that it is entirely possible for our province to quadrupling its industrial output.

First, for example, take the speed of growth. The province's 1981 industrial output was valued at 24.5 billion yuan. Quadrupling this is 98 billion yuan. To achieve this goal in 20 years calls for an annual growth rate of 7.24 percent. Our province's industrial output increased at an average rate of 11.2 percent in the past 30 years despite the catastrophic great leap forward and the impact of the 10-year internal turmoil. It is certain that our industry could have developed more quickly if the great leap forward and internal turmoil had not taken place. During the period of the First 5-Year Plan, the average annual growth rate was 15.7 percent. Between 1963 and 1965, the average growth rate was 18.8 percent. We have accumulated both good and bad experience from the practice of 30 years or so and have drawn on many patterns of economic construction. The implementation of the guidelines of the 12th National Congress will certainly be able to ensure an annual growth rate of 7.2 percent or higher.

Second, judging from the conditions of natural resources, our province is endowed with rich natural resources which provide favorable conditions for speeding up economic development. Our province has proven coal reserves totaling more than 60 billion tons. Coal output increased from 4.9 million tons in 1950 to 42.44 million tons in 1980, an eightfold increase. Reserves of nonferrous metal are also remarkable. The province's reserves of cotton rank second in the country and its gold reserves occupy an important position in the national gold reserves. We have just made a start in exploiting these reserves and should accelerate the pace of exploitation in the future. Our province produces half of the country's petroleum. There is a bright prospect for multipurpose use of petroleum products. The ethylene plant with a capacity of 300,000 tons, now under construction, will turn out 580,000 tons of plastics, chemical fibers and industrial chemicals when it goes into production. These chemicals, after being processed, can yield an output

value equal to the current output value of the Daqing oilfield. Forestry production also has bright prospects. Although the forests are subject to planned lumbering, there are still great prospects if we make multipurpose use of forests. At present, the rate of multipurpose use of timber is only 20 percent or so of what is cut. There is great potential for increasing the rate of multipurpose use and developing a timber processing industry. There are vast grasslands which account for one-tenth of the province's total area. Cattle and sheep production can be developed on a large scale and leather and wool output will provide adequate raw materials for the development of the light and textile industries. Our province is also favored in sugar beets and flax production. In the past 3 years, sugar output increased from 160,000 tons to 380,000 tons. There is also great potential for developing the grain, oil-bearing crops and food processing industry, the construction materials, paper and chemical industries.

Third, the material foundation of enterprises. After 30 years of construction, our province now has fixed assets worth over 20 billion yuan. The machine-building, metallurgical, petrochemical, light and textile industries all have a rather solid material and technical foundation. We must rely mainly on the existing material foundation to quadruple our production. At present, economic efficiency in industrial production is not high. If we can catch up with the advanced domestic level in economic efficiency, quadrupling our industrial output will be readily achieved.

Fourth, our technical strength. The province now has over 100,000 engineers and technical personnel. Fruitful results are achieved annually in hundreds of scientific and technical research projects. Translating these scientific and technical achievements into productive forces will make it possible to greatly push forward the province's industrial development. In the future, we must further implement the policy toward intellectuals, bring into full play their role and combine scientific research with production to accelerate our province's industrial production.

Of course, it is not an easy task to quadruple production in 20 years. It requires arduous efforts. Provided people throughout the province work hard, implement the guidelines and of the party's 12th congress in earnest, enhance their sense of being masters, exploit our strong points, vigorously tap potentials and do work in a down-to-earth manner, this goal can certainly be achieved.

CSO: 4005/1323

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATE ON PARTY WORK STYLE

SK091000 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] HEILONGJIANG RIBAO on 7 September carried a XINHUA report that our province's delegate Chen Junsheng, at a panel discussion of the 12th CPC National Congress cited facts to explain that a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style will certainly be achieved in 5 years.

The report stated: Can a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style be achieved in the next 5 years as demanded in Comrade Hu Yaobang's work report? To this question, Chen Junsheng, delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, explained with facts at a panel discussion that, with the concerted efforts of the comrades of the whole party, this can totally be achieved. Chen Junsheng said: CPC organizations at all levels in Heilongjiang have begun to rectify party work style over the past 2 years and have achieved initial results. At a provincial meeting to exchange experiences in party work style rectification held last month, the provincial CPC committee commended 247 advanced units which scored remarkable achievements in party work style rectification. Among these units, some originally had had many problems which aroused a lot of complaints among the masses. They brought about great changes after rectification. Sunwu County began a party work style rectification campaign last year. Beginning with themselves, county leading persons resolutely achieved five 100 percents--returning 100 percent of the public funds they used for wining and dining; vacating 100 percent of the houses more than those they were entitled to have; returning 100 percent of the public property they seized; depriving 100 percent of their children whom they illegally promoted of the title of cadre; and canceling the urban residence registrations of 100 percent of their children, relatives and friends whom they transferred from rural areas to cities without permission. County leading persons' acts produced repercussions in the entire county. The masses of party members and cadres rose one after another to follow their examples, thus bringing about a change in the county's party work style and improving its social practices.

Chen Junsheng said: Facts have proved that as long as we carry forward the party's fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism to resolutely scrape away our dirt, party work style will be improved soon.

In line with facts, Chen Junsheng analyzed the foundations for fundamental improvement of party work style in 5 years. He said:

1. The present CPC Central Committee is wise and correct. It has made a firm determination and has adopted effective measures to rectify party work style.
2. The new party Constitution to be approved at this congress makes explicit stipulations on party work style and sets strict demands on party members and party-member cadres. This is an important guarantee for the fundamental improvement of party work style.
3. In general, the main stream of our party's ranks is good. Fairly great improvement has been achieved in the past few years. Party work style in Heilongjiang and other areas of the country continues to improve. This is the tendency. Following the implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, work style of our party organizations at all levels will surely become better and better.
4. The masses of party members and people have urgently demanded an improvement in party work style. Things in conformity with the desires of the party and the people will be done easily.
5. We already have experience in Yanan party work style rectification and experience in recent years in party work style improvement. This congress again lists party consolidation as an important task. With these, we surely will achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party work style in 5 years.

CSO: 4005/1323

HEILONGJIANG PROFESSOR INTERVIEWED ON HU SPEECH

SK060919 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Interview with a professor of Heilongjiang University's Economics Department by unidentified reporter on striving to increase the country's annual industrial and agricultural output value by 200 percent--recorded; time and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Professor (Xing), in a report delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang has set forth a fighting goal for our country's economic construction, stating that we must strive to increase the country's annual industrial and agricultural output value by 200 percent. Please comment on the realization of this general goal.

[Answer] The general fighting goal set forth at the 12th CPC National Congress by Comrade Hu Yaobang is very inspiring and magnificent. This grand goal not only displays a high level of revolutionary spirit but also a strict truth-seeking spirit. We have everything needed to achieve this grand goal through the efforts of all the people in China. Our achievements gained since the third plenary session have fully proved this.

[Question] Professor (Xing), what do you think of Heilongjiang Province's status and its role in achieving this fighting goal set forth for our country's economic construction?

[Answer] Heilongjiang Province is the country's important agricultural, forestry and energy producing base. Our province has historically vital importance in achieving this great strategic goal set forth for all large enterprises and establishments to attain. As we all know, our province has the country's largest oilfield--the Daqing oilfield--with oil output amounting to half of the country's total annual output. We also have the great northern wilderness--the country's largest agricultural production base with lots of production units--and a fairly large state-run farm products processing network, capable of turning out large amounts of marketable grain to the state. We have many large coal mines turning over several thousand million tons of coal annually to the state. We have the country's largest forest resources

and forestry production base, producing several thousand million cubic meters of timber annually for the state. This fully shows that Heilongjiang Province is capable of achieving the state target and realizing the central goal to be fulfilled by the end of this century. We are capable of making greater contributions. Over the past few years, our province has made great contributions to the state. We will make greater contributions in the days to come.

CSO: 4005/1323

LIAONING DELEGATE SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

SK110941 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, at a discussion meeting of Liaoning's delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress, (Sun Weiben), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out that consolidation of party organizations should begin with ideological education, which, he thought, is an important guarantee for party consolidation.

(Sun Weiben) said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping defined party consolidation as one of the tasks our party should attend to for some time to come. Comrade Hu Yaobang announced the decision on an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations, which will proceed by stages and by groups for a period of 3 years. This decision is totally correct and necessary and I resolutely support it.

(Sun Weiben) said: According to our investigations, among the party's grassroots organizations, about 10 percent in urban areas and about 20 percent in rural areas lack the necessary fighting capability. They must be consolidated. As far as the structure of the ranks of party members is concerned, more than 40 percent of the party members in Liaoning joined the party during the Cultural Revolution. Most of them are good. However, a considerable number of them are not qualified and fail to play their role as party members, because they were not strictly examined when they were recruited and did not receive sufficient ideological education and the education in the basic knowledge on the party before and after they joined the party. Even among those who joined the party before the Cultural Revolution, some have slackened their efforts to cultivate themselves with party spirit and have problems of various types. They have become unqualified or not completely qualified. Such a situation, which has impaired the party's prestige among the masses and weakened the fighting capability of party organizations, requires immediate change through party consolidation.

Concerning the problems existing among party organizations and members, (Sun Weiben) suggested efforts to attend to ideological education in five aspects:

1. Conduct education in communist lofty ideals to enable party members to understand that communism is by no means purely imaginary. On the contrary, it is a great movement spurring us to make a continuous advance. The establishment of communist society is an inexorable trend in social development.
2. Conduct education in the party's line, principles and policies to enable party members to resolutely foster the idea of showing political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee.
3. Conduct education in the party's propose to enable party members to foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. [as printed]
4. Conduct education in resisting the corrosive influence of the bourgeois ideology to enable party members to always be clear-headed and take the initiative in combating the inroads of the bourgeois ideology.
5. Conduct education in the party's fine tradition and party discipline to enable party members to take the initiative in reviving and carrying forward the party's three great work styles of integrating theory with practice, forging close ties with the masses and of conducting criticism and self-criticism, and to take the initiative in abiding by party discipline to improve the party's fighting capability and in resolutely struggling against all acts that violate law and discipline.

CSO: 4005/3123

LIAONING'S ZHANG TIEJUN DISCUSSES CLASS STRUGGLE

SK080411 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] According to LIAONING RIBAO, Zhang Tiejun, secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission under the provincial CPC committee, discussed the province's actual situation in the light of the guidelines of the CPC 12th National Congress. He said: The analysis made by the 12th National Congress on the situation of the class struggle and the policy adopted toward it are in full accord with objective reality. The actual situation in our province shows that the existing hostile elements of all hue have been deliberately engaged in sabotaging activities in the economic, political, ideological and cultural fields and in social life with a view to overthrowing the socialist system. As a result of the recent crackdown, criminal activities in the economic field have been alleviated somewhat.

But the struggle is still very sharp. Criminal activities such as murder, arson, robbery and rape are very much rampant in some localities. Class struggle in the political, ideological and cultural fields still exists. The recent reversal of verdicts on the principle smasher-and-grabber (Jing Decun) and other remnants of the "gang of four," reactionary underground publications that once appeared in the province, hand-copied pornographic books and periodicals and video tapes that have been circulated considerably widely are evidence of this.

Zhang Tiejun said: We must strengthen the socialist legal system, protect the people's legal rights and guarantee nationwide political stability and good social practices so that political and legal affairs work can truly serve socialist modernization in line with the principles adopted at the 12th CPC National Congress and ensure a smooth and triumphant achievement of the general tasks set forth at the 12th congress.

CSO: 4005/1323

LIAONING'S GUO FENG, OTHER DELEGATES SPEAK

OW052310 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Over the past 2 days, delegates from Liaoning Province attending the 12th CPC National Congress held meetings to discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report delivered on behalf of the CPC Central Committee. In their speeches, many delegates freely expressed their views on the great historical significance of the congress in the history of the party.

Delegate Guo Feng [first secretary of Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee] said: In his opening address, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has succinctly propounded the great historical significance of the congress and its far-reaching influence on future socialist construction. Comrade Hu Yaobang's report is a historical and programmatic document. Proceeding from China's realities, the report has practically put forward the strategic objectives, plans, priorities, principles and policies for socialist modernization in the new historical period. It has also appealed to the whole party and army and the people of all nationalities in China to work hard and create a new situation for socialist modernization in an all-round way.

Dwelling on the important significance of the 12th CPC National Congress, Guo Feng said: In the first place, the congress is a victorious summation of historical experiences. In terms of ideology, politics, organization, economy education, science, culture, military and party work, Comrade Hu Yaobang has scientifically and comprehensively summed up the rich experiences and signal victories scored in the great historical transformation of bringing order out of chaos since the overthrowing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The report will surely arm the whole party, greatly enhance the party's political and ideological levels, foster the consciousness of building socialism according to objective laws and lay the foundation for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization: Ideologically, politically and organizationally.

The congress was convened in the wake of fulfilling the arduous tasks of setting things right ideologically, scoring signal victories in setting things right in practical work on various fronts and realizing the great

historical transformation. The "12th Party Congress" has inherited, enriched and developed the line laid down at the [number indistinct] party congress." Historically, it is comparable to the "7th Party Congress." Since the "7th Party Congress" has brought about great victory for the democratic revolution, the "12th Party Congress" will surely guide the whole party and the entire people of China in winning great victory in all-round socialist construction.

In accordance with the provisions of the new party Constitution, new central leading organs are to be elected to facilitate cooperation of old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old. This is an important measure bearing on the success or failure, prosperity or decline of the party and the socialist cause. The new central leading organs will be leading collectives of unity and harmony. They will be able to overcome difficulties and obstacles and will become the strong nucleus controlling the complicated political situation. With this nucleus the party's leadership over socialist modernization will be strengthened.

In his speech, delegate Huang Oudong [chairman of Liaoning Provincial People's Congress] stress on realizing the grand goals of economic construction. He said: If the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production of Liaoning Province can be quadrupled by the end of this century, the province will then have an annual gross value between 200 to 220 billion yuan. To realize this strategic objective it is necessary for the province to follow the strategic priorities set forth by the party Central Committee and strive to solve problems in agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science.

Delegate Chen Puru [minister of railways] said: Railway transportation is an important link in promoting socialist economic construction. The Ministry of Railways is charged with important tasks. Presently, the situation of railway transportation is very good. The tasks of both railway passenger and freight transport have been overfulfilled. However, demands for transportation are still not satisfied and contradictions are salient. We must, therefore, redouble our efforts and earnestly carry out the tasks set forth by the party's "12th national congress." In the next 8 years, we must particularly accelerate railway construction by revamping the old railway lines and building new ones. Only thus can we meet the needs of the new situation in socialist modernization.

Delegate Li Dongye [minister of metallurgical industry] in the next 8 years ending in 1990, we must concentrate our energy in increasing the varieties of metallurgical products, raising product quality and reducing consumption, particularly the consumption of energy. According to the strategic priorities set forth in Hu Yaobang's report, the metallurgical department must concentrate capital construction resources in building the Baoshan Iron and Steel Company. Since the Baoshan Iron and Steel Company is China's biggest

single project in terms of investment the project must, therefore, be properly built and must not be allowed to fail. In consolidating the enterprises, priority must be given to revamping the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company particularly its 1.7 meter rolling mill. In technically transforming the old enterprises, priority should be given to the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. The Anshan Iron and Steel Company still leads the nation in terms of the number of varieties of products, product quality, output and the level of consumption. The Anshan Iron and Steel Company must be properly transformed because it has a direct bearing on the current overall production of the nation.

CSO: 4005/1323

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU, OTHERS ON CPC CONGRESS

OW041144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--In last few days, the delegates of Jilin Province attending the 12th CPC National Congress with the great trust and expectations placed in them by the 680,000 CPC members and the more than 22 million people in Jilin have seriously read and warmly discussed the relevant documents. Recalling the past and looking forward to the future, they pledge with full confidence to contribute their strength to creating a new situation in all fields for the socialist modernization.

At a group discussion, Qiang Xiaochu, a delegate and first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, spoke first.

He said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report fully express the aspirations of the party, the army and the people. Comrade Hu Yaobang's report has generalized and summarized the historical experience gained in the 6 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in a constructive way. It is a crystallization of the wisdom of the whole party. The guiding principles for China's development and the blueprint for creating a new situation in all fields presented in the report are not only applicable in the next 5 years, but also throughout the long period prior to the end of this century. They are of great historic significance.

Wang Daren, a delegate and secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, said: The congress, holding aloft the banner of communism, has presented the plan and blueprint for China to build socialism according to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. It makes us see the bright future and hope of the party's cause.

Zhang Gensheng, a delegate, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Jilin, listened to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report in spite of his illness and was deeply moved. He drafted his speech outline in the hospital and rushed to attend the discussion meeting held at the quarters of the Jilin delegation.

He said: The period since the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, is indeed one of the best periods since the founding of the People's Republic of China. In this period, we have brought about a great historic change. We are determined to proceed from the actual situation in Jilin Province, continue to advance and open a new prospect in accordance with the demands set by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report.

The Jilin provincial delegation attending the "12th CPC National Congress" consists of 25 delegates and 3 alternate delegates, with Qiang Xiaochu as its head, Wang Daren as its deputy head, and Zhang Fengqi as its secretary general.

CSO: 4005/1323

'HONG KONG STANDARD' DISCUSSES DENG 'RETIREMENT'

HK140303 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 14 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Mr Deng Planning an Active 'Retirement'"]

[Text] For a man who has announced his retirement almost as often as Frank Sinatra, China's strongman Deng Xiaoping seems to be planning a remarkably busy time for himself in the next few years.

He has with considerable success packed the Politburo with men who think the way he does about the way forward for China.

But there is no sign yet that the old warrior is going to sit back and leave them to it.

The explanation for this curiosity may lie in the fact that Mr Deng's victory over the last week has been considerable, but flawed.

Mao's chosen heir, Hua Guofeng, continues to demonstrate that what goes up quickly tends to travel in the reverse direction at the same velocity.

But there is still an abdurate core of what we must now call "leftist opposition." The old soldiers, veterans of the Long March and the war of liberation, were expected to fade away. They didn't.

Stranded by the receding tide of history, ex-chairman Hua hasn't completely faded away (he's still a member--among 200 others--of the party's Central Committee). He has, however, been deprived of the last left-over morsel from the Maoist feast. Even his post as a junior vice chairman was abolished last week in the new Constitution, in what a BBC correspondent described as "a politically unnecessary humiliation."

As expected, Mr Deng's protege, Hu Yaobang, has been re-elected to the job of general secretary of the party, which, now that the chairmanship has been abolished, is the party's most senior post.

And--also as expected--Mr Deng has emulated the coy heroine of a trollope novel who finally succumbs to the blandishments of her suitor with a maidenly show of reluctance.

It's hard to say why Mr Deng decided to play "hard to get." But for all his coy protestations, he has retained considerably more than a toehold on power.

Not only has he retained his job as chairman of the Military Affairs Commission--in effect, commander-in-chief of the armed forces--but he is virtually certain to be the chairman of the newly established Central Advisory Commission, a sort of council of elders.

The newcomers to the Politburo look overwhelmingly to be supporters either of Mr Deng or his protege, Hu Yaobang. It is unlikely that any of these "new boys" will ever be accused of making "leftist" errors or obstructing current political and economic reforms.

The same cannot be said, however, of the old generals who have refused to fade away.

These oldsters are not bound to Mr Deng. They are bound to each other--and to China's recent past--by memories of shared danger, suffering and triumph.

Some of them undoubtedly favour the more rigorous, fervent, austere, super-collectivised communism of the "great leap" and Yenan periods.

Despite this, however, they have mostly kept their jobs on the Standing Committee of the Politburo, and occupy three of the four vice chairmanships of the Military Affairs Commission.

They may in future represent the chief opposition to Mr Deng's liberalising economic reforms and foreign policy.

A dip into the archives reveals that the Maoists of 15 years ago complained frequently and bitterly about "diehard capitalist traitors, nationalist remnants, unreformed landlords and other bad elements," who were regarded in the late 1960s as the last remaining threat to Mao's rule.

We may in the future hear similar complaints about the last remaining threat to Mr Deng's rule: a bunch of diehard generals who refuse to fade away.

CSO: 4000/187

CAREER OF NEW CPC CC MEMBER QIAN YONGCHANG DISCUSSED

OW121131 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA)--Among the new faces in the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is the 49-year-old Vice-Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang.

A graduate of the Dalian Marine Shipping Institute in 1953, Qian Yongchang joined China's ocean-shipping fleet in the same year and later served as a captain for 14 years until 1974. Before he became vice-minister of communications earlier this year, he was the general manager of the China National Ocean Shipping Company.

In a XINHUA interview today, Qian Yongchang said, "An arduous task before us is to improve China's communications, a weak link in the national economy, in preparation for the vigorous economic development in the 1990s."

The Ministry of Communications plans to increase the number of deep-water berths from 143 at present to 200 in 1985 and to 300 in 1990, he disclosed. There will be a marked rise in the number of ocean-going freighters and the volume of goods they carry, shipping on the Yangtze, Pearl River, Huaihe River, Grand Canal and other inland rivers will be expanded greatly. More trunk high roads will be built and heavy-duty vehicles used.

Speaking of his election to the Central Committee, Qian Yongchang said history has pushed him and other younger cadres to leading posts. "We will strive to live up to the expectations of the party and people, carry on the cause pioneered by the revolutionaries of the older generation and develop the fine situation that has been brought about since the Third Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee," he said.

Peng Deqing, the 71-year-old former minister of communications, told XINHUA that Qian Yongchang is an outstanding cadre who is loyal to the party and supports the policies the party has pursued since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee.

"He is competent, works tirelessly and gets along well with his colleagues," Peng Deqing added.

The leading party members group of the ministry began to give Qian Yongchang step-by-step training a few years ago. In 1979, he was appointed manager of the Shanghai Ocean Shipping Company, an enterprise with more than 10,000 workers. There he led the staff and workers in improving management and, within half a year, reduced the company's ship repairing and fuel expenses by more than two million yuan.

Then he was appointed general manager of the China National Ocean Shipping Company based in Beijing and concurrently member of the ministry's leading party members group. At the third step, he was made vice-minister of communications. At each step, a veteran cadre was assigned to help him.

Qian Yongchang said he was deeply moved by the eagerness and sense of responsibility with which the veteran cadres have helped him.

CSO: 4000/188

EXPERT ELECTED TO CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OW131235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--Fifty-one year old Jiang Xinxiong, a newly elected alternate member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, is a senior engineer specializing in the manufacture of nuclear fuel. He is now vice-minister of nuclear industry.

As the head of a technological team in a nuclear fuel plant, he contributed to the production of China's first atom bomb that exploded in October 1964.

Jiang Xinxiong is now focussing his attention on China's first nuclear power plant the ministry has planned to build.

Son of a bank clerk, he graduated from the Department of Mechanical Engineering of Nankai University in 1952 and went to work in the Jixi Coal mining area in Heilongjiang. There he worked assiduously and so well that in 1954 he was given the honorable title of "advanced technician of Jixi City." He was admitted into the Communist Party in 1956.

Later, he was transferred to the nuclear fuel plant. Through diligent study, he soon acquired the expertise necessary for his new job.

During the "Cultural Revolution," when the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques incited workers to desert their jobs, Jiang Xinxiong persuaded his fellow workers and technicians to stay on, working around the clock to keep the production going.

Following the downfall of the "gang of four," Jiang Xinxiong became director of the nuclear fuel plant. He actively implemented the policies of the party and improved the management of the plant, increasing its production capacity by 50 percent.

After his election to the party Central Committee, Jiang Xinxiong said to XINHUA that he was only a screw in the machine. "Success depends on party leadership and the collective efforts of the workers and technicians," he emphasized.

CSO: 4000/188

'ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE' EXPLAINS VERSE QUOTED BY YE

HK070935 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1434 6 Sep 82 [as printed]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Background information: "A Phoenix chick sings sweeter than the older birds."

In his speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Vice Chairman Ye Jianying quoted a verse from Li Shangyin, a Tang Dynasty poet: "A Phoenix chick sings sweeter than the older birds." It means that latecomers surpass oldtimers, and the young will excel the old. This is a basic law of the development of history and the progress of society.

This verse was quoted from Li Shangyin's two "juejus" [a poem of four lines, each containing five or seven characters, with a strict tonal pattern and rhyme scheme], the full texts of which follow:

"A poem was composed at 10, trotting along on horseback, and being affected by the cold dust and dying candle light, a bitter feeling of separation aroused.

"The long hill trails were reddened by the Phoenix flowers,

"There a Phoenix chick sings sweeter than the older birds.

"Departed in the snowy winter, I arrived in spring,

"After innumerable hardships;

"Having pondered He Xun's verses all the time,

"Shen Dongyang found himself thinner than ever before."

When Li Shanyin was leaving Beijing for a new post, 10-year-old Han Wo, the son of his friend Han Zhan, improvised a poem for him. Being touched by the cold dust and the dying candle light, he wrote a moving poem to express his sad feelings. Li Shangyin praised Han Wo for his talent and agility in composing poems, saying that he was a promising "Phoenix chick" which sang sweeter than the "older birds."

Li Shangyin was an outstanding poet during China's Tang Dynasty. When he wrote this poem, he was already a well-known poet. However, he greatly appreciated and praised young poets who had just displayed their talents. At the end of this poem, he added the following notes: "Shen Dongyang once told He Xun: 'I often read your poems three times a day; still, I cannot fully realize the profound meanings they imply.' Although I am not as talented as Shen Dongyang, I find myself even thinner than he." Here, Han Wo was likened to He Xun, a poet in the southern dynasties who became famous in his childhood, and the author himself was likened to Shen Yue [another name for Shen Dongyang], who was not so famous as He Xun. This spirit of thinking highly of and encouraging the latecomers is a fine tradition of the Chinese nation.

CSO: 4000/188

WRITERS, ARTISTS ENCOURAGED BY CPC CONGRESS

OW081920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--Chinese writers and artists see a "bright future" in the blueprint the party's 12th National Congress has envisaged for China's socialist construction and say it is "encouraging" and "exciting."

At a forum co-sponsored by the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Chinese Writers Association today, writers and artists said they wished to contribute to building a socialist spiritual civilization and produce more and better works for the people.

Some 60 noted writers, dramatists, painters, musicians, dancers and film artists attended the forum, presided over by Xia Yan, vice-chairman of the federation.

Li Bozhao, a veteran dramatist, was a participant in the Long March in the mid-1930s and a deputy to the party's seventh congress in 1945. Recalling the party's growth through hardships and difficulties at the forum, she said, "communism is the greatest cause of mankind" and said she is confident in "still more magnificent prospects."

Supporting these comments, Wang Meng, a well-known writer, talked about his worries four years ago as "we were confronted with so many thorny problems."

However, he said, the party tried to restore its fine tradition of seeking truth from facts and has "steadily and effectively" solved a series of problems left over by history in a short period.

"Now I'm fully confident in the party and in our own strength, even though difficulties still exist," he said.

Zhang Quan, a soprano who studied in the United States 30 years ago, said she had undergone twists and turns after she returned. "But I was also tempered and gained confidence. Now I wish I had four hands and 48 hours a day so that I could do more," she said.

Noted Beijing opera artist Zhang Junqiu, a new party member, is now engaged in training young actors. He said he would train his students in such a way that they would become artists with both professional ability and political consciousness.

Veteran writer Ding Ling, who has been frustrated in adverse circumstances for decades, expressed at the forum her determination to write more works for the people. "I am now (?itching) like a silkworm spinning a cocoon and I'll keep on working until my last breath." She said she hoped Chinese writers further strengthen their unity, improve their writing style and enhance literary criticism.

Reviewing last year's film script writing, Su Shuyang, scenarist of the Beijing Film Studio, said the Chinese film industry is on verge of greater development. He pledged to go deeper into reality and write more and better works.

Writer Chen Dengke spoke of the changes in the rural areas of his native province of Anhui after the implementation of the job responsibility system. He invited all present to visit his home province, saying he is sure that the peasants are well off enough to provide free accomodations and meals for their guests of writers and artists.

CSO: 4000/188

CPC DELEGATES ON POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

OW071320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--Delegates to the 12th party congress have stressed the importance of a correct policy towards intellectuals for China's socialist construction.

They welcomed Chairman Hu Yaobang's report, which calls for strengthening party work among the workers, peasants and intellectuals and giving full play to the role of intellectuals.

Qin Lisheng, advisor to the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who worked with many leading Chinese scientists in the past decades, said it is the responsibility of leading departments and party organizations to "create conditions and help the scientists concentrate their efforts and do their best for the country's modernization."

Whether they are known or unknown, old or young, party members or not party members, scientists should be respected by the party and the people and their opinions should be heard, Qin Lisheng said.

He said leading cadres should help and encourage scientists politically, attend to their needs and see to it that they have the necessary equipment and material for research work, and explain the reasons if these are not immediately available.

This is what the academy of sciences has strived to do and hopes to do still better, he said.

China has five million regularly trained scientists and technicians, and a much bigger number of self-taught technicians.

Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee, said nearly one-third of the province's 400,000 government workers have specialized skills. Around one-fifth of them are aged 26-35, one-third, 36-45 and another one-third 46-55.

"We place our hope on these capable young and middle-aged cadres who are coming forward in large numbers," he said.

Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the Gansu Provincial Party Committee, pointed out that the party's policy since 1978 has created "the necessary material and other conditions for the development of competent personnel."

Lu Dingyi, who was in charge of party propaganda work for many years, recalled the role played by intellectuals in different periods of the Chinese revolution. Revolutionary intellectuals were pioneers in disseminating Marxism in China and were among the founders of the Communist Party. After the defeat of the revolution in 1927, intellectuals who kept in close contact with workers and peasants were among those who carried on and organized the soviet areas.

When new China was founded, the majority of the intellectuals, including the best known writers and scientists, stayed in the country to serve the people's republic. This was because in the old semi-feudal and semi-colonial China, the overwhelming majority of the intellectuals, though varying in political and ideological inclinations, were patriotic. This was also because the Chinese Communist Party established a broad united front embracing the intellectuals as well.

History shows that when a correct policy is carried out towards the intellectuals, the revolution would advance; otherwise, it would suffer setbacks, Lu Dingyi said.

"Now that we have summed up the historical experience and drawn up a correct policy towards the intellectuals, we will surely win new victories," he said.

CSO: 4000/188

EDUCATORS AT CONGRESS DISCUSS TRAINING MORE PEOPLE

OW061325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--Chinese educators attending the on-going 12th party congress said they will improve their work, train more personnel and thus help achieve the objective set by the party Central Committee, that is, to quadruple the gross annual value of China's industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century.

Speaking during panel discussions, Zhang Chengxian, secretary of the leading party group of the Education Ministry, said that party Chairman Hu Yaobang listed education as one of the strategic priorities in China's socialist economic construction. This has greatly encouraged Chinese educational workers and increased their sense of responsibility, he said.

He said China now has 205 million students in schools and colleges. If they are well educated, they would help modernize the country.

Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee held in December 1978, major successes have been won in setting things to right on the educational as well as the other fronts.

China's educational work has a solid foundation for further development, he said. In the past 32 years, China has trained nine million professional personnel of various kinds, who have become an important force in socialist construction.

Zhang Chengxian emphasized that in order to meet the needs of economic development, it is necessary to reform the educational system to make it conform to China's conditions. "We should not copy foreign ways mechanically," he stressed.

He said the goal of China's rural education should be the training of a generation of well-educated peasants with socialist consciousness and competent for rural work. Therefore, he said, a number of ordinary middle schools in the rural areas should be turned into vocational schools catering to the various needs of rural development.

Zhang Chengxian said that while there should be a certain increase in appropriations for education, society at large, including enterprises and collective units should be encouraged to run schools with their own funds.

Peng Peiyun, vice-minister of education, spoke on the importance of educating the students in communist ideology.

She said party Chairman Hu Yaobang pointed out explicitly in his report to the congress that communist ideology is the core of socialist spiritual civilization, which constitutes an important characteristic of the socialist system.

She said Chinese schools not only pass on knowledge, but nurture a new type of people. Only education in communist ideology can imbue the young students with a devotion to serving the people and the socialist motherland, and enable them to resist effectively the attack of decadent bourgeois ideology.

She said such education should be conducted in ways that suit the characteristics of the young people.

Peng Peiyun emphasized that educators should arm themselves with communist ideology and set good examples for the students.

CSO: 4000/188

CONGRESS TAIWAN DELEGATES STRESS REUNIFICATION

OW051804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--The Taiwan delegation to the Communist Party's 12th National Congress today warmly welcomed the stress put on national reunification and particularly on the return of Taiwan to the motherland at the congress.

The opening speech, the Central Committee's report to the congress and the draft party Constitution all mentioned this task, they noted.

All Taiwan-born, the delegates said they believed that the task will be carried out "at a faster pace."

Among the delegates are a veteran communist who joined the anti-Japanese war in the 1930s, a researcher on Taiwan, university professors, and younger people in leading posts. All of them have relatives in Taiwan.

Lin Liyun, head of the delegation, said all Chinese, including the people of Taiwan, have the duty to work for reunification.

"We Taiwanese living on the mainland should unite even more closely with those living overseas or on the island, help them understand the situation in the mainland and the party's policy for a peaceful reunification, which is in their fundamental interests," she said.

Cai Xiao, deputy head of the delegation, said the Taiwanese are Chinese, and all Chinese will ultimately unite, cooperate and will not stand apart. "We rely on the strength of the people to bring the Kuomintang authorities into cooperation. When we say that we place hope on the Taiwan authorities and on the people of Taiwan, we have the same goal in mind," he said.

Around 17,000 Taiwanese are now living on the mainland, Cai Xiao said. One hundred and fifty of them are deputies to the national or local people's congresses or are on the committees of the Chinese people's political consultative conference. Many are in leading positions in party, government, military and economic organizations. "The Communist Party is sincere in working for the interests of the Taiwan compatriots," he stressed.

Depending on foreign countries is no way out for Taiwan, he said. The motherland alone is dependable. Reunification of the country brooks no interference by outsiders, he added.

Zhu Tianshun, vice director of Amoy University's Taiwan Research Institute, said more and more Taiwan compatriots have been coming to the mainland to see how everything is going here. Earlier this year, hundreds of them returned to Fujian to mark the "Qingming" festival, an occasion in memory of the dead of the family. "When they come back and see the situation here for themselves, they will have a better understanding. We, too, wish to go back to Taiwan to reunite with our relatives," he said.

He pointed out that Taiwan's economy depends too much on foreign capital and markets and so is "vulnerable to fluctuations in the world economy. Already quite a number of sober-minded persons in Taiwan have come to the conclusion that returning to the motherland would be the only way out for the island," he said.

CSO: 4000/188

CONGRESS DELEGATES DISCUSS PARTY CONSOLIDATION

OW051632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--Seventy nine-year-old Liu Shunyuan, deputy secretary of the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline, called the decision to consolidate the party and rectify the party's style of work "a solemn statement answering to the people's longtime aspirations."

He put forward a four-point proposals in his speech at a panel discussion and drew warm applause from the other delegates present.

Liu Shunyuan stressed the fact that the issue under discussion is the style of work for a ruling party. The Chinese Communist Party went through a long period of "leftist" errors including the ten years of turmoil. At present, when the policy of opening to the outside world is being implemented, some party members are subject to the influence of bourgeois liberalization. This has resulted in some unhealthy practices in our party, a party with fine revolutionary traditions.

To effect a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style, Liu Shunyuan said, it is necessary first of all to give wide publicity to this statement in Hu Yaobang's report to the congress "the style of a party in power determines its very survival," in order to enable the broad masses of party members to understand its importance. Second, it was necessary for the party members to practice criticism and self-criticism and welcome supervision by the masses. Third, serious efforts should be made to put into practice the principle of equality of all members before party discipline and state laws. The higher is one's position, the stricter will be the demands on him. Fourth, the key to a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style of work lies with the leading bodies at various levels, especially those of the central organizations and the party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

In group discussions, many other delegates also supported the proposal for consolidating the party organizations stage by stage and by groups in three years.

Du Ping, political commissar of the PLA Nanjing units, said that the party's history proved that consolidation of the party and rectification of the party's style of work are an effective method to build the party. The best example was the rectification movement started in 1942, three years before the seventh party congress. He expressed the belief that party consolidation would enable the whole party to rally more closely around the party Central Committee and win even greater victories.

Song Zhenting, dean of the party school under the party Central Committee, said that the effort to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style of work should aim at restoring the party's fine traditions of combining theory with practice, forging close ties with the masses and practising criticism and self-criticism and develop the traditions in the light of the new conditions.

CSO: 4000/188

CPC CONGRESS STUDYING DRAFT PARTY CONSTITUTION

OW051540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--The new Constitution of the Communist Party of China now being considered at the 12th Party Congress is the product of two and a half years of discussion, it was learned from the department concerned.

An official of that department said that the draft constitution is the crystallization of the party's historical experience and collective wisdom. It is better and fuller in content than previous constitutions.

The constitution adopted at the 11th party congress, he said, retained in many aspects the "left" mistakes of the past and was out of step with the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines reaffirmed at the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee.

Revision of the constitution started toward the end of 1979, when a work group was set up for that purpose under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee, he said.

The guideline for the revision was that the new constitution must sum up the experience and lessons since the founding of new China in 1949, meet the need of socialist modernization, raise the fighting capability of party organizations, uphold and improve party leadership, and set stricter demand on party members and cadres, he said.

Many meetings were held to solicit opinions from the masses of party members, and extensive investigations were made in various localities and grassroots units, he recalled. On this basis, the first draft took shape in February 1980. It was discussed by the Political Bureau and then submitted to the Fifth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, at which members and alternate members of the Central Committee put forward over 570 proposals for further revision. A new draft was worked out in April 1980 and distributed to the whole party for discussion.

He said the revised draft assimilated the strong points of the constitutions adopted at the 7th and 8th party congresses, thoroughly eliminated the "left" mistakes contained in the constitution adopted at the 11th congress and showed the correct orientation and the measures for strengthening party building in the new historical period.

During subsequent discussions, he said, party organizations at all levels and the masses of party members offered many useful ideas, and proposals also came from leading members of democratic parties and democrats with no party affiliation.

In May and June this year, he said, the work group rewrote the draft and again sent it to party organizations throughout the country and delegates to the 12th party congress for discussion.

A new draft was prepared on the basis of this discussion and submitted to the Seventh Plenum of the 11th Central Committee which, after making some modifications, unanimously endorsed it and decided to send it to the 12th party congress for consideration.

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GROUP DISCUSSIONS CONTINUE AT CPC CONGRESS

OW071214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--Delegates to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China today broke into groups to discuss speeches by Ye Jianying and Chen Yun and deliberate the election of the central leading organs.

A consensus of views was that Ye Jianying and Chen Yun in their speeches showed the attention and strong sense of responsibility of the veteran proletarian revolutionaries for the cause of the party. Both speeches affirmed the meritorious services of the veteran cadres, welcomed younger comrades to take up responsible posts, and placed high hopes on the cooperation between the old and new cadres and the smooth succession from old cadres to younger ones in the leading organs.

Many delegates pledged to work for the satisfactory solution of the problem of the succession of cadres so as to ensure that there will be no lack of successors, the party's cause will become more prosperous and the country will enjoy long political stability and thrive with each passing day.

The delegates also discussed the preliminary lists of candidates prepared by the Presidium of the congress for the new Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

CSO: 4000/188

FUJIAN DELEGATES TO CPC CONGRESS INTERVIEWED

OW071254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--Two brilliant students who left school in Shanghai and Zhejiang over 30 years ago to join the war of liberation are among today's youngest provincial leaders attending the 12th Party Congress.

Both represent the east China coastal province of Fujian, which has been pursuing a vigorous economic policy. They are among the seven cadres, all around 50, newly promoted to provincial leading posts in Fujian.

One is Hu Ping, 52, who is experienced in economic planning and administration. He is now vice-governor of Fujian and secretary of the provincial party committee. The other is Lu Dongming, six months younger, who became known in the 1960s as a self-taught engineer who designed small electrical motors that won first honor in a national contest, and in the 1980s as the resourceful general manager of Mindong Electric Machinery Corporation that has built a sound reputation at home and abroad.

In a XINHUA interview today, solidly-built Hu Ping said his motto is to "learn and practice."

He said his aim is to work with Fujian's 25 million people and enable the province to "catch up with the country's average economic level by 2000," as the province today still ranks among China's "underdeveloped" areas.

Hu Ping said his new job is difficult, but he is confident because he can count on the help and support of experienced old cadres.

When senior engineer Lu Dongming was nominated for the new post, he requested permission to retain his former job as general manager of the corporation, "to stay close to the workers." Once every week, he returns to his workshop.

Lu Dongming said Fujian's products should compete in national and international markets. "So we must keep improving." He also stands for strict labour discipline and a reward system that will show the masses how they would benefit from improvement in production.

Under his leadership, the Mindong Corporation with 3,500 employees and eight plants, recorded an eight-fold increase in annual output value within five years, from five million yuan to 40 million yuan. Its products have won fame in Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and a number of African and Latin American countries.

"Its a great pleasure to be able to fight for an ideal, and to see it come true to the benefit of the people," he said.

Lu Dongming met his old classmate Qian Jiachang, newly promoted vice-minister of communications, at the congress. Both are confident that they can "make it."

Half of the delegates on the 30-member Fujian delegation are under 55.

CSO: 4000/188

HUBEI DELEGATE ON PROMOTING YOUNGER CADRES

OW081324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--China needs to promote large numbers of younger cadres to leading posts and has a big reserve of young people to choose from, said Liu Daoyu, president of Wuhan University, who is a delegate to the current party congress from Hubei Province.

Liu Daoyu, 49, became president of this key university with a student body of 5,000 last year. He is one of the 40 middle-aged people added in recent years to the leading bodies of the 22 universities and colleges in the Wuhan area.

Born into a peasant family in northwestern Hubei, Liu Daoyu finished his education as a chemistry student at Wuhan University and joined the faculty in 1958. He was appointed vice dean of the university in April 1966.

Speaking of the senior cadres he had worked with, Liu Daoyu said they are all eager to help younger cadres.

Of the 11 leading cadres in his university, including secretary and deputy secretaries of the party committee, and president and vice presidents, six are above 60 and two are above 50 in age; the remaining three are under 50, each having at least four to five years experience at leading posts.

Liu Daoyu said that as a younger cadre he always tries to make up for his deficiencies through study and by learning from his more experienced comrades and the masses.

He stressed that China's educational institutions should start a training program right now to prepare personnel for the 1990s, a new period of vigorous economic development envisaged by the party congress.

To quadruple China's annual industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century, he estimated that another 15 million specialized personnel should be trained. At present, Chinese colleges graduate some 300,000 a year.

Liu Daoyu suggested opening more two-year courses for certain specialties instead of the uniform four-year courses at present. The process started a few years ago of restructuring secondary education should be speeded up so that an adequate number of middle schools will soon be converted into technical schools.

Colleges should pay greater attention to adult education, Liu Daoyu said. Wuhan University now runs night courses in foreign languages, short-term courses on economic management and a special course for cadres. Around 1,000 people are attending.

Professor Liu Daoyu carries on research in spite of his heavy administrative responsibilities. A paper he submitted to the symposium on metallic organic and inorganic chemistry held in Shanghai last June drew wide attention from the Chinese, Japanese and U.S. scholars present.

Liu Daoyu left here today for a study tour of the United States. He has visited France twice. Wuhan University has regular exchange programs with 12 institutions of higher learning in the United States, Britain, France and Japan.

CSO: 4000/188

PHYSICIST SUPPORTS HU 12TH CONGRESS WORK REPORT

OW040836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Qian Xuesen, one of China's leading physicists and a delegate to the Communist Party's 12th National Congress, gave wholehearted support to Hu Yaobang's report which "stresses science as the key to China's modernization."

"The party has assigned us a glorious task. We are confident that we shall fulfil it," said Qian at a group meeting discussing Hu Yaobang's report to the congress.

"We will not let our people down," he said.

Qian Xuesen said he fully agreed with Comrade Nie Rongzhen's comment that "the intellectuals of China are not blockheaded, nor are her scientists."

The diligence of Chinese scientists is universally acknowledged, he said.

"We are spurred on by a devotion to the motherland and socialism, and a determination not to lag behind others. This and the leadership of the party are our guarantee of success," he said.

Qian Xuesen returned to China from abroad in 1955. "My experience since then has convinced me that there is no hard nut that really cannot be cracked in our advance. The socialist system enables us to pool our wisdom and strength and solve the problems," he said.

China has produced her own atom and hydrogen bombs, satellites and guided missiles, he recalled. "How we did it? By our own strength!" Qian pointed out, "China has made a late start, with a smaller number of scientists than others. We should admit we are still lagging. But this can be changed, and we are changing it."

A quicker advance would require better organization and management, Qian Xuesen said. "We are pleased that the party Central Committee is paying keen attention to the problems and is working to solve them."

"So a great development can be expected of China's science and technology," he said.

SCIENTISTS SUPPORT HU YAOBANG REPORT

OW031247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--Lu Jiayi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said today that Chinese scientists are satisfied with the unprecedented attention given to the development of science in Chairman Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th party congress.

Speaking to XINHUA, Lu Jiayi, himself a delegate to the congress, said the report places science and education at the crossing point of two great tasks--building material civilization and promoting socialist spiritual civilization.

The report, he noted, specifically lists science and education alongside agriculture, energy sources and transport as matters of strategical importance for the development of the national economy in the next two decades. It stresses that the modernization of science and technology is the key to China's modernization.

China has five million scientists and technicians, Lu Jiayi said, "We feel the heavy loads on our shoulders. Though China has made big progress in science and education, in many respects we still cannot meet the needs of economic development and national defence and still lag behind the world advanced level."

However, he said, Chinese scientists have high aspirations, which have "enabled us to catch up with the world advanced level in some fields and will spur us on in those fields that are still relatively backward."

CSO: 4000/188

CONGRESS DELEGATES STRESS SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW051630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--Delegates to the 12th party congress have stressed the importance of building socialist spiritual civilization and discussed how to do it in their own fields of work.

Both Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee, and Wang Chonglun, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, cited facts to show that communist ideology is manifesting itself in every day life in China.

Zhou Zijian said that when two serious floods hit Anhui Province last July and August, there was close cooperation between the flooded areas and the unaffected areas. Many peasants rushed to help people in distress and save collective property without considering what would happen to their own homes. Many people diverted flood waters into their villages to prevent the inundation of other areas.

"To create a new situation in socialist modernization, we must be good at discovering and encouraging such communist spirit," Zhou Zijian said. His province is doing the best to ensure a good autumn harvest, he said.

Wang Chonglun said that millions of model workers have come forward in socialist construction. They are men of action imbued with the communist spirit.

He said it was necessary to step up the movement to emulate model workers and help more and more people acquire a communist outlook.

Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, said that education in communism will guide China's 200 million youth and 300 million children forward and help to turn them into a new generation with ideal, morality, culture and discipline.

He said that young people should be encouraged to cultivate communist ideology through practice in serving the people.

Ding Yiqun, president of the Women's Federation of Benxi City, Liaoning Province, said she fully agreed with Hu Yaobang's report, which says women have a particularly important role to play in building socialist spiritual civilization.

"In training successors to the cause of communism, we must educate them in the communist ideal and morality from the time of their childhood," Ding Yuqin said. She reported that more than 9,000 families have been cited as model families in the city. An outstanding example is a nationally known coal miner and his wife who successfully educated the whole family with communist ideology and five of the seven members of the family have become model workers.

Wang Meng, political commissar of the Guangzhou units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said communist ideology is the prime mover for building a modern, regular revolutionary army.

At present, Wang Meng said, the effort to build socialist spiritual civilization should focus on a party-wide movement to study Marxism-Leninism.

"Everything we do is inseparable from our long-term goal, that is communism," he said.

CSO: 4000/188

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG LAUDS SITUATION IN REGION

OW041748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Tibetan delegates attending the on-going 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party said that the situation in Tibet is excellent and that the people there are determined to build a new, socialist Tibet characterized by unity and prosperity.

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the party committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, quoted Chairman Hu Yaobang as saying in his report to the 12th party congress that China's present period is one of the best since the founding of the People's Republic. Yin Fatang said this assessment tallies with the reality of Tibet.

He said that in 1980, the party Central Committee gave important instructions on the work of Tibet, which have promoted the development of Tibet's agriculture and animal husbandry and led to the improvement of the people's life.

He said that 1981 saw a considerable growth in the region's production, with the total output value of its agriculture and animal husbandry going up eight percent over 1980. The living standards of the people have risen and most of the formerly poor peasant and herdsman families have markedly improved their livelihood. All this shows the correctness of the party's policies pursued since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, he said.

Doje, deputy secretary of the Nagqu County Party Committee, said that the people in his county now have more money, more meat and more yak butter than before. In 1981, the members of a people's commune in the county consumed an average of more than 100 kilograms of meat per capita and all households built new houses, he said.

Delegates from Xigaze, Ngari and other parts of Tibet also cited facts to show the progress made in these areas. They said many Tibetans who lived abroad have come back to Tibet to visit their relatives or settle down.

CSO: 4000/188

SHANGHAI'S WANG DAOHAN ON ECONOMIC ROLE AT CPC CONGRESS

OW031247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan said the leading industrial city will work for the goal of quadrupling China's annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

Wang Daohan, a delegate to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, made the remarks in an interview with XINHUA after hearing Chairman Hu Yaobang's report to the congress on behalf of the party Central Committee.

Wang Daohan said Shanghai will map out a concrete program for working for this general objective in the light of the city's actual conditions.

Shanghai's total industrial output value last year accounted for one-eighth of the national industrial output value and the city's revenue made up one-sixth of the country's total.

Wang Daohan said Shanghai now has 8,000 large, medium-sized and small enterprises, most of which are fitted out with equipment that has been used for years and even decades. These enterprises must be transformed and updated in a planned way, he said.

The mayor said Shanghai will mainly rely on its own efforts in transforming its enterprises while it will use foreign investment and advanced technology to revamp some of the medium-sized and small enterprises.

In the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985), Shanghai is laying emphasis on the technical transformation of industrial sectors including cotton textile, woolen textile, food-processing, the manufacture of bicycles, TV sets and power generation equipment, ship-building, instruments and meters, telecommunications, hot-working and electroplating. After the technical transformation, the main products and technical and economic indices of these industries will approach or reach domestic or international advanced levels.

Shanghai will make use of its industrial and technical competence to concentrate on producing sophisticated and famous brand products which are made to new designs and in great demand, including computers, precision machine tools and instruments and meters, high-grade steel, ships, petrochemical products, and new varieties of manufactured goods and textiles.

Wang Daohan said Shanghai's steady economic development in the past three years or more has testified to the correctness of the policies formulated by the party Central Committee on the readjustment of the national economy.

In the three years from 1979 to 1981, the city's total industrial and agricultural output value increased an average annual rate of 6.1 percent.

In the three years, the average wages of Shanghai workers grew at an average annual rate of 9.1 percent. The actual increase rate is 6.2 percent by taking into account the price rise.

Shanghai has contracted with 17 provinces and autonomous regions to set up over 200 economic cooperative undertakings (not including free technical cooperation items). It has transferred over 3,600 scientific and technological research results to other areas, assisting their development while increasing the inflow of materials needed by the city.

CSO: 4000/188

HONG KONG PAPER ON CPC CONGRESS, INTELLECTUALS

HK101209 Hong Kong TIEN TIEN JIH PAO in Chinese 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "On Talent and 'Party Spirit'"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress has formally dealt with the issue of "old people offering their seats to middle-aged people." This is a gratifying development.

"The country's venerable officials" have adopted a very good attitude toward the issue of "handing over one's job to a successor." Some of the officials have voluntarily stressed the necessity of "withdrawing to the second line" and some of them said they would "bend their backs to their official tasks until their dying day." It is certainly true that the so-called "bending one's back to one's official task" is just a sense of responsibility for the country. Devoting oneself to and expressing one's views on the formulation of major policies do not necessarily require one's participation in the handling of numerous affairs of state every day. However, as far as the country is concerned, the "formulation of key policies" does require the "experiences and views of senior statesmen." This is basically an indispensable requirement.

With regard to promoting people to leadership ranks, we think that the country's criterion for choosing people for official jobs is rather parochial! We may even say that the excessively strong "partisan ideology" will inevitably bungle the country's modernization program.

What kind of situation will be created if the country insists that those eligible for the leadership stratum must be those people who "give first place to party spirit?"

"Party spirit" is not absolutely equal to the knowledge needed for "modernization." A party member of many years' "standing" does not necessarily mean that this party member possesses specialized knowledge.

If the country only stresses this two-point criterion for choosing people for official jobs, there will be very few "avenues for people of talent."

However, today's China is badly in need of "opening all avenues for people of talent!"

Hostile parties are at best "negative examples which may serve as lessons." Some wise and able leaders in Beijing are not against "learning from Taiwan in economy." Then, what are "Taiwan's strong points?"

It seems that they are: It has "succeeded in recruiting specialized personnel. It has given second place to some essential factors such as "party spirit" and "party standing." Those who can play real roles in promoting construction are not "veteran party members" but are young and middle-aged people with specialized knowledge.

Then, can Beijing say that all this is not worth learning modestly?

Let us take yesterday's launching of a man-made satellite as an example. We are not against the formulation that it was launched under the "encouragement of the party." However, objectively speaking, is it not true that the "launching of a Chinese space ship" will require more outstanding specialized personnel?

Of course, we are not saying that the "party does not have specialized personnel." What we want to say is that the "state requires much specialized personnel." Therefore, it is inadvisable to be too strict with specialized personnel's "party spirit."

More frankly speaking, there are many top qualified, world class personnel among people of Chinese origin throughout the world. Although most of these outstanding elements are patriots, they may not be willing to be handicapped by the party. We can surely enable our country to be strong and great and to succeed in completing its construction projects as long as the CPC becomes more enlightened and says: "We will not ask you to join the party and we do not mind your ideology. As long as you are patriots, your return to the motherland to participate in leadership work will be most sincerely welcomed. We will save seats for you." If the CPC can show this sincerity with action, we can be sure that our country will truly make a great leap forward and will truly let a hundred flowers bloom.

Although our advice may be unpleasant to the ear, it is purely aimed at benefiting the country. We hope that the CPC can accept our advice. If our advice is accepted, the country will be very fortunate indeed!

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HONG KONG PAPER DISCUSSES NEW CPC LEADERSHIP

HK130951 Hong Kong TIEN TIEN JIH PAO in Chinese 13 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "New Leadership of the CPC"]

[Text] The close of the 12th CPC National Congress was immediately followed by the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Member of the Political Bureau have also been elected. Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Zhao Ziyang continue to hold their posts in the Political Bureau.

Deng Xiaoping is concurrently the chairman of the party's Military Commission, and the vice chairmen of this commission are Ye Jianying and Nie Rongzhen.

Hu Yaobang was elected the party's general secretary.

This is an important decision on personnel matters of the CPC central leadership. It can be said that the "pragmatists" led by Deng Xiaoping have achieved their expected success and that they can freely do what they want to do, at least in the next 5 years, to realize some of their modernization program.

This is because most of the Political Bureau members are those who support Deng Xiaoping. The fact that Hu Yaobang, Deng's right-hand man, was smoothly elected the party's general secretary also shows that the overall political situation has been under the control of Deng's men. The so-called "ultra-leftists" can no longer do anything. After the coming rectification campaign, the situation will become clearer.

As a result of the election at the 12th CPC National Congress, Ye Jianying, Chen Yun and Li Xiannian remain members of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee instead of entering the Central Advisory Commission. After being surprised, some people believe that this indicates that "the older generation is still wielding power," or even that "the power struggle between factions has become apparent." We feel that this opinion has not taken everything into account.

As required by the principle of replacing the old with the new, two-thirds of the members in the new party Central Committee are under 60 years of age. An apparent fact is that young and middle-aged people have come to take over, and we cannot deny this fact.

However, even though it is necessary to let young and middle-aged people take over duties, this is not equal to pushing aside the older generation completely.

Taking Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun as examples, they all have been enjoying extremely great prestige and have rich political experience. During this "transition period," harmonizing relations between all elements is very important. Moreover, the new people in power need the experience and guidance of the old. Based on these two factors, it is impossible to put people like Ye, Li and Chen merely in a position of advisers. Instead, they must play some leading roles. Therefore, it is reasonable and not at all surprising that they still remain in the leadership. We can say that the "young guards" represented by Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang cannot do without their help and support.

Anyhow, politics are realistic. It is imperative that people with high prestige be kept in the leadership. Ability comes from wisdom instead of physical strength. As long as they can play a role in keeping unity and stability in the leadership, there is no cause for making a fuss because of the fact that "the old people do not retreat from leading posts." For this, we can cite Shih Chin (the record of the historian): "Yuzi, a citizen of the Chu State by the name of Xiong, had an audience with the Wen King of Zhou at the age of 90. The Wen King said: 'You are old.' Yuzi answered: 'I concede that I am asked to hunt, but I am still young if I am to give counsel for state affairs. As a result, the Wen King accepted him as an advisor.'"

Now, the senior statesmen are not being asked to "hunt" either. What they will do is maintain the stability of the leadership. What does it matter if they are old? Wasn't Wang Hongwen very young in those years? What results did he lead to then?

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END