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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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24 January 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT ISSUES

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 19, 10 Oct 83 pp 3-9

[Report: "Hu Yaobang Answers Japanese Reporter's Questions." JPRS editor's note: This interview was previously reported by Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN with fewer details.]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, received Daisuke Yamauchi, director of Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN, on 15 August and answered his questions. The main contents of this conversation are hereby published as follows:

The first question, concerning the question of Sino-Japanese relations.

Normalization of relations between our two countries has taken place for nearly 11 years. Speaking from our side, we think the development of our relations during these 11 years has been fine and the overall trend is satisfactory. Although problems have popped up during this period, they were not big problems. The reason we raised the "textbook" problem is to call it to people's attention, to accept a lesson from history, so as to discourage some from resorting to militarism again. This is also for the sake of your interests and to ensure that it will not affect Sino-Japanese relations hereafter. It was from this point that we have proceeded. The attitude of certain friends in your country on this question has been well taken.

You mentioned that the friendship between the peoples of our two countries has already had a history of more than 1,000 years. This is a fact. But we must also not forget that these 1,000-odd years have traversed a zigzag path. From the end of the last century up to the 1950's, relations between our two countries have not been so smooth. That situation was a creation of the people in power in your country; your people were deceived. This is now a thing of the past. We no longer wish to settle accounts. But because of this history, there has persisted during these past few decades this and that kind of doubts and worries. This is unavoidable. There is still a question of how we need to trust each other well, that is, to find mutual trust in politics, mutual trust in economic relations and mutual trust in the exchange of personnel. On our side, we hope relations between our two countries can develop forward steadily on a long-range basis, because this concerns the fundamental interests of the people of our two countries. This requires us to continue to exchange

views, to eliminate each other's doubts and worries. We are sincere and confident on our side. I shall also visit your country with this sincerity.

The second question, concerning the situation in the Asian region.

Our overall policy is to hope for peace and stability in the Asian region and, as with other regions, we wish to continue exerting our efforts for peace and stability in Asia. Asia has not a few unstable factors, or factors that tend to sabotage peace and stability, that still obtain. We nations of Asia must make common efforts to struggle for the elimination of these unstable factors. Unstable factors include the Taiwan question, a question which impinges on our sovereignty; they include the question of Korea's peaceful reunification; your country also has a question of its territorial integrity; and there are also the Kampuchea question and the Afghanistan question. There obtain altogether at least five or six factors that tend to sabotage peace and stability. Only if we make assiduous efforts can we eliminate these factors.

On the Kampuchea question, our policy has been very clear. And that is to hope that Vietnam would withdraw all its troops and that after Vietnam has withdrawn its troops, Kampuchea can become a peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country and establish a democratic coalition government headed by Sihanouk. We harbor no selfish interest in Kampuchea whatsoever. After Vietnam has withdrawn all its troops from Kampuchea, we can entirely normalize our relations with Vietnam. We make no demand on a single inch of their territory, nor do we bank on continuing to oppose them.

With regard to the five countries of ASEAN, we entirely respect their views and their sovereignty. Some leaders of ASEAN hold some suspicion toward us and seem to be afraid of our encroaching upon them. After several decades, our China has proved to be not at all fearsome; we never had any such thoughts.

On the Korea question, we support Chairman Kim Il Sung's proposal to form a federation.

The third question, concerning the question of Sino-Soviet relations.

You hope for a normalization of Sino-Soviet relations; we also hope for a normalization. We hope our relations can be normalized with all countries of the world.

From the 1950's to the early 1960's, our relations with the Soviet Union were just fine. They were more normal than just normalized; they were supernormal, because relations were based on an alliance! At that time, we could hardly do anything else. The situation was described by Chairman Mao as our leaning to one side. At that time many countries of the world opposed us; the United States and many other countries threw a blockade around us, scolded us, refused to recognize us and forced us to lean to one side.

Normalization is beneficial to the people of both countries and also to world peace. Some friends worry about our normalization of relations with the Soviet Union. This concern is not called for. Then can we say that Sino-Soviet

relations today have already been normalized? I think we still can hardly say so. But normalization must eventually come. Normalization cannot be realized for a time, but ultimately it must come. But we do not intend to exchange abnormal relations with one country for a normalization of our relations with another; this we do not intend to do because we develop our relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Our attitude is: (1) we would oppose whoever resorts to hegemonism; (2) on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, we are ready to establish normal relations with all countries; and (3) we stand on the side of the Third World and the nonaligned countries. This is the essence of our foreign policy, or it may be called our fundamental policy. When I saw Mr Masayoshi Ito, I said: If your country resorts to hegemonism, we are going to oppose you. If we resort to it, you may also oppose us. Can one rely on China not resorting to hegemonism? One can. From now on, we are going to convene a session of our National People's Congress and our Party Congress, and at each session we shall reiterate that we shall not resort to hegemonism, so as to remind ourselves never to resort to hegemonism for generations eternal. We shall use this approach to guarantee that we shall not resort to hegemonism.

The fourth question, concerning the question of Sino-American relations.

Counting from the time of Nixon's visit to China, 11 years have now elapsed. It has been more than 4 years also since the establishment of Sino-American relations. Generally speaking, these relations have been quite tolerable. But some knots are still to be untied. Although one of these cannot be said to be a dead knot, it remains a tight one, and this is none other than the Taiwan question. This is not some external question, it is an internal question and it is a question which involves our sovereignty. Many friends worry about Sino-American relations. To say that they worry perhaps is a bit excessive, but I agree with saying that they are concerned. Rather than worrying about it, however, they might as well come forward positively to untie this knot. I said to Mr Masayoshi Ito: I hope you will admonish the U.S. authorities. We have been sending out our signals every year, but the ears of certain U.S. leaders seem not to be very open.

On the Taiwan question, we are not prepared to make any concession. The New China is no longer a child; it is 34 years old. The Chinese have a saying, that one becomes established when one reaches the age of 30! After several conversations this year, Sino-American relations appear to have achieved a certain degree of relaxation. We have no extravagant hopes toward the United States. This has to do with the Taiwan question and with economic exchange. In economic exchange, there must not be any discrimination against us. They cannot profess to be friendly toward us on the one hand and then classify us in the P Group on the other hand. In a word, we do not harbor any excessive hopes toward the United States. In the relations between our two countries, we do not resort to any antics, we do not take any initiative that would spoil our relations.

The fifth question, concerning the question of Hong Kong.

Treaties of the past on Hong Kong were unequal. We have never acknowledged them. This treaty does not expire until 1997; on 30 June 1997, when it expires,

we shall recover our sovereignty. This is not some question about patience or lack of patience. It has to do with our respect for a result shaped by history.

The question concerning the maintenance of Hong Kong's prosperity is also the question of how, beginning from today and until we recover our sovereignty, to move gradually through the transition. On this, we have a set of systematic policies. From our point of view, the maintenance of Hong Kong's prosperity does not constitute any problem. The Chinese in Hong Kong can well relax, and the foreigners in Hong Kong can likewise relax entirely. We have created the model of a special economic zone in Shenzhen, and have seen vigorous growth there. If we can recover our sovereignty over Hong Kong, why can't we maintain its prosperity? And there are still 13 and 1/2 years ahead. We can still accumulate some experience!

The sixth question, concerning the Taiwan question.

Did you see the conversation Comrade Xiaoping held with a Chinese American? (Yamauchi: I am aware of that conversation.) The words were uttered by Comrade Xiaoping, but the principles were all agreed to by our Party Central Committee. They represent our unanimous views.

Mr Yamauchi reminds me of another question, and that is the question of whether foreign investments in Taiwan will be affected in the future. Although Comrade Xiaoping's talk did not point out this question, actually this question was already solved. Among the foreign investments in Taiwan, those of the United States are most numerous, and those of your country are second. After these, there are also Hong Kong's investments and the investments of other countries. As Comrade Xiaoping has already said, Taiwan's economic relations with other countries will not be affected. As I see it, foreign investments are definitely not going to be affected.

As for the time of our reunification, I cannot say with any certainty. If it cannot be accomplished in the 1980's, it can wait until the 1990's. But the earlier it is accomplished, the more advantageous will it be for Taiwan.

The seventh question, concerning the question of China's economic construction.

Mr Yamauchi's appraisal of our goal of quadrupling the value of our industrial output is very high; I am very thankful. The confidence of China's party and China's people, especially the comrades engaged in economic work, in this goal of quadrupling has become greater and greater. But achieving this quadrupling is also really not very easy. In order to achieve this goal, we still must solve a series of problems. This year, we have further solved the problems of concentrating our financial resources and material resources and guaranteeing our strategic points of construction. There are still many more problems to solve, and at least three may be cited here: (1) the problem of equipment renewal, technological transformation and improvement of economic results; (2) the problem of reform with respect to our economic system; and (3) the problem of the importation of technology and the importation of foreign

capital and the like. Therefore, in order to realize this quadrupling goal of ours, we must still undergo many years of assiduous efforts.

As for the question Mr Yamauchi mentioned about the gap between the rich and the poor that has emerged in the countryside after the implementation of our new policy, I would like to express some of my views. Four years ago, the countryside could not be poorer; everybody was poor. Today there are still poor places. What have been the results during these past few years? Generally speaking, all have become richer; some have become richer faster, and some have slower. It is not to suggest that when this person goes up, that person goes down; it is only a difference in becoming richer faster or slower. Comrade Zhao Ziyang and I have been going to the countryside every year to take a look. I am sure I can say to my Japanese friend that in some places our people eat better and have better clothes to wear than people in Beijing. Some places in Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Guangdong are like that. Some places in Xinjiang are also like that. I am not talking about every place, but about some places, where the peasants' income has increased by 100 percent, 200 percent, 300 percent and 400 percent.

What is meant by socialism with Chinese characteristics? Simply put, it means to run things according to China's realities. Why should we still put emphasis on this? There are two reasons: (1) to tell our party members and people not to resort to dogmatism or book worship and to tell them to proceed from realities and not from definitions and (2) also to tell other countries resorting to socialism not to copy from us.

The eighth question, concerning the question of party, government and military readjustment and the question of succession.

We are about to carry out a party rectification. Beginning in the winter of this year, it will be accomplished within 3 years, that is, in 1986. Party rectification naturally must have its goal, its method and its steps. We must give scope to good things and overcome bad things through party rectification.

As for the continuity of our policies, we have always paid attention to this during the past few years. We have suggested the question of the third echelon. The first echelon means comrades of more than 70 years of age like Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun, the old comrades in our party. People who are 60-odd years of age like myself, Zhao Ziyang and others make up the second echelon. We are all 60-odd years old. Therefore, we must now work on the personnel selection for the third echelon, namely, people around 50-, 40-odd years or even 30-odd years of age. If our leading groups are younger and more knowledgeable, that would be of benefit to our current undertakings.

On the question of the continuity of our policies, we passed a resolution on questions of history the year before last to clarify the questions in all aspects. Although there are still certain factors of turmoil within our party and our society, they will not have much effect. The question with which we are most concerned right now is the question of filling our cadres ranks with younger and more knowledgeable people. This is the consistent view of our

whole party. Solving this question of making the ranks of our cadres younger and more knowledgeable on the premise of keeping them revolutionary would also serve to solve the question of the continuity of our policies as well as the question of the construction of our four modernizations.

The ninth question, concerning the question of the development of China's remote border areas.

Some time ago, I emphatically discussed the question of our Northwest, and also the question of our Southwest. The entire situation in these two regions has not yet been clearly ascertained by us. But three points about the Northwest and the Southwest are at least clear: (1) their areas are vast, (2) their population is very thin and (3) their resources are rich. How to develop them? We should state the minimum: it won't do without an effort of at least 30 years.

In Japan some people think that China has such a large population, so what is she going to do? Will she expand toward external areas? We must eliminate this misunderstanding. Japan has only a territory of close to 380,000 square km, yet she can feed more than 100 million people. We can issue a pacification notice to the whole world: we have a territory of 9.6 million square km, and our room for development is still vast. We do not have a capacity to expand externally and it is also against the interests of our people.

The tenth question, concerning the visit to Japan.

Your former Prime Minister Suzuki and present Prime Minister Nakasone have both invited me to visit Japan. This illustrates how good our relations are. In the past, our leaders usually went there to visit with three goals in mind: the search for peace, the search for friendship and the search for knowledge. Today, we already enjoy peace. Therefore, when I go this time, I shall be searching for friendship and knowledge. In a word, whether it is to Japan, Britain, France, Germany, the Soviet Union or the United States, we follow the same principle: to develop friendship among the people and to learn from the experience of the advanced nations. This principle we shall never change.

Japan is a great nation. It has many points for us to borrow and learn. We have a wish, and that is to absorb as much as possible the strong points of all countries of the world, big or small. In order to attain this goal, there is still plenty of hard work for us to do.

Finally, let me wish your MAINICHI SHIMBUN company continued development. Let us strive together for the initiation of a history of friendship based on mutual trust. I also wish to extend our greetings to the Japanese people through your newspaper.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YANG XIANZHEN DISCUSSES MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK020626 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Yang Xianzhen [2799 3759 3791]: "Advance Along the Path of Integrating Marxism-Leninism With the Reality of the Chinese Revolution-- In Commemoration of the 90th Anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's Birth"]

[Text] Mao Zedong Thought is the most valuable spiritual wealth of our party and state. Comrade Mao Zedong was the most outstanding representative of the Chinese communists in integrating Marxism-Leninism with the reality of the Chinese revolution. Seeking truth from facts, integrating theory with practice, and proceeding from China's national conditions in everything are the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought. The best way to commemorate Comrade Mao Zedong today is to study hard and uphold Mao Zedong Thought and to develop Mao Zedong Thought along the path of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete reality of the Chinese revolution.

I

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The greatest contribution of Chairman Mao was the integration of the Marxist Leninist principles with the reality of the Chinese revolution, thus pointing out the way for China to gain victory in the revolution." "He creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to and put forward his creative ideas on various aspects of the Chinese revolution, including philosophy, politics, military affairs, literature, art, and other fields." "It is precisely because we abide by Mao Zedong Thought that we have gained the great victory of the revolution." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 304)

The salvo of the October Revolution has brought Marxism-Leninism to China. But the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete reality of the Chinese revolution has become an ever victorious weapon of the Chinese people. This is because Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma, nor is it a ready answer to various practical problems, still less is it a panacea which can cure all diseases so long as we learn it by heart. Lenin pointed out: Marxism "provides only general guiding principles which, in particular, are applied in England differently than in France, in France differently than in Germany, and in Germany differently than in Russia." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 1, p 203) Naturally, Marxism was also applied in

Russia differently than in China. Moreover, the application of Marxism-Leninism in China, a major semicolonial and semifeudal oriental country where the peasants constituted the principal masses, where its immediate task was to oppose imperialism and feudalism, and where the social contradictions were extremely acute and complicated, is an even more difficult and arduous task. It is relatively easy to recognize Marxism and to support Marxism genuinely, but it is absolutely not easy to genuinely integrate Marxism with the concrete reality of the Chinese revolution and to apply it correctly in guiding the Chinese revolution. Russia underwent a long and bitter process from its discovery of Marxism to the application of Marxism in guiding the revolution in the country. So did China. The fundamental cause for the repeated setbacks of the Chinese revolution at the outset lies here.

The fundamental question of revolution is that of political power. Lenin pointed out: "The suppression of the bourgeois state by the proletarian state is impossible without a violent revolution." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 188) This is a universal truth of Marxism. In the history of the international communist movement, all revolutions, from the Paris Commune to the October Revolution in Russia, took the path of waging armed uprisings in cities. Some foreign revolutionaries who failed to understand our national conditions held that so long as we copied the methods of socialist revolution waged by the proletariat in Western countries, particularly those of the Russian revolution, we could solve the problems of the Chinese revolution. The dogmatists in our party also held that so long as we copied the Russian experience, we could guide the Chinese revolution to victory. At the outset of the Chinese revolution, we also followed the example of Russia in waging uprisings in big cities; however, we failed. Practice has proved that if we had failed to integrate Marxism-Leninism with the reality in our own country and to find a path conforming to the Chinese national conditions, the principles of Marxism-Leninism would not have become a reality in China and we would not have gained victories in the revolution. The dogmatists did not understand and had no ability to solve this problem. They relied on Marxist words and phrases they had memorized in guiding the Chinese revolution and nearly led the Chinese revolution to a hopeless situation.

Comrade Mao Zedong was the first in our party to see the need to apply Marxism in China, that is to say, to integrate it with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. He was an outstanding representative of our party who, with dauntless revolutionary spirit, extraordinary revolutionary courage, resourcefulness and will, and the spirit of being highly realistic, proceeded from our national conditions in independently exploring the application of Marxism-Leninism in China. He had a conspicuous characteristic or strong point, that is, he assiduously studied Marxist philosophy and creatively applied the Marxist world outlook and methodology in studying practical problems in the Chinese revolution. He conscientiously applied the Marxist principles on the basic problems of philosophy in observing China's society and guiding the Chinese revolution. He held: In philosophy, upholding the materialist line of existence being primary and thinking being secondary is to uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts in practical work and to proceed from China's reality in everything. "Without

having done investigation and study, one has no right to speak." In upholding in philosophy the dynamic revolutionary theory of reflection--that thinking is the reflection of existence--it is necessary in practical work to persist in integrating theory with practice and integrating the subjective with the objective world, to oppose subjectivism, such as dogmatism and empiricism, which divorce subjectivity from objectivity and divorce theory from practice. He resolutely criticized the dogmatists who copied Marxist words and phrases and foreign experiences uncritically by pointing out that these people "become gramophones and forget their duty to understand and create new things." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong, single volume edition, p 756) "A good number of them are doing research work but have no interest in studying either the China of today or the China of yesterday and confuse their interest with the study of empty 'theories' divorced from reality. Many others are doing practical work, but they too pay no attention to the study of objective conditions, often rely on sheer enthusiasm, and substitute their personal feelings for policy. Both kinds of people, relying on the subjective, ignore the existence of objective realities." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," single volume edition, pp 757-758) "Neglect of the study of current conditions, neglect of the study of history, and neglect of the application of Marxism-Leninism all constitute an extremely bad style of work." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," single volume edition, p 755) Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the historical experience by pointing out: "The most fundamental methodology which all communists must firmly bear in mind is to determine our working policies according to actual conditions. When we study the causes of the mistakes we have made, we find that they all arose because we departed from the actual situation at a given time and place and were subjective in our working policies." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," single volume edition, p 1203) He pointed out: "A clear understanding of the nature of Chinese society, that is, of Chinese conditions, is therefore the key to a clear understanding of all the problems of the revolution." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," single volume edition, p 596) Comrade Mao Zedong conducted a great deal of meticulous investigation and study of China's national conditions and, on this basis, profoundly analyzed the special characteristics distinguishing China from the capitalist countries, point out: "The characteristics of China are that she is not independent and democratic but semi-colonial and semifeudal, that internally she has no democracy but is under feudal oppression, and that in her external relations, she has no national independence but is oppressed by imperialism. It follows that we have no parliament to make use of and no legal right to organize the workers to strike. Basically, the task of the Communist Party here is not to go through a long period of legal struggle before launching insurrections and war and not to seize the big cities first and then occupy the countryside, but the reverse." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," single volume edition, p 507) He insisted on withdrawing from the big cities where the counterrevolutionary forces were concentrated, going deep into the rural areas where the reactionary forces were weak, and setting up revolutionary bases in the rural areas, thus opening up a revolutionary path of encircling the cities from the rural areas and seizing political power by armed force, which wholly conformed to our national conditions and which possessed Chinese characteristics.

In the course of opening up this revolutionary path with originality, Comrade Mao Zedong applied the Marxist-Leninist dialectical materialist and historical materialist world outlook and methodology in analyzing the characteristics of China's colonial, semicolonial, and semifeudal society, got a clear understanding of China's national conditions, and determined the targets, nature, and tasks of the Chinese revolution. Comrade Mao Zedong upheld the idea of the absolute leadership of the Communist Party over revolutionary wars, holding that without the absolute leadership of the Communist Party, it would be unimaginable for the revolutionary wars to gain victories. After analyzing the various classes in China's society, Comrade Mao Zedong affirmed that the peasants were a firm ally of the working class, that the urbanpetite bourgeoisie was also a reliable ally, and that the national bourgeoisie was an ally at a certain period and to a certain degree. This is a fundamental law proved by China's revolutionary history. Thus, Comrade Mao Zedong developed the Marxist-Leninist idea on the leadership of the proletariat in the democratic revolution and created the theory of new democratic revolution--a revolution of the masses of people which was led by the proletariat, which was based on the worker-peasant alliance, and which opposed imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism. He guided the Chinese people in gaining victory in the new democratic revolution and smoothly effected the transformation from democratic revolution to socialist revolution so that our country entered socialist society earlier than the developed capitalist countries.

After the founding of the PRC, Comrade Mao Zedong again creatively led us in carrying out the socialist transformation. There was no ready answer in Marxist-Leninist works on how to carry out the socialist transformation in a country like ours and there had been no precedent in the international communist movement. It was Comrade Mao Zedong who creatively integrated Marxism-Leninism with the concrete reality of the Chinese revolution. We adopted the principle of simultaneously carrying out the socialist transformation and socialist industrialization. Proceeding from China's actual conditions, we made a distinction between the enterprises of bureaucrat monopoly capital and those of national capitalism as regards capitalist industry and commerce, confiscating or taking over the former, adopting the most civilized method of "redemption" toward the latter, and transforming them peacefully by means of state capitalism. With respect to the transformation of agriculture and handicrafts, however, we followed the principles of voluntary participation, mutual benefit, demonstration by typical examples, and state help, adopted the method of gradual transition, and created a series of transitional forms from the elementary to the higher stage. We also integrated the transformation of the national economy with that of people in an effort to remold former exploiters into new people earning their own living. Under the leadership of Comrade [Mao Zedong] [passage missing] peacefully and realized the tentative ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. In carrying out such a profound social change, our social productive forces did not suffer any damage. On the contrary, they developed enormously. We cannot but say that this is a miracle in the socialist history of the world.

In leading us in exploring the path of China's socialist construction, Comrade Mao Zedong also put forward a series of extremely valuable ideas, such as correctly distinguishing between and handling the two different types of contradictions and proceeding from China actual conditions in socialist industrialization. These brilliant ideas are still of great significance in guiding our socialist modernization today.

The party's history of the past several decades has proved that whenever Marxism-Leninism was integrated with the concrete reality of the Chinese revolution, our lines, principles, and policies were correct, our subjective understanding conformed to a great extent to the objective reality, our cause developed, and the revolution was victorious and that whenever we departed from Marxism-Leninism, the Chinese revolution lost its guide and bearings. If Marxism-Leninism had not been integrated with the reality in China, the theory of scientific socialism would not have come true in China. The integration of the two is an extremely arduous process of theoretical recreation. It is a process of enriching and developing Marxism-Leninism with new practice and theory. It is also a process of protracted and arduous struggle against subjectivism of every description, such as dogmatism and empiricism. The great outcome of the integration of the two is Mao Zedong Thought, which is the most valuable spiritual wealth of the party and the people. Mao Zedong Thought is Marxist-Leninist theory in the full sense and all its conclusions have been based on solid Marxism-Leninism. Moreover, Mao Zedong Thought is also Sinocized Marxism-Leninism. It is the creative conclusions derived from the application of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism in solving China's practical problems. The value of Mao Zedong Thought lies precisely here. In learning from Comrade Mao Zedong, we should first learn from his spirit of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete reality of the Chinese revolution. In commemorating Comrade Mao Zedong Thought, we should continue to advance along the path of integrating Marxism-Leninism with China's reality.

II

Today, in advancing along the path of integrating Marxism-Leninism with China's reality, it is necessary to apply Marxism-Leninism--Mao Zedong Thought in studying the new situations and problems that have emerged in the course of China's socialist modernization, to open up a new situation in socialist modernization, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In the course of exploring a socialist path with Chinese characteristics, we have taken a roundabout course and paid a costly tuition fee. An important cause for the fault is that we treated Mao Zedong Thought as a dogma and applied it in a rigid way, thus departing from the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and losing contact with the reality of the Chinese revolution. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has set things right by reestablishing the Marxist line of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything, integrating theory with practice, and testing and developing truth in the course of practice. The CPC Central Committee applied Marxism-Leninism--Mao Zedong Thought in summing up historical experiences and lessons and

analyzing China's objective historical environment. It has conformed to the historical trend of the times by shifting the focal point of the work of the whole party and gradually establishing a socialist path with Chinese characteristics. A fundamental reason for all our achievements gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is the integration of Marxism-Leninism--Mao Zedong Thought with the reality of China's modernization. The outcome of this integration has been concentratedly reflected in a series of lines, principles, and policies and a series of important documents of the party since its third plenary session, particularly in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" represents a correct guide for realizing the various tasks of the four modernizations drive. It has carried forward and developed Mao Zedong Thought. Imbued with the materialist dauntless spirit, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's current national conditions and the concrete reality of China's socialist revolution and construction, thus achieving a concrete and historical unity of cognition and practice. This is an example of upholding the party spirit of communists. Seeking truth from facts is a red thread running through the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and also its quintessence. Comrade Deng Xiaoping consistently attaches importance to the study of Marxist dialectical materialist and historical materialist world outlook and methodology and uses them as a guide in solving practical problems in the Chinese revolution. In 1942, the "Ideological Methodology of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin" was edited and printed in Yanan. When I worked in Taihang, I saw with my own eyes the book which Comrade Deng Xiaoping had read. The book was marked with red dots and small circles for special attention, showing that the book had been read carefully and thoroughly from cover to cover. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is precisely the crystallization of his application of proletarian world outlook and methodology in observing the destiny of the state and solving the important problems of China's revolution and construction. In the course of party rectification, the whole party and the people throughout the country conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and a series of important documents of the CPC Central Committee. This is of great significance to our carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by Mao Zedong and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and to building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In advancing along the path of integrating Marxism-Leninism with China's reality and building socialism with Chinese characteristics, it is necessary to continue to remove interference from both the "leftist" and right erroneous ideas. Although the manifestations of the two kinds of erroneous ideas are different, they attain the same aim by different means. They obstruct the integration of Marxism-Leninism with China's reality and hinder us in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In essence, the erroneous "leftist" thoughts and the idea of "two whatevers" not only advocate the continuance of persisting, under the new historical conditions, in the mistakes that Comrade Mao Zedong committed in his late years but also oppose the application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to studying the new situation and new problems that have emerged in the

course of our country's four modernizations. Those who uphold "leftist" thoughts and the idea of "two whatevers" want to turn Mao Zedong Thought into rigid dogma and to strip, on the pretext of supporting Mao Zedong Thought, Mao Zedong Thought of its essence of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything. They wantonly attempt to fetter the limbs of the people with their "leftist" dogmas and stop the swift progress of socialist modernization. If we do not eliminate the "leftist" thoughts it will be impossible to satisfactorily implement the party's correct line or to satisfactorily unify the thoughts of the people inside our party.

In essence, the rightist erroneous thoughts, the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, and various kinds of spiritual pollution were spreading the decadent and moribund bourgeois and other exploiting classes' ideology and the mood of non-confidence in socialism, communism, and the leadership of the Communist Party. During the past few years, some people looked upon diverse bourgeois schools of learning as good recipes to save the world. They regarded the capitalist system as an ideal mode of society. Others introduced, without making analysis, the decadent and moribund bourgeois ideology into our country and indulged in unbridled propaganda for "individual struggle," "being self-made" and "reasonable egoism." They have even publicly spread the ultra-individualist and anarchic mentality of putting profit before everything and of putting money first in everything. Some theoretical workers have entirely been divorced from Marxist principles and indulged in making propaganda for the alienation in socialism and the alienation of our state. Their viewpoint is that all evils in our society are inherent to the socialist system. How extremely absurd their viewpoint is! Others have made propaganda for the bourgeois theory of human nature and humanism and abstract talk about the value of man. They have even used as their weapons to spread spiritual pollution the theory that Marx and Engels refuted long ago. For example, in 1981, a collection of articles was published. The character of "man" in the name of this book was printed very big. In fact, man is not the starting point of Marxism but of the German "genuine socialism" that Marx and Engels refuted long ago. In the 1840's, the German school of "genuine socialism" propagandized abstract humanism. They publicly advocated: "No matter what will result from the economic situation of a country and its current political situation, in all circumstances only a humanist world outlook can open up a path for the human race that leads to the future." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 578) Their firm belief is "to have a profound confidence in the idea that 'man'--'pure and genuine man'--is the final goal of history." (Ibid, p 576) Engels said: "Genuine socialism" is a genuine reactionary theory that has long been negated by communists. ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 308) "'Genuine socialism' is thoroughly reactionary." (Ibid, p 48) Some of our party members live in the 1980's but have been peddling the reactionary theory of "genuine socialism" and "humanism" that was buried by communists in the 1840's and have tried to make people believe that this theory is Marxism in order to poison their minds. Can we turn a blind eye to this? Never has our Chinese revolution, whether the democratic or the socialist revolution, won its victory by relying on the theory of "genuine socialism" and humanism. How can this kind of outworn theory guide us to realize the four modernizations?

We should not adopt a closed-door policy and repeal all foreign things without exception. However, we should not blindly adore foreign things either. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We must selectively import the advanced technology of capitalist countries and other things beneficial to us in a planned way, but we should never learn and introduce the capitalist system and all degenerate and decadent things." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 154) The experience accumulated in the Chinese revolution over the past several decades told us that even Marxism-Leninism, the most advanced and most revolutionary scientific ideological system, cannot be copied indiscriminately but must be integrated with the actual situation of our country. We should not blindly adore and indiscriminately "import" anything from the capitalist world. All Communist Party members must courageously wage struggle against all forms of spiritual pollution, get rid of "leftist" and rightist obstacles, adhere to the party's four basic principles, hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and forge ahead on the road of integration of Marxism-Leninism and the reality of the Chinese revolution. This is the best way to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong!

III

In order to follow the path of integration of Marxism-Leninism and the reality of the Chinese revolution, it is necessary to further enhance our party members' ability in applying dialectical materialism and historical materialism to observing and understanding the world. Lenin said: Marxist philosophy is the most complete materialism which provides mankind, and particularly the proletariat, a great tool of understanding. Learning how to use this great tool of understanding in observing the destiny of our country and society and solving various problems emerging in the current modernization construction is of vital importance to the modernization of our country. Lenin also pointed out: "Following the path indicated by Marx's theory, we will be able to approach nearer and nearer to the objective truth (but we will never be able to reach the ultimate truth). However, following other paths, we will obtain nothing other than confusion and faults." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 14, p 143) Moreover, he also pointed out that deviation from dialectical materialism is not only wrong, but also dangerous and reactionary.

The cause of socialist modernization which we are undertaking is one of the greatest creative projects in human history. This greatest cause in human history calls for a good command of the most advanced ideological weapon. "Good work needs better tools," and "a square and a circle cannot be drawn without set squares and compasses." These "tools," "set squares," and "compasses" stand for the great tools of understanding of dialectical materialism and historical materialism in Lenin's terms. During the Yanan rectification in 1942, Comrade Mao Zedong placed the rectification of style of study before everything else in his report on the rectification of party style. The book "methodology of Thinking of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin" was edited under the personal guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong in that period. Comrade Mao Zedong taught us again and again: "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, to master it for the sole purpose of applying it." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," single volume edition, p 773) In

addition, he also pointed out that the reason why subjective mistakes are made is "because subjective direction does not correspond to, or is at variance with, the objective conditions; in other words, because the contradiction between the subjective and the objective has not been resolved. People can hardly avoid such situations, whatever they are doing, but some people prove themselves more competent than others. As in any job, we demand a comparatively high degree of competence, so in war we demand more victories or, conversely, fewer defeats. Here the crux is to bring the subjective and the objective into proper correspondence with each other." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," single volume edition, p 163) Comrade Mao Zedong appealed to everybody to improve the style of study, to enhance party spirit, and to have a real command of Marxism as a great tool of understanding. Approaching the question of party spirit from the high plane of dialectical materialist and historical materialist world outlook, he pointed out: "This subjectivist method, which is contrary to science and Marxism-Leninism, is a formidable enemy of the Communist Party, the working class, the people, and the nation; it is a manifestation of impurity in party spirit. A formidable enemy stands before us, and we must overthrow him. Only when subjectivism is overthrown can the truth of Marxism-Leninism prevail, can party spirit be strengthened, can the revolution be victorious. We must assert that the absence of a scientific attitude, that is, the absence of the Marxist-Leninist approach of uniting theory and practice, means that party spirit is either absent or deficient." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," single volume edition, p 758)

Comrade Mao Zedong approached the problem related to party spirit from the high plane of world outlook. This is of great significance in strengthening our party building, improving our party members' political quality, and guiding our party members in correctly undergoing training to foster party spirit. At that time, quite a large proportion of our party members understood party spirit in a one-sided manner. Often some party members thought that they had suffered bitterly from and nursed deep hatred against the reactionary rule, subjectively loved the party and wanted to work for the revolution, and had a good intention and that this meant that they had fostered party spirit. When their subjective ideas and actions did not conform to objective needs, they often forgave themselves on the ground that their intention was good. Other comrades often made allowances for them on the same ground. As a result, some of our comrades' awareness remained at the level of simple class feeling for a long time and could not rise from the level of spontaneousness to the high plane of the consciousness of the Marxist scientific world outlook. This made some party members, who joined the revolution with good intentions, become the captives of dogmatist and opportunist thought in inner-party struggle. This was a great obstacle to strengthening our party members' party spirit and raising their standard in mastering Marxist-Leninist theory. We know that any political party has some members who are loyal to their own party, but using dialectic materialism and historical materialism to observe the world and guide their actions is a characteristic unique to communists. If, in our understanding, we approach the problem related to party spirit from the high plane of world outlook, we will be able to make some of our party members thoroughly rid themselves of their one-sided and superficial understanding of party spirit.

In Yanan, a campaign was launched in which everybody consciously transformed his world outlook and thinking method, overcame subjectivism, and studied Marxism-Leninism. Through the study, we greatly raised the Marxist-Leninist standard of the entire party and augmented our party members' party spirit, and the Marxism-Leninism assimilated in China--Mao Zedong Thought--was really accepted by people throughout our party. Our broad ranks of party members were no longer satisfied with having only good intentions, but began to strictly require themselves to consciously proceed from reality in doing all work. Our entire party began to consciously apply Marxism as a great instrument of understanding. As a result, our "troops become picked troops" and our "weapons are good weapons" and we soon achieved the victory of our democratic revolution.

The party rectification we are carrying out at present is aimed not only at solving the problems of ideological and organizational impurity and poor party work style inside our party, and not only at resolutely expelling [qingchu 3237 7110] those who oppose and have done harm to the party, especially the "three categories of people," but also at solving the problem of our failure to be adapted to the new situation and new tasks in many spheres. A major manifestation of this failure is that quite a large number of our party members are unable to apply or are not good at applying the world outlook and methodology of dialectic materialism and historical materialism in observing and handling the various kinds of problems that have cropped up in the process of our four modernizations. For example, they are not good at applying this great instrument of understanding as a guide in understanding the characteristics and low of our country's modernization in order to deeply understand and creatively implement the party's line, principles, and policies. They are not good at applying this great instrument of understanding to guiding us in learning modern production technology, acquiring, through study, the knowhow to manage modern enterprises, and mastering the new ability for carrying out our modernization program in order to enable themselves to acquire new quality so as to be suited to the needs of the modernization. Nor are they good at applying this great instrument of understanding to distinguishing and becoming immune to spiritual pollution and to effectively carrying out the struggle between the two lines. Therefore, during this party rectification, every party member must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in order to further acquire through the study the ability to apply Marxist world outlook and methodology to guiding our work. This is an important content in the task of strengthening our party spirit.

In studying Marxist philosophy, it is primarily essential to grasp the most fundamental philosophical problem of the relationship between thought and existence. The relationship between thought and existence is also the most fundamental question of all our practical work. In order to enable our cadres and party members to fundamentally free themselves of "leftist" and rightist ideological bondage, to fundamentally overcome subjectivism and the idle mentality of "copying word for word," and to become pathbreakers of creating the new situation of modernization, it is imperative to solve this problem ideologically. What Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly taught us in his works was also the requirement for us to solve this problem in ideology. In the instruction issued by the CPC Central Committee on

propagating materialism in March 1955, it was also emphatically pointed out: "The most fundamental task of the party in ideological work is to propagate materialist ideas, to oppose idealist ideas, enabling cadres of the party to understand the relationship between thought and the objective existence, to understand that idea and consciousness are a reflection of the objective existence, and to understand that it is necessary to conduct party work in accordance with the law of development of social realities, thereupon raising ones' own theoretical level and political consciousness...." At present, there are some people who negate that the relationship between thought and existence is the fundamental question of philosophy, others hold that the discussions of Marxism on the basic question of philosophy are outmoded, still others negate that the fundamental question of philosophy is also the most fundamental question in our practical work. All these views are erroneous. Whoever wants to negate the discussions of Marxism on the question of philosophy, whoever wants to start something new in order to be different, to make some "invention" or "creation," will inevitably fall into the pit of idealism. The greatest spiritual pollution in philosophy is to assert idealist things as materialist things. The Central Party School is the important field for training intermediate and senior cadres of the party, talented people in theory, and the third echelon. Greater attention should be attached to educating its students to correctly handle the relationship between thought and existence in practical work.

Of course, dialectical materialism and historical materialism are the world outlook and methodology of the proletariat; it is only those people who possess proletarian ideological consciousness and communist morality that are able to genuinely master them. A man who is full of individualist ideas, who sees only an "ego," regardless of the interests of the party and the people, will inevitably be one-sided in his view, which will not conform to reality. Therefore, communists must strengthen their party spirit both in their ideological consciousness and methodology. To strengthen party spirit in ideological consciousness means to overcome individualist ideas with communist ideas, to persist in the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, to inherit and bring forward the fine traditional style of the party. To strengthen party spirit in methodology means to persist in dialectical materialism and historical materialism, to overcome idealism and metaphysics, and to bring forward the study style of linking theory with practice.

Through party rectification, with the whole party carrying on a universal, deep-going reeducation in Marxism, and a self-remolding in ideological consciousness and methodology, we will certainly do better in marching forward along the road of combining Marxism-Leninism with the revolutionary practice of China initiated by Comrade Mao Zedong and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, and our socialist modernizations will certainly win still greater successes!

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LU DINGYI ON MAO ZEDONG, CPC RECTIFICATION

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[Article by Lu Dingyi [7120 1353 0001]: "Apply Mao Zedong Thought To Do a Good Job in Party Rectification--Commemorating the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of Comrade Mao Zedong"--dated 14 December 1983]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist. Mao Zedong Thought is the combination of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete realities of the Chinese revolution. The CPC was founded, developed, and consolidated on the theoretical basis of Marxist-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and thus led the Chinese people to win victory in their revolution. The victory of the Chinese revolution and the liberation of the Chinese people will always be linked with this great name--Mao Zedong. Although he committed serious mistakes during the period of socialist construction, his contributions outweigh his errors.

While commemorating Comrade Mao Zedong's 90th birthday and studying his career, many thoughts come to mind. I would like to talk briefly about what I think about, or what I have gained, from this.

I

Comrade Mao Zedong was our leader, and a member of our party as well. In order to know more about his career, it is necessary to gain a good understanding of our party. Like all other things, our party has experienced the periods of childhood and maturity. Moreover, in China, we have experienced the revolutionary period and are in the period of socialist construction. During the revolutionary period, our party followed a course of development from childhood to maturity. In the period of socialist construction, it must also follow this same course.

It is easier to understand that our party has followed a course of development from childhood to maturity during the revolutionary period and on the question of revolution, because this course has already been completed. However, it is wrong to think that since our party is already mature on the question of revolution, it should also be mature on the question of socialist construction and does not need to follow the course of developing from childhood to maturity. Once such an error appears as the "Great

Cultural Revolution," some people who hold this view will feel alarmed and suspect the correctness of the party and the socialist system. Some of them will go so far as to suspect Marxism.

In the final analysis, this wavering in ideology is a result of failing to understand that although our party has completed the course of developing from childhood to maturity on the question of revolution, it has yet to repeat this course on the question of socialist construction.

This is the second course of development for our party, which must be repeated from the beginning. In socialist construction, the party, which is still in the period of childhood, will become mature only after repeated victories and failures. Comrade Mao Zedong said in 1949: "Twenty-eight years of our party is a long period, in which we have accomplished only one thing--we have won a basic victory in the revolutionary war. This calls for celebration, because it is the people's victory, and because it is a victory in a country as large as China. But we still have much work to do; to use the analogy of a journey, our past work is only the first step in a long march of 10,000 li. Remnants of the enemy have yet to be wiped out. The serious task of economic construction lies before us. We shall soon put aside some of the things we know well and be compelled to do things we do not know well. This means difficulties....

"We must overcome difficulties, we must learn what we do not know. We must learn to do economic work from all who know how, no matter who they are. We must esteem them as teachers, learning from them with respect and conscientiousness. We must not pretend to know when we do not know." ("On the People's Democratic Dictatorship")

At that time, Comrade Mao Zedong showed great foresight and was modest and prudent.

Since our party has to repeat the course of development from childhood to maturity in the period of socialist construction, mistakes are unavoidable in the childhood period. However, so long as it is a proletarian party, a Marxist party, it has brilliant prospects. It will never decline, but will use its own strength to overcome the mistakes it has committed in its childhood, to draw lessons from them, to develop Marxism, to become a mature party, and to advance toward new victories. This is because our party has a Marxist world outlook and Marxist philosophy.

II

Let us look back on revolution in our country. From 1921 when the CPC was founded, which marked the beginning of this revolutionary period, to the founding of the PRC in 1949 and the realization of the nationwide land revolution in 1953, the Chinese new democratic revolution was thoroughly completed. After that, with the completion of the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry, and capitalist industry and commerce, China realized the socialist revolution by peaceful means and became a socialist country. During this 35-year period, the peasant war under the leadership of the working class lasted 22 years (from 1927 to 1949).

The Zunyi meeting was a historic symbol showing that our party was out of the period of childhood and had entered the period of maturity. The period of childhood lasted 14 years.

Our party has been a promising and outstanding party since its birth. In 1921, the "Republic of China" has already had a history of 10 years, and the people clearly understood that the old bourgeois democratic revolution could not save China. During the period of the May 4th movement, there were three factions of the new ideological trends: 1) Anarchism. Since it held that governmental authority was unnecessary, it could not, and did not need to, put forth any programs. It did not, and did not like to, have any organizations. Because, if it had programs and organizations, it would not be "anarchism." These people soon vanished like mist and smoke after making a racket. 2) Nationalism. The slogan of "getting rid of domestic traitors and resisting foreign powers" was interpreted by those who advocated nationalism into opposing the Communist Party at home and opposing the Soviet Union abroad (the only socialist country at that time). Their chiefs, who constituted a very small number of people, tried to seek power and money through fawning on warlords and imperialists. They lost their influence among the masses very soon after their nature was exposed. 3) Communism. In the past, people usually regarded man as abstract man and divided people into good and bad people, rich and poor people, wise and foolish people, the people of the Han nationality and those of the Man [Manchu] nationality, the Chinese and foreign people, and so forth. Communism, however, wants people to know that man is concrete man and the people are divided into classes. There are class struggles between the oppressors and the oppressed and between the exploiters and the exploited. In the past, people only wanted to have a "good people government," but communism points out that there are no "good people governments" in the world, for a political power is the representative of a certain class. In China, we can save ourselves only by practicing the dictatorship of the working class. People usually held that human society has remained unchanged since ancient times, but communism holds that it has been changing all the time, from the primitive communist society to the slave society, the feudal society, and the capitalist society, and in the future, it will certainly develop into the socialist and communist societies. This development is realized along with the development of the productive forces and is independent of man's will. In the past, people only knew that there were Chinese and foreigners, not knowing there were imperialism and colonialism, but communism holds that capitalism has already developed into imperialism, that imperialism has changed the countries and regions of weak nations into their colonies or semi-colonies, thus arousing the resistance of the people in colonies and semi-colonies, and that after several big imperialist powers have carved up the world, world wars will be inevitable as a result of seizing colonies among the imperialist powers, which will lead to the perishing of imperialism and the rise of socialism. The Communist Party also advocates that there should be different programs for the democratic revolution and for socialism. The Communist Party must lead the democratic revolution until it is thoroughly completed and then change it into socialist revolution. In philosophy, the Communist Party advocates dialectical materialism and opposes all sorts of idealism, dualism, and metaphysics.

The Communist Party also advocates the practice of democratic centralism by the state and political parties and opposes both feudal autocracy and bourgeois liberalism. The communist doctrine is the most rigorous and scientific system, which has been proved by facts and new scientific discoveries. The theory of communism has greatly widened the vision of the Chinese people and enabled people to gain a quick and good understanding of the old, big, and difficult problems in the Chinese revolution. All this made the doctrine of communism invincible in China. The exploiting classes and their government, which were unable to compete with communism in the ideological field, could not but spread rumors, saying that the Communist Party "commits murder and arson and advocates the system of sharing property and wives," and use their instrument of dictatorship to deal with communism, trying to stop it from continuously spreading and to physically destroy the communists as individuals.

The reason I have repeatedly talked about some basic principles of the communist doctrine is that some young people, and even some theoretical workers, have already forgotten them. Behind the camouflage of "Mao Zedong Thought," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were opposed to completely and correctly propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and changed Mao Zedong Thought into an oversimplified, vulgar, and religious doctrine. They did so, in this way, for 10 years. Just as a punishment for the "Great Cultural Revolution," at present some theoretical workers and young people who have lost their bearings, are talking about abstract man, and suspecting whether socialism is better than capitalism and whether Marxism is better than bourgeois individualism, liberalism, and existentialism. They do not understand history and are taking a back road.

Although the Communist Party amazed the world with its coming into being, in its childhood, it still did not know how to make a necessary and thorough investigation and study of China's situation and realistically work out strategies and tactics for the Chinese revolution in light of China's concrete situation, that is, to "make investigation and study and seek truth from facts," as we have often emphasized. It only knew the way of imitating foreign countries and copying the experiences of the Paris Commune and October Revolution. It still did not know how to combine the principles of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice. Therefore, it was not yet mature and could not independently, solve the problems of the Chinese revolution, and could not conquer the powerful enemies: imperialism, feudal forces, and bureaucratic and comprador bourgeoisie, and could not lead the Chinese revolution toward victory. In "'Left-Wing' Communism, An Infantile Disorder," a special term was used by Lenin to refer to the combination of basic principles and concrete practice, that is: the change of "branches and leaves." As a matter of fact, this combination is an important question concerning whether victory can be achieved. This has already been proved by the Chinese revolution. It is a contribution made by Comrade Mao Zedong and the CPC to the theory of Marxism-Leninism. As a matter of fact, this was proved even earlier by the Russian revolution. It was through combining Marxism with practical situation, or changing "branches and leaves," that Lenin led the Russian revolution toward victory. If we recall the history of an earlier period, can we not find that Marx and Engels also found the

revolutionary theory of Marxism through making investigation and study and seeking truth from facts?

The CPC has accumulated experiences and lessons in its revolutionary cause from numerous achievements and failures and from the blood of tens of thousands of revolutionary martyrs. With Comrade Mao Zedong as its leader, the CPC has studied these experiences and lessons and summarized them into a theory. This is the process of growing into maturity by the CPC. This theory is Mao Zedong Thought.

The Zunyi meeting was held during the 25,000-li long march. At that time, the situation was very serious. China's revolutionary forces suffered the most serious loss in history as a result of the leadership of the Wang Ming clique, which lasted 4 years. The Zunyi meeting was a turning point in China's revolutionary war. It marked the beginning of the collapse of the rule of Wang Ming's dogmatist line, the beginning of the whole party rallying around the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, and the beginning of correctly and independently solving the complicated revolutionary problems in China by the CPC without relying on foreign forces. Therefore, it was also a historical symbol showing that the CPC was already out of its childhood period and had entered the period of maturity.

Wang Ming's line was a great disaster. Disasters do not occur often. However, they usually occur unexpectedly and become irresistible for a short period of time. Did Wang Ming have theoretical knowledge? No. Still less did he have practical knowledge about China. He was only able to memorize some dogma, and juggled with concepts. During the Yanan rectification movement, Comrade Bo Gu said in his self-criticism that he had "followed whatever Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin said and acted in strict accordance with whatever instructions were made by the Communist International." Look, dogmatism means "two whatevers." After making this self-criticism, Comrade Bo Gu then became a good comrade. Did Wang Ming make any contributions? No. Was he a man of high prestige? No. Some of the "28 pure Bolsheviks" also held that he was not a wise man. But unexpectedly, he was able to become a leader. The reason was that he fawned on a Russian, Mi Fu [4717 1133] by name, and informed against other comrades to him. Thus, by slandering and framing many Chinese comrades, he won the trust of the latter. At that time, Mi Fu was the director of the Oriental Department of the Communist International. He secretly came to China at the beginning of 1931 to convene the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPC Central Committee and forced the Chinese Communists to "elect" Wang Ming as member of the Political Bureau. This was unexpected, but was yet legal, because at that time, the CPC was a branch of the Communist International and had to obey the latter.

During the 7 years from the Zunyi meeting to the Yanan rectification in 1942, our party got along quite well under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Mao Zedong as its leader. The first, second, and fourth front armies had joined forces. The Xian incident was solved correctly. The overall resistance war against Japanese warlords was realized. The eight route army and the new fourth army had won victories

in the war of resistance against Japan. Victories had been achieved in the struggles against the three anti-communist campaigns launched by Chiang Kai-shek. All this made the cadres and comrades of the whole party ponder many questions, such as: What are the reasons for our victories and failure? What are the differences between the two lines? Many comrades wanted to make these questions clear. All revolutionary comrades wanted to make these questions clear so that they could do more correct things in the revolution and avoid mistakes. Thus, to carry out a rectification at this time to criticize Wang Ming's line became an urgent desire of all revolutionary comrades.

The CPC is formed by the comrades who are communists in their thinking. If ideological problems were not solved, the party would not have been well developed. In order to achieve ideological unanimity in our party, it is first necessary to solve the problem of understanding. Thus, it is necessary to study theory and find out about the situation. The effective way is to study and make criticism and self-criticism in the manner of "a gentle breeze and a mild rain." "Ruthless struggles and merciless blows" appear to be vigorous and dynamic in form, but are never effective methods in solving inner-party problems, especially ideological problems. They can only lead to the phenomenon of "one person alone having the say" and help the development of blind belief in individuals (or personality cult). As a result, many comrades will dare not air their views and discuss problems and dare not make criticism and self-criticism. Under such circumstances, since bad people will be promoted by fawning on leaders and honest and selfless Communists will be overthrown by false charges, and the party will naturally be unable to avoid big mistakes. The practice of "ruthless struggles and merciless blows" runs counter to the principle of democratic centralism, and other principles of our party. It was a result of mechanically copying the Russian experiences of Wang Ming and Kang Sheng.

The erroneous method of "ruthless struggles and merciless blows" was negated during the Yanan rectification movement in 1942. Instead, a series of new methods characterized by "attaining the goal of clearing up ideology and uniting with comrades" and "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones" were practiced to solve inner-party ideological problems in a manner of "a gentle breeze and a mild rain." There were no unjust, false, and wrong cases during this 3-year movement. In addition, the mistake of mountain-stronghold mentality was also eliminated. When contending over problems, both old and new party members, who came from various parts of the country, may argue until everyone is red in the face. However, when the goal of clearing up ideology is attained and problems are solved, unity will be promoted. Party members enjoy extensive democracy within the party. Centralism is established on the basis of democracy. Thus, everyone will have ease of mind and be lively in their thinking. When the comrades are united, all difficulties can be solved smoothly. Rectification was an important invention by Comrade Mao Zedong. As a result of the rectification, the whole party became a mature party. The rectification was a preparation for winning victory in the revolution throughout the country. Without the rectification and the maturity of the whole party, victory could not have been achieved in our national revolution.

The army is a highly centralized organization. However, it also needs a certain degree of democracy. Comrade Mao Zedong wrote in November 1928 in his article "The Struggle in the Jinggangshan": "Apart from the role played by the party, the reason why the Red Army has been able to carry on in spite of such poor material conditions and such frequent engagements is its practice of democracy. The officers do not beat the men; officers and men receive equal treatment; soldiers are free to hold meetings and to speak out; trivial formalities have been done away with; and the accounts are open for all to inspect. The soldiers handle the mess arrangements and, out of the daily five cents for cooking oil, salt, firewood and vegetables, they can even save a little for pocket money, amounting to roughly six or seven coppers per person per day, which is called 'mess savings.' All this gives great satisfaction to the soldiers. The newly captured soldiers in particular feel that our army and the KMT army are worlds apart. They feel spiritually liberated, even though material conditions in the Red Army are not equal to those in the white army. The very soldiers who had no courage in the white army yesterday are very brave in the Red Army today; such is the effect of democracy."

When the practice of "ruthless struggles and merciless blows" was forbidden and inner-party democracy was developed, although in appearance the movement was not carried out on a grand and spectacular scale, but in a manner of "a gentle breeze and mild rain," the party's ideological, political, and organizational quality was greatly improved.

After the rectification movement, the whole party became mature. All party members understood the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and made investigation and study before doing everything. They became realistic in serving the people. The maturity of the whole party was a preparation for the victory of the nationwide revolution. Only 4 years after the rectification, the PRC was founded, and 8 million troops of Chiang Kai-shek were wiped out. In the previous more than 20 years, we had been unable to seize any of the key cities. However, contrary to the expectations of both the right and "leftist" opportunists and both dogmatists and empiricists, in as little as more than 1 year during the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign (12 September to 2 November 1948), the Huai Hai campaign (6 November 1948 to 10 January 1949), the Beiping-Tianjin campaign (5 December 1948 to 31 January 1949), and the Crossing Changjiang campaign (21 April 1949 to liberation of main areas on the mainland), all big and small cities throughout the country, except Taiwan, were liberated.

In short, China completed the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in 35 years. During the 35-year revolution, our party was in a period of childhood for 14 years and then was mature for the other 21 years. In its period of maturity, the revolution was developed smoothly under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong (although we were crude and overhasty later on the question of cooperative transformation of agriculture).

III

It is already 26 years since our party shifted its work to socialist construction in 1957. On the question of socialist construction, our party was in its period of childhood for 21 years, that is, from 1957 to 1978, when the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened. During this period, there was 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," which put the whole country into great disorder and brought about serious losses and consequences. What is more important, it greatly disturbed the party. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was a symbol in history, which showed that our party became mature on the question of socialist economic construction. After the third plenary session, the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" was adopted by the sixth plenary session. At the 12th CPC National Congress, a series of problems were solved. It pointed out that both the construction of material civilization and the construction of spiritual civilization should be included in socialist construction, that under socialism, the state and collective economies, which form the main body of the socialist economy, should be supplemented by lawful individual economy, and that the intellectuals should be put in important positions in construction, the cadres should be educated, and attention should be paid to the investment in the development of intellectual resources. Our party has drawn up a new party constitution, in which higher requirements are made for party members and there are more duties for them. We have also drawn up a new constitution for our country, in which the people's democracy is combined with the legal system. It protects the people's democracy and, at the same time, overcomes the defects of bourgeois democracy. We have carried out struggles against serious economic crimes and criminal offences as well as spiritual pollution of the exploiting classes. We have reformed party and government organizations and opposed bureaucratism. We have promoted a large number of young and middle-aged cadres who are loyal to the party's line, better educated, and professionally competent. We have adhered to the policy of opening to the outside world. We have also broadened our united front, which not only includes the Communist Party members and democratic personages of the democratic parties, but also includes the patriotic personages who are in favor of socialism and reunification of our country.

It is clear for all to see that after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation is really very good. Our country has actually achieved advances in socialist economic construction and the development of the productive forces. Although many problems have yet to be solved, and after a number of problems have been solved, some new problems will continue to appear. On the question of socialist construction, our party has already entered the period of maturity. At present, the party rectification is being carried out within our party. It is necessary to do a good job in this rectification in the four aspects of ideology, work style, discipline, and organization. This is an important matter concerning the future of the state and the people throughout the country, concerning the international communist movement, and concerning world peace and the progress of mankind.

The most important reason why the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was able to save the situation was that it restored the work style of "making investigation and study and seeking truth from facts" put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong during the revolution and applied it in socialist construction. The communique of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which was published on 22 December 1978, said: "The session carried out a discussion on the question of further carrying on and developing the Marxist style of study advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong, that is, the question of adhering to the materialist ideological line. It unanimously held that only when the comrades of the whole party and the people of the whole nation, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, have emancipated their minds, endeavored to study the new situation, new things, and new problems, and adhere to the principles of seeking truth from facts, proceeding in all cases from realities, and combining theory with practice, can our party smoothly realize the shifting of its central work, correctly put forward concrete policies, methods, and measures for the realization of the four modernizations, and correctly reform the production relations and superstructure which do not suit the rapid development of productive forces."

Whether our party adheres to the work style of making investigation and study and seeking truth from facts and whether it knows how to do it well was a demarcation line during the revolutionary period to judge whether or not our party was mature. It is also the same demarcation line during the construction period.

In 1957, when the socialist transformation was completed and the work was shifted to socialist construction, Comrade Mao Zedong said in his "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People": "With barely 7 years of economic construction behind us, we still lack experience and need to accumulate it. Nor did we have any experience in revolution when we first started, and it was only after we had taken a number of tumbles and acquired experience that we won nationwide victory. What we must now demand of ourselves is to gain experience in economic construction in a shorter period of time than it took us to gain experience in revolution, and not to pay as high a price for it. Some price we will have to pay, but we hope it will not be as high as that paid during the period of revolution." At that time, Comrade Mao Zedong was serious.

Then, why have we gained experience in socialist construction in a longer period of time (it took us 21 years to gain this experience, which is longer than 14 years) and why have we paid a higher price for it (chiefly the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution")? Why did Comrade Mao Zedong himself forget the work style of "making investigation and study and seeking truth from facts" which he had advocated, and which was then restored at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee after his death?

Of course, the first reason is that the whole party still lacked experience in socialist construction at that time. Second, Comrade Mao Zedong became conceited and arrogant and did not listen to different opinions. In his

talks with Snow, he even advocated that personality cult was necessary. Third, he was old and was unable to make careful and systematic investigation and study even when he wanted to.

Are there any other reasons? I would like to take the liberty of airing my opinions.

Since the Opium War in 1840, old China was gradually reduced to the status of a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. During the Opium War, Britain invaded our country and defeated the Qing government with a small number of troops. I do not know exactly how many troops were sent by Britain at that time, nor have I seen any historians discuss or conduct research on this question. It is really regrettable.

In order to rejuvenate China, it is necessary to carry out construction, in other words, it is necessary to develop productive forces. However, in order to develop productive forces, it is necessary to carry out revolution and overthrow the rule of imperialism, the feudal forces, and bureaucratic and comprador bourgeoisie so as to get rid of obstacles in the development of production. In the Qing Dynasty, there was a "Westernization faction," which advocated the carrying out of construction under the rule of the Qing court. They failed at last. In the period under the rule of the northern warlords, some people advocated to "save the country with industry." They, too, failed. Under the rule of Chiang Kai-shek, some people still had illusions about Chiang Kai-shek, thinking that China could be reunified and construction could be carried out. Their illusions were destroyed by the uninterrupted civil wars waged by the new warlords of the KMT, especially by the gunfire of "18 September." Only after the Communist Party overthrew the Chiang Kai-shek rule and carried out the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution was China able to carry out construction. The propositions of the Communist Party are correct. They have been proved by facts.

However, after the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution, after the economic basis of all exploiting classes was destroyed, is it still necessary to carry out revolution? The answer is affirmative. "The Manifesto of the Communist Party" pointed out that after the establishment of the dictatorship of the working class, it is still necessary to carry out "uninterrupted revolution." This "uninterrupted revolution" refers to the reform of the superstructure which does not suit the development of productive forces. However, this reform is a conscious action of the working class and is carried out consciously by the working class, which is the ruling class.

What kind of "revolution" was the "Great Cultural Revolution"? It was a revolution against a fabricated "bourgeoisie with the party" (or "capitalist roaders"), in which "one class overthrows another." This ran counter to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, because Marxism-Leninism holds that the bourgeoisie is the last exploiting class in human society. After the bourgeoisie is eliminated, although there will continue to be an "uninterrupted revolution," there will not be a revolution in which one class overthrows another. The "uninterrupted revolution" after the establishment of the

proletarian dictatorship need not be carried out by the "rebellion faction," but must be carried out by the working class in a conscious manner, that is, by peaceful and legal means, rather than in a manner of a violent storm and mass struggle. After the dictatorship of the proletariat is established, the revolution in which "one class overthrows another" is unreasonable, "rebellion" is guilty, and "great disorder under heaven" is intolerable. Advocating "revolution is not guilty and rebellion is reasonable" and "great disorder under heaven, the greater the better," to the neglect of the fact that the dictatorship of the proletariat had already been established, was just running counter to socialist construction and provided Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and other counterrevolutionaries with an opportunity to seize power. Under the slogan of "one class overthrowing another," we could not but pay a high price and spend more time to learn how to carry out economic construction.

Another problem is personality cult and the lifelong tenure system. This is a problem in our system, and a new problem that has never been solved in the international communist movement. A political party must have a leader. The whole party must respect its leader. However, personality cult must be prevented. We must respect, but not worship, good leaders, even outstanding leaders like Comrade Mao Zedong, who led the Chinese people (constituting one-fourth of the world population) to win great victories in their revolution. Otherwise, we will surely make mistakes, even great mistakes, such as we committed during the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and pay a high price. The lifelong tenure system is also a wrong system. Studying Marxism-Leninism and making investigation and study of old China's concrete situation require great energy. When one is old, one is unable to continue working for 3 days and nights without rest and travel 200 li a day.

Except for other contents, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" puts forward the methods to solve the problem of personality cult and lifelong tenure system. Comrade Xiaoping is really respectable, for he always looks at things with pinpoint accuracy.

Our party had 14 years of childhood in the revolution and 21 years of childhood in socialist construction. This should be taken as an important lesson for our party. Party leaders must also change shifts. The middle-aged, especially the young comrades, who have just been promoted to leading posts, must go through a procedure from not knowing how to do their work to knowing how to do it. How long will this procedure take? I have not made a study on this. But according to our past experience, it will probably take 10 to 20 years. It is good to let them participate in managing state affairs and become familiar with party history as early as possible so that they can become mature cadres when they have to and take charge of these affairs independently in the future and no longer need the help of others. This is an important matter to ensure that there will be generations and generations of mature cadres for our party and that there will be long-term stability in our country. I hope that this problem will be taken into careful consideration.

IV

Now the party rectification has already begun. This is the right time for us to make clear the reasons for our past successes and failure, because our party is already out of its period of childhood and achievements have been made over the past 5 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This is also an urgent demand of the whole party. In comparison with the Yanan rectification, there will be something in common and something different in this rectification. This was already mentioned clearly in the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification.

After we entered the city, we carried out a rectification in 1957, with the aim of opposing dogmatism, sectarianism, and bureaucratism. Later, as a small number of bourgeois rightists advocated "ruling in turn," it was changed into a mass movement against bourgeois rightists. During this movement, a serious mistake was made, resulting in broadening the scope of the movement. Since the general target of the struggle was diverted, the rectification was carried out perfunctorily and the original purpose was not achieved.

The "Great Cultural Revolution" ran counter to the fundamental principles put forth during the Yanan rectification. Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and other counterrevolutionaries attempted to attack people of nine categories: "the landlords, the rich peasants, the counterrevolutionaries, the bad elements, the rightists, the renegades, the special agents, the capitalist roaders, and the stinking ninth category." They adopted the erroneous method of the "rescue movement," which was put forth by Kang Sheng during the Yanan rectification, and framed cases against comrades who held different views. They also restored the method of "ruthless struggles and merciless blows," advocated by Wang Ming and Kang Sheng, and carried it out for 10 years. But did they solve any ideological problems? No. They could not solve any. This was a negative experience. We must not repeat this mistake in the future.

During this party rectification, we must study the method Comrade Mao Zedong used in the Yanan rectification and resolutely oppose the method of "ruthless struggles and merciless blows." The party rectification must not be carried out perfunctorily; and to begin with, the study must not be carried out perfunctorily. It is necessary to keep calm and concentrate our energy to study the documents carefully. We must not only read the documents once, but must read them many times and must take some notes and discuss them. We also must examine our attitude in the past and earnestly carry out criticism and self-criticism in accordance with the spirit of the documents so as to effectively raise our theoretical level. Doing a good job in this respect means laying a solid foundation, without which we cannot do well in party rectification and will possibly make mistakes again. The work of weeding out [qing li 3237 3810] people of three categories and expelling them from the party, or punishing them according to law, must not be carried out perfunctorily either, because this is a matter concerning the party's future. Whenever there is a sign of disturbance, these people

will try to usurp the party again. Of course, in dealing with the "people of three categories," we must also implement policies and remold and educate those who can be remolded. However, it is first necessary to ferret out all the "people of three categories" before dealing with them.

During the party rectification, it is necessary to conscientiously study Mao Zedong Thought and the work style of making investigation and study and seeking truth from facts so as to build our whole party into a party of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Socialist construction is an undertaking to be carried out for several decades or tens of decades. When communism is realized in the future, we still will have to carry out construction. We shall never stop our construction unless wars break out. This is our "10,000-li Long March."

Is there a basis for the unity of the people throughout the country? Yes. During the revolutionary period, this basis was to overthrow the three big mountains--imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism. At present, this basis is to turn China, which is poor and weak, into a rich and powerful country.

In order to persistently follow the road of building socialism and communism in accordance with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, a firm and mature Communist Party, which serves the people wholeheartedly, is absolutely indispensable.

CSO: 4005/289

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDY OF MARRIAGE AGE, CHILDBIRTH AGE DESCRIBED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMICS] in Chinese
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[Article by Duan Wei [3008.1218] and Yang Yang [2799.2254]: "An Investigation on the Issues of Marriageable Age and Childbirth Age"]

[Text] There is a popular conception of the issue of "late marriages" and "late childbearing," which is that the two are connected, so that "early marriage" is connected with "early childbearing." Because of this, during the first half of 1981, we conducted a relatively extensive social study. Conducting this study not only helped us to understand the actual trend toward early marriages, more importantly, it also told us that even though young people are marrying relatively earlier they nonetheless are not necessarily having children at an earlier age. This study leads us to believe that the young people are following their own desires, but that to properly ensure the task of having a suitable period of time between marriage and childbirth still depends on propagandising birth control.

We performed this study by asking the subjects to fill out a "questionnaire." The forms were divided into two broad categories, one for already married youths and one for unmarried youths. The subjects were male and female youths aged 18 to 40. In terms of content, the questions were divided into "factual" and "ideal," that is, the actual conditions were filled in under "factual" while views on ideal conditions were expressed as "ideal" or "popular will."

This study covered 4,563 subjects, 990 married males, 1,159 unmarried males, 1,187 married females and 1,227 unmarried females. It should be said that because of qualitative factors in filling out the forms the individual statistics do not always reflect the total number of subjects, however this does not affect the validity of the study.

Marriage Age

The factual statistics for married male and female youths are given in tables one and two. The marriage age for male youths is relatively concentrated in ages 26-29, while that for females is relatively concentrated in ages 24-27. [Translator's note: In tables 1-6 the first and last ages given in the "factual" and "ideal" age column in all instances refer to subjects under or over the respective ages given.]

Table 1: Factual Age of Married Males

Marriage Age	22以前	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32以后
No of People	25	23	24	64	100	179	187	178	102	70	27	13	22
Percentage	2.47	2.27	2.37	6.31	9.86	17.65	18.44	17.56	10.06	6.90	2.66	1.28	2.17

Table 2: Factual Age of Married Females

Marriage Age	20以前	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30以后
No of People	20	14	22	53	96	146	286	255	176	89	49	23	12
Percentage	1.61	1.13	1.77	4.26	7.72	11.75	23.01	20.51	14.16	7.16	3.94	2.01	0.97

Are the actual marriage ages of these married male and female youths in agreement with their expressed ideals? No, they are not. Based on their replies to the question, "What do you believe is the ideal age for marriage?" we were able to plot Table 3 and Table 4, which closely show us that the ideal marriage age is relatively earlier than the actual marriage age. Male youths mostly prefer marriage at ages 24, 25 (the peak) and 26, while female youths mostly chose the ages 22, 23, 24 and 25 (the peak); after age 26 there was a sharp decline.

Table 3: Ideal Marriage Age for Married Males

Ideal Age	22以前	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32以后
No of People	102	110	87	140	293	100	44	24	8	24	1	3	7
Percentage	10.82	11.66	9.23	14.85	31.07	10.60	4.67	2.54	0.85	2.54	0.11	0.32	0.74

Table 4: Ideal Marriage Age for Married Females

Ideal Age	20以前	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30以后
No of People	21	67	29	150	219	263	266	60	20	11	1	7	0
Percentage	1.88	6.01	2.60	13.46	19.66	23.61	23.88	5.39	1.80	0.99	0.09	6.63	

We will now examine the ideal marriage age chosen by unmarried male and female youths (see Table 5 and Table 6). Two bell curve diagrams are used to depict the factual and ideal marriage for married male and female youths and the ideal marriage age for unmarried male and female youths. The charts are divided by sex.

Table 5: Ideal Marriage Age for Unmarried Males

Ideal Age	22以前	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32以后
No of People	107	154	93	177	248	144	82	79	16	55	2	2	11
Percentage	9.14	13.16	7.95	15.13	21.20	12.31	7.01	6.75	1.37	4.70	0.17	0.17	0.94

Table 6: Ideal Marriage Age for Unmarried Females

Ideal Age	20以前	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30以后
No of People	4	46	7	41	135	272	377	120	59	45	6	64	15
Percentage	0.34	3.86	0.59	3.44	11.34	22.84	31.65	10.08	4.95	3.78	0.50	5.37	1.26

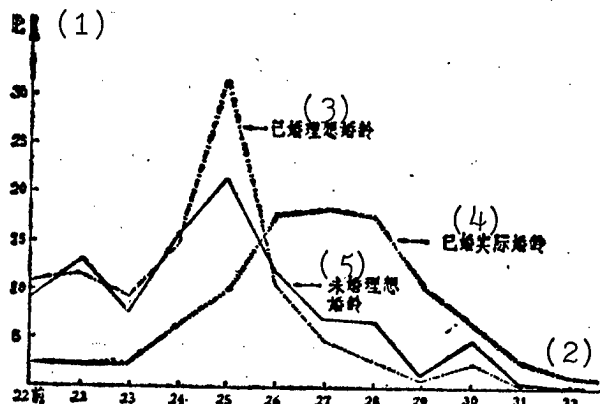


Diagram 1: Ideal and Factual Marriage Age (Males)

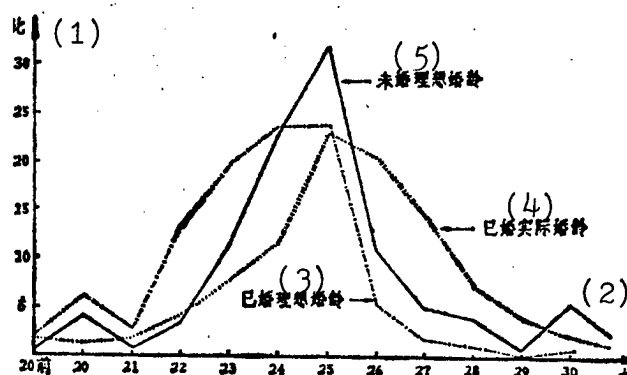


Diagram 2: Ideal and Factual Marriage Age (Females)

Key for both diagrams: (1) Percentage; (2) Marriage Age; (3) Ideal Age for Married Subjects; (4) Factual Age for Married Subjects; (5) Ideal Age for Unmarried Subjects.

These materials show us that if we take age 25 as the dividing line, by this age only 23.28 percent of the married males have done so, while according to the ideal marriage ages given 77.63 percent of them ought to be married already. It is interesting that although the unmarried males expressed an ideal marriage age that is earlier than the actual marriage age of married males, it nonetheless is later than that desired by married males. This shows that 66.58 percent of the entire population of male subjects desire marriage before age 25. The ideal marriage age for already married females is also considerably earlier, with the cut-off at age 24, which 67.22 percent of the total married female subjects believe is the proper age for marriage, while only 28.04 percent of them actually are already married. In talking about the ideal marriage, unmarried females were somewhat more cautious than their male counterparts of the same age, as only 42.31 percent of unmarried females expressed a desire to marry and establish households by age 24, yet this was 14.27 percent more than those actually married.

A further examination was made on the basis of field of employment, and this also proved significant. We believe that even after the New Marriage Law was implemented there was a trend toward earlier marriages, but a look at the results of this study show that not only is it possible to propagandize the urban males to marry after age 25 and the females to marry after age 23 this also is acceptable to the great majority of youths. Because marriage at this age is not at all late, there is no need to call it "propagandizing late marriages," but rather, it can be called simply education which is "suited to the age level."

Table 7: Marriage Age Results by Field of Employment

	(1) 工业	(2) 商业饮食服务业	(3) 文教卫生科研	(4) 部队
<u>Males</u>				
Actual Age, Married	26.99	26.67	27.80	25.50
Ideal Age, Married	24.31	24.71	25.16	24.24
Ideal Age, Unmarried	25.17	25.29	26.09	23.67
<u>Females</u>				
Actual Age, Married	25.27	25.10	25.80	
Ideal Age, Married	23.31	24.10	24.12	
Ideal Age, Unmarried	24.86	25.07	25.18	

Key: (1) Industry; (2) Commerce, Food, Service Industries; (3) Education, Health, Sciences; (4) Armed Forces.

The Timing of the First Childbirth

Regarding the chronological sequence, if we say that the first factor which affects the birth rate is marriage, the the second factor is childbearing age; or it can be said that when we advocated the policy of "one child per family," we are even more concerned about the timing of the first childbirth after marriage. The popular view is that the age of marriage cannot be separated from the birth of the first child and that generally speaking, to be married means to have children. Of course, there is a factual foundation for this, and from our study (see Table 8) we see that the great majority of people have a child right after marriage. There is a slightly lower percentage for the army units because they do not have families with them. However, cadres in the education, health and scientific systems do show a trend toward a conscious delay of childbirth.

Table 8: Correlation of Marriage Date and Year of First Childbirth

	工业 100%	商业饮食服务业 100%	文教卫生科研 100%	部队 100%
Before Marriage	(1) 0.33	(2)	(3)	(4)
Year 1 of Marriage	75.84	86.79	64.43	54.35
Year 2 of Marriage	16.68	8.81	24.38	25.00
Year 3 of Marriage and beyond	7.15	4.40	11.19	20.65

Key: (1) Industry; (2) Commerce, Food, Service Industries; (3) Education, Health, Science; (4) Armed Forces.

We asked those comrades who had a child in the first year of marriage why they were in such a hurry. Their replies are shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Reasons for Childbirth in First Year of Marriage

Reason	Husband			Wife		
	People	%	Rank	People	%	Rank
We both wanted a child.	309	54.59	1	378	47.61	1
I wanted a child.	28	4.95	4	21	2.64	7
My spouse wanted a child.	11	1.94	7	34	4.28	4
My parents wanted a grandchild.	12	2.12	6	12	1.51	8
My spouse's parents wanted one.	4	0.71	9	22	2.77	66
It just happened.	51	9.01	3	129	16.25	3
Our contraception failed.	13	2.30	5	31	3.90	5
Afraid others would say that we couldn't.	5	0.88	8	3	0.38	9
No reason, it's what should be.	137	24.20	2	167	21.03	2

Fully 9.01 percent of the male subjects and 16.25 percent of the female subjects were ignorant of the process of contraception and birth and had a child out of ignorance. This may seem startling, but if we consider the current state of development in sex education and education of the physiological processes, this phenomenon is not without explanation. The item ranked number five is "Our contraception failed," which ought to alert people to this problem (Unfortunately, this study cannot tell us which methods of contraception failed). What we wish to point out here is that the men and women both wanting a child immediately after marriage accounted for only about 50 percent of all births, and of those 54.59 percent of the husbands said "We both wanted a child," while 47.61 percent of the wives said that. The reason for the discrepancy probably arises from the dominant attitude of the male comrades, or it perhaps reflects the hesitation on the part of female comrades to have a child immediately after marriage. Accordingly, we have reason to reach the following conclusion: Approximately one-half of the married comrades are willing (they themselves desire this or do so after suitable "enlightenment") to delay somewhat the birth of the first child.

We will now take steps to understand what male and female comrades believe is "A relatively ideal time after marriage for the first child." In response to this, Table 10 lists the situation for the entire city while Table 11 and Table 12 show the sex and professional differences in attitudes of already married subjects on the ideal timing of the first childbirth. As previously stated, although over 70 percent of the already married subjects of this study actually had a child during the first years of their marriage, nonetheless, according to their subjective views, those who want a child during the first year of marriage were only about 25 percent (24.72 percent of the males and 26.22 percent of the females). More of them tend toward having a child after one or two years of marriage, with 47.66 percent of the males and 53.98

percent of the females taking this attitude. Comrades who approve of a 2-3 year delay after marriage for the first childbirth were males 21.08 percent and females 16.80 percent. These figures in the table make a person feel that there is a great discrepancy between actual conditions and what people want. This might make people wonder, but these are the actual results of an objective study. We should make a deeper analysis and investigation of this because it is the actual foundation of our advocacy and realization of late births.

Table 10: Ideal Timing for Birth of First Child

Ideal Timing	Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
First Year	238	24.72	306	26.22
1-2 Years	459	47.66	630	53.98
2-3 Years	203	21.08	196	16.80
3-4 Years	39	4.05	22	1.89
4-Plus Years	24	2.49	13	1.11

Table 11: Ideal Timing for First Child—Males by Occupation

	(1) 工业		(2) 商业饮食服务业		(3) 文教卫生科研		(4) 部队	
	(5) 人数	(6) %	(5) 人数	(6) %	(5) 人数	(6) %	(5) 人数	(6) %
First Year	164	28.97	18	29.03	36	16.98	20	16.26
1-2 Years	260	45.94	25	40.32	103	48.58	71	57.72
2-3 Years	103	18.20	18	29.03	56	26.42	26	21.14
3-4 Years	23	4.06	1	1.62	12	5.66	3	2.44
4-Plus Years	16	2.83	0	0	5	2.36	3	2.44

Key: (1) Industry; (2) Commerce, Food and Service Industries; (3) Education, Health and Science; (4) Armed Forces; (5) Number of People; (6) Percentage.

It can be added that in terms of occupations the above conditions are basically consistent. However there are some differences, a comparison with Table 12 shows that more male comrades in education, health and science units and in the armed forces as well do not approve of childbirth in the first year of marriage, while conversely, a considerable number (36.06 percent) of female comrades in commerce, food and service industries approve of childbirth in the first year of marriage. Those who believe in first childbirth in the 2nd and 3rd years of marriage are the male comrades in commerce, food and service industries (29.03 percent) and the male and female comrades in the education, health and science units (26.42 percent and 25.50 percent respectively).

Table 12: Ideal Timing for First Child—Females by Occupation

	(1) 工业	(2) 商业饮食服务业	(3) 文教卫生科研
	(4) 人数 (5) %	(4) 人数 (5) %	(4) 人数 (5) %
First Year	206 27.69	44 36.06	55 18.46
1-2 Years	415 55.78	61 50.00	153 51.34
2-3 Years	107 14.38	12 9.84	76 25.50
3-4 Years	9 1.21	4 3.28	9 3.02
4-Plus Years	7 0.94	1 0.82	5 1.68

Key: (1) Industry; (2) Commerce, Food and Service Industries;
 (3) Education, Health and Science; (4) Number of People;
 (5) Percentage.

What then are the reasons for choosing the timing of the first child? We made a study in regard to this question and separately listed the male and female reasons for delaying the first birth for as little as one year or as much as three years after marriage. From these two tables we clearly see that for both men and women an important reason for delaying the timing of childbirth is that it is still necessary to accumulate savings after marriage in order to avoid financial difficulties from immediately having a child. In addition, another important reason for a tendency toward late births is to have a period of relaxation after marriage. This period of relaxation before parenthood is a very valuable time for youths so they can focus their energies on work and study.

Table 13: Male Reasoning for Delaying Childbirth 1-3 Years

	No of People (778)	Percent (100)	Rank (1-5)
It will happen eventually.	226	29.05	2
Need to accumulate finances.	229	29.43	1
Couple needs to improve understanding.	31	3.98	5
Post-nuptial period of freedom	187	24.04	3
Conflicts with work or study.	105	13.50	4

Table 14: Female Reasoning for Delaying Childbirth 1-3 Years

	No of People (1,005)	Percent (100)	Rank (1-5)
It will happen eventually.	246	24.48	3
Need to accumulate finances.	254	25.27	2
Couple needs to improve understanding.	54	5.37	5
Post-nuptial period of freedom	287	28.56	1
Conflicts with work or study.	164	16.32	4

Because of these reasons, there is an obvious gap in the actual timing of the first birth of married persons and the ideal timing of the first birth. This ought to elicit the interest of planned

parenthood workers, health workers and personnel in the concerned departments of the Women's Federation and the Communist Youth League, and they ought to take appropriate action.

According to the data obtained in this study, although the marriage age of male and female youths is earlier than before, the birth of the first child still can be delayed. Can this "delay" possibly "compensate" for the "early" [marriage]? And to what degree can it "compensate?" Its relationship to such questions as planned parenthood awaits study and answers from each profession.

Note: At this point we wish to express our sincere thanks to all the units that provided assistance during this study. We also wish to take this opportunity to extend our grateful thanks to Comrade Chen Yuan [7115 0337] for helping to process the statistics.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YANG SHANGKUN VIEWS MAO'S MILITARY THOUGHT

HK280941 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Yang Shangkun [2799 1424 2492]: "Steadfastly Uphold and Develop Mao Zedong's Military Thought--Commemorating the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of Mao Zedong"]

[Text] Our beloved teacher Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist, and theoretician.

From his youth, Comrade Mao Zedong devoted himself to the Chinese revolution and fought all his life for the great communist cause. He is one of the originators of our party and the chief founder of the PRC and the PLA. In the long course of revolutionary struggles, he led our party to surmount all difficulties and obstacles and defeated the strong domestic and foreign enemies. He was the first man to discover the correct path of revolution. At numerous turning points of revolution and critical junctures when the revolution suffered setbacks, he set right the course of revolution, led the revolution to safety, and turned defeats to victories. He carried out immortal deeds for the development of the revolutionary and construction cause of China and made outstanding contributions to the liberation of the oppressed nations in the world and to the cause of human progress.

Mao Zedong Thought is the outcome of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. It is the scientific guiding ideology that suits the conditions in China, is the crystallization of collective wisdom of the CPC, and is the fundamental guarantee for us to win all victories. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "If we did not have Mao Zedong Thought to guide us in achieving the victories of revolution, we would still have to fight bitterly in darkness." The victory of revolution and construction in China is inseparable from the brilliant name of Mao Zedong. Mao Zedong Thought has nurtured generations of communists and revolutionary fighters. Comrade Mao Zedong's magnificent achievements will be indelibly engraved on the memory of the people. Whenever we, the old comrades, recall the years when we followed Comrade Mao Zedong in battle, we cannot hold back our emotion and we feel proud.

Comrade Mao Zedong was not only a great politician, but also a great strategist. China's revolutionary war, led by him, is the most brilliant chapter in [words indistinct]. The long-term and large-scale revolutionary wars led by him and the great numbers of enemies wiped out in these wars have seldom been seen in the military history of China and other countries. He was a rare and great commander. A great military practice is bound to bring forth a great military theory. While leading the Chinese revolutionary wars, Comrade Mao Zedong not only studied the law of general warfare, but also paid attention to the study of revolutionary warfare and attached particular importance to the study of the characteristics and law of the Chinese revolutionary wars at various historical periods. He constantly summed up the experience of Chinese revolutionary wars, attached great importance to the spirit of initiative of the people, and was good at pooling the collective wisdom of the party and people. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, he critically assimilated both ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign military thought. He founded a complete set of theories, principles, and policies concerning the People's Army and people's warfare and its strategic tactics, which is summarized as Mao Zedong's military thought. This thought of Comrade Mao Zedong is embodied in concentrated form in his military works, such as "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party," "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," "Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan," "On Protracted War," "Problems of War and Strategy," and his 10 major military principles.

Mao Zedong's military thought is the scientific summarization of the experiences drawn by Comrade Mao Zedong and other outstanding strategists of our army while leading the long-term revolutionary war in China. It greatly enriched the treasure-house of Marxist military science. Mao Zedong's military thought is an important component part of Mao Zedong Thought. It carries a profound and wide range of scientific content. Lenin said: "Marx' economic doctrine is the most profound, comprehensive and detailed confirmation and application of his theory." We can also say that Mao Zedong's military thought is the most profound, comprehensive, and detailed confirmation and application of Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Mao Zedong was one of the first leaders in our party who realized the great importance of armed struggle. Early in the first revolutionary civil war period, Comrade Mao Zedong paid keen attention to the work of arming the peasants. At the "7 August" conference of the party held in 1927, he advanced the famous thesis "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." Later on, he time and again emphasized: "Without armed struggle, neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Communist Party would have any standing at all in China and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph."

After the failure of the first revolutionary civil war, the Chinese communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative, remarkably solved the problem of taking the path of armed struggle in China. After the autumn harvest uprising, Comrade Mao Zedong led our troops to Jinggangshan, where the enemy's forces were weak, kindled the flames of armed independent regimes of workers and peasants, founded the first rural revolutionary base area, and opened up the way of encircling cities with rural areas and finally seizing the political power of the whole country. This is a creative application and development of Marxist theory on violent revolution.

It was a new important problem confronting the Chinese communists to build the revolutionary armed forces, which were mainly composed of peasants, into a new type of proletarian people's army. Comrade Mao Zedong systematically solved this problem in his revolutionary practice. The famous resolution of the Gutian conference, drawn up by him, comprehensively summed up the experience in military building of the Red Army in its early period and drew a line of distinction between the Red Army and other, previous and old, armies, which enabled the Red Army to base itself entirely on Marxism-Leninism and to genuinely become a people's army. Along with the development of our army building, Comrade Mao Zedong constantly summed up experience and gradually perfected the principles and policies of army building. He laid down the purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people, the principle of the party commanding the gun, and the three principal tasks of fighting, production, and doing mass work; he drafted the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and stressed the practice of political, economic, and military democracy and the principles of unity between officers and men, unity between the army and the people, and the disintegration of enemy troops; and he put forward the principle "political work is the lifeblood of our army" and summed up a whole set of systems, principles, and methods for the political work of the army. These are the basic contents of Comrade Mao Zedong's Thought on the people's army. In the past decades, tremendous changes have taken place and our army has developed to a great extent; however, Comrade Mao Zedong's Thought on the people's army is still the guiding principle for our army building.

Comrade Mao Zedong creatively applied the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism, that the people are the creators of world history, to the practice of China's revolutionary war, which gradually formed into the idea of the people's war and flexible strategy and tactics. Its main contents include: Under the leadership of the party, mobilize, organize, and arm the masses and rely on the masses in fighting wars; integrate the regular army with the guerrillas and militias, the main formations with the local formations, and the armed masses with those without arms; combine the armed struggle, which is the main form of struggle, with all forms of struggle carried out on various fronts; correctly effect strategic changes [words indistinct] the changes of strength between the enemy and ourselves and with the progress of war; engage in protracted warfare in strategy and war of quick decision in campaigns and battles, in defensive warfare in strategy and offensive warfare in campaigns and battles; strategically take one as ten and tactically take ten as one; lure the enemy to penetrate deeply and concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one, and so on. The soul and quintessence of Mao Zedong's military thought is military dialectics.

Comrade Mao Zedong applied military dialectics and directed a series of brilliant and mighty plays on the stage of war. After smashing the three counterrevolutionary "encirclements" launched by the KMT troops, he created brilliant examples of defeating the strong enemy troops with our limited numbers of troops. The battle of crossing the Chishui four times enabled the heroic Red Army to break through the obstruction and interception of the massive enemy forces, which fully manifested his miraculous skill in directing military

operations. In his "On Protracted War," he penetratingly analyzed the characteristics and favorable and unfavorable factors of both China and Japan, laid down the correct strategic principle, and pointed out the three phases of development of the war. It is indeed a wonder in the history of war, a brilliant feat of the Chinese nation, and an earthshaking and great cause for such long-term, wide-scale, and jigsaw-patterned warfare to proceed entirely in the manner he predicted and to force the Japanese aggressor, which was like a "mad bull," to crash into the rings of "flames" of the people's war. It is the principal method of the 10 major military principles which enabled the PLA to defeat Chiang Kai-shek. In the historically decisive battles of the Liaoxi-Shengyang, Huaihai, and Beiping-Tianjin campaigns, that shocked the country and the whole world, the PLA applied this method to wipe out the main strength of Chiang Kai-shek's troops. We won the Chinese people's liberation war by annihilating the 8 million reactionary troops of the KMT and overthrowing the reactionary rule of the three great mountains. In the war to resist U.S. aggression and to aid Korea, the Chinese people's volunteers, together with the Korean Army and people, defeated the highly modernized U.S. aggressive troops with inferior equipment. Mao Zedong's military dialectics once again shone with glaring radiance.

After the founding of the PRC, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong, our army built a strong army, navy, and air force and developed into a combined arms unit with various armed services and arms of services. We improved our conventional weapons and also succeeded in manufacturing strategic missiles and nuclear weapons. In the course of defending and participating in socialist revolution and construction, our army played the role of a firm mainstay of the people's democratic dictatorship.

Engels said: "In order to emancipate itself, the proletariat will also have its own military manifestation and create its own special and new operational tactics." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 7, p 562) We can be gratified in saying that the Chinese communists and their chief representative, Comrade Mao Zedong, have, in the practice of China's revolutionary war, used Mao Zedong's military thought, which is Marxist military theory with distinctive Chinese features, to realize Engels' prediction in China.

For the sake of commemorating Comrade Mao Zedong, we must uphold and develop Mao Zedong's military thought, assiduously study Mao Zedong's military works, and completely and accurately comprehend and master the scientific system of Mao Zedong's military thought. In order to uphold and develop, it is necessary to place upholding first, because without upholding there can be no developing. The basic principle of Mao Zedong's military thought is the scientific principle that has been tested through practice. We must never waver in this matter of principle. Although modern wars are different from the wars in the past and although the military equipment of our troops is modernized, we must not in the slightest way doubt the scientific value of Mao Zedong's military thought or negate the role of Mao Zedong's military thought in guiding the building of the modernization of our troops and antiaggressive wars in the future. Certainly, Mao Zedong's military thought is by no means the end of truth. On the contrary, it has opened a correct and wide path for us to understand the new problems in military spheres. In accordance with the objective reality of China and our army, and the characteristics of modern warfare, we must carry out further researches on Marxist military science and develop Mao Zedong's military thought.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has set a fine example in upholding and developing Mao Zedong's military thought. By applying the basic principle of Mao Zedong's military thought, summing up the historical and immediate experience of our army, and in light of the new requirements of modern wars and new characteristics of our army building, he penetratingly expounded many major theoretical and practical problems concerning our army building and creatively put forward a series of important principles and policies for our army building in the new period. The 10 military articles in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" are the programmatic documents for consolidating and building our army in the new period.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have conscientiously implemented a series of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions on strengthening army building and have achieved remarkable results in all the work of the army. Our army has energetically carried out structural reform and reorganized and simplified its establishment, which has enabled our troops to become more efficient and our establishment more scientific and rational. We have put education and training in a strategic position, improved the building of regularization and war preparations work, and made new steps forward in applying modern operational tactics. We have achieved major progress in the building of "four requirements" of cadre ranks and particularly in the building of leading bodies. The development of our national defense scientific research and sophisticated weapons has entered a new phase. The carrier rocket technology and national defense strength of our country have been enhanced. We have scored marked successes in the building of logistics, which has made positive contributions to the accomplishment of various tasks. We have won great victories in the self-defensive war against Vietnam, which defended the security of the motherland and enhanced China's prestige in the international field. The whole army has consciously and firmly kept a high level of ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, which effectively ensured the centralism and unity of our army under the absolute leadership of the party. These facts have further proved the immense might of Mao Zedong's military thought.

The 12th CPC National Congress has pointed out that "Our army must serve not only as a great wall of steel guiding our socialist motherland but also as an important force in building our socialist material and spiritual civilization." In order to accomplish this great historical and glorious mission, we still have to rely on Mao Zedong's military thought.

The international situation at present is full of sharp and complicated struggles and there still exists the danger of a world war. Our army should be prepared at all times for anti-aggressive wars. Modern wars will cause greater destructiveness and emergencies, the areas of battlefields will be wide; situations may change rapidly; the battles will be intense and fierce; organization and command will be more complicated; and it will be extremely arduous to ensure rear services. Under such new circumstances, it is indeed a new problem to appropriately uphold and develop Mao Zedong's military thought.

Comrade Mao Zedong always held that it is men and not weapons that determine the outcome of a war. The fighting history of our army is the history in which we used inferior equipment to defeat enemies with superior equipment. At present,

although the military equipment of our army has greatly improved, we are still in an inferior position when compared with some other countries. Even if, in this situation, we are invaded by foreign enemies, we will certainly be able to swamp the enemies in the vast ocean of a people's war by giving full play to the superiority of our socialist system, vast territory, and large population. We have full confidence in this point.

During the early period of the founding of the PRC, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that our army should be built into a fine modernized revolutionary army. After Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, he reaffirmed Comrade Mao Zedong's [words indistinct] army building and emphasized the organic combination of revolutionization, modernization, and regularization. This provided a clear general target for the various kinds of work of our army.

The modernization of our army should be modernization guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under the leadership of the communist party and modernization based on the premise of revolutionization. This is because revolutionization embodies the nature of the modernization of our army and is the hallmark distinguishing our army from all other armies. The more we are modernized, the more we must strengthen political work so as to ensure that the whole army will resolutely obey the orders of the CPC Central Committee and that the building of modernization will advance on the correct path.

Lenin pointed out: "Everyone will agree that an army which does not train itself to wield all arms, all the means and methods of warfare that the enemy possesses or may possess, behaves in an unwise or even in a criminal manner. But this applies to politics even more than it does to war." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 249) We must not only be prepared to fight wars with the weapons available but also actively manufacture and develop new types of military equipment. Comrade Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the elder generation threw all their energy into the work for improving the military equipment of our army and strengthening our national defense. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that we must improve our military equipment on the basis of constantly developing the national economy. We must base ourselves on self-reliance, actively import new technology, strengthen our national defense scientific research and military industry, and accelerate the progress of the modernization of national defense.

In fighting a modern war, it is not enough to have modern weapons and equipment. It is also necessary to strengthen training, to combine weapons with men, and to handle the modern weapons and equipment better. It is necessary to go in for rigorous training and to set strict [words indistinct]. This was Comrade Mao Zedong's consistent principle and is the tradition of our army. The scientific and cultural levels of the cadres, particularly the senior and middle-level cadres, of our army fall short of the demands of modern warfare. It is impossible to organize and direct a combined arms unit to fight a war without the necessary scientific and cultural knowledge. Since 1975, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly emphasized: "The need to raise the training and education of the army to a strategic position in the absence of a war." Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, on the basis of this guiding idea, the Military Commission of the Central Committee has gradually formulated a series

of measures to strengthen education and training. We emphasize the need to center education and training on the cadres, to strengthen vigorously the building of military academies, and to make the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. We emphasize overall improvement and development in military and political affairs, science, and education in training people to be capable of doing both army and civilian work. It is necessary to carry out rigorous and systematic regular training on the basis of the needs of actual combat in order to enhance the troops' capabilities in taking coordinated actions, in reacting quickly, in fighting an electronic war, in giving logistic support, and in surviving field operations under the conditions of modern warfare. It is necessary to strengthen education in regard to the basic theory of Marxism, the four cardinal principles, the four fundamental guarantees, the party's line, principles, and policies, patriotism, and internationalism, to standardize and systematize political education, to combine education with actual circumstances, to transform thinking, and to heighten political awareness. It is necessary to try by all means to organize the cadres and fighters to acquire scientific, cultural, and professional knowledge, to put an end to the backwardness of the troops in science and education as soon as possible, and to strive to train them to be qualified commanders and fighters with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline.

To streamline the organization of the army and to carry out structural reforms are an important guarantee for building the army into a revolutionary, modernized, and regularized army and for improving its combat strength. Comrade Mao Zedong always attached great importance to "better troops and simpler administration." Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly pointed out that what is important in an army is its quality, not its numbers. In recent years, the CPC Central Committee and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee have resolutely reduced the number of troops and improved their quality. In addition, on the basis of thorough investigations and present conditions and with the future in mind, they have formulated the plan for further structural reforms and restored and perfected the fundamental systems for regularization. In streamlining the organization of the army, in reorganizing it, and in carrying out the structural reforms, it is necessary to implement the principle of having picked troops, the principle of amalgamating the troops, the principle of combining normal times with war times, and the principle of improving efficiency. It is necessary to enforce strictly the rules and regulations, to strengthen organizational discipline, and to improve the style and work methods of the leaders. We should strive to build our army into a well-equipped, thoroughly trained, and highly efficient combined arms unit with a simple organization and great combat strength which is easy to command and which can react quickly.

In the future, wars to combat aggression will still be the people's wars. Only under the leadership of the party and with unity between the people and the army who fight side by side can we defeat a strong enemy. In the past, during the revolutionary war years, our army and the people relied on each other and there was a close relationship between them. After the founding of the country, war was replaced by peace. In addition, many troops are stationed in the cities and they live in barracks. Consequently, their relations with the government and the people have become relatively less close. In recent years, we have come

up with an excellent form of unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The drive for the joint building of a spiritual civilization by the army and the people has in particular improved and strengthened the unity between the army and the people. The intimate relationship between the army and the people has reemerged. It is the duty of our army to take part in the socialist construction and to do mass work. In addition, it is also an important way to improve its combat strength. The project to divert water from the Luan He to Tianjin has vividly illustrated this point. In normal times, our army and the people jointly build the material and spiritual civilizations. In wartime, they certainly can jointly triumph over any strong enemies.

Let us hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, unswervingly adhere to and develop Mao Zedong's military thought, and strive to build our army into a modernized and regularized revolutionary army with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA CIRCULAR ON SPRING FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES

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[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--The PLA General Political Department recently issued a circular calling for the whole army to carry out support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities in a down-to-earth manner during the New Year's Day-Spring Festival period. Such activities must be conducted under the guidance of the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee, with the stress on the development of socialist spiritual civilization by the concerted efforts of army men and the people.

The General Political Department's circular sets the following six requirements for all army units:

1. Conduct extensive education in supporting the government and cherishing the people;
2. Publicize the party's principles and policies and learn from the masses of people;
3. Army units and local authorities should discuss the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people and of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army men and martyrs, as well as activities in developing socialist spiritual civilization by the concerted efforts of army men and people;
4. Give vigorous support to undertakings for the public good;
5. Make a serious check on the army units' implementation of the party's policies; and
6. Do a good job in conducting comforting and gala activities during the festival season.

The circular calls for all army units to carry out extensive education in the fine tradition in supporting the government and cherishing the people and the new characteristics and content of this work in the new period. Vigorous efforts should be made to publicize and commend advanced units and individuals who have emerged in the course of carrying out activities in supporting the

government and cherishing the people and in developing spiritual civilization by the concerted efforts of armymen and people. It is necessary to organize cadres and fighters, especially office cadres and students of military academies and schools. To go where armymen and people are developing spiritual civilization together to learn from the masses' new ideas, morality, practices, and experiences in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization in order to promote army building.

The circular says: Leading cadres of army units should take the initiative in visiting local party and government leading bodies and discuss with them and decide on plans for the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people and of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and martyrs and for the development of socialist spiritual civilization by the concerted efforts of armymen and people in the coming new year. It is necessary to make a general check on the development of spiritual civilization by the concerted efforts of armymen and people and on the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people, to analyze the situation, to sum up experiences, and to solve existing problems in order to further promote the development of spiritual civilization by the concerted efforts of armymen and people.

The circular calls for various army units to work out plans for supporting the construction of key projects, undertakings for public good, and tree planting according to local needs and the possibilities of the army units. Learn from Lei Feng teams should be organized to carry out activities for people's convenience and benefit and to do them more good turns. In rural areas, it is necessary to emphasize supporting the families of armymen and martyrs, households enjoying five guarantees [childless and infirm old persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing, and burial expenses by the people's commune], and families with material difficulties and helping them become better off through hard work. It is essential to strengthen militia building and to give full play to the militiamen's role as a leading and main force in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. Army units should take the initiative of coordinating with local authorities in maintaining social order.

The circular says: In the new situation in which our country is implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and reinvigorating the domestic economy, all army units should make a general check on the implementation of policies and the observance of discipline by their members and take remedial measures in view of existing problems in this regard. Army units stationed in the border and coastal areas and areas inhabited by minority nationalities should implement the party's nationality, religious, and frontier defense policies in an exemplary manner, help minority nationalities do a good job in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization, and strengthen army-government, army-people, and national unity.

The circular calls for all army commanders and fighters, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, to unite closely with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, to brace up, to work hard in a down-to-earth way, and to make new, bigger contributions to developing a new-type army-government and army-people relationship, thereby modernizing the socialist motherland and building our army into a modern and regular revolutionary army in the coming new year.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CIRCULARS URGE POLICE TO CHERISH PEOPLE

OW260058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Public Security and the Chinese People's Armed Police Force recently issued separate circulars urging the public security cadres and police and the commanders and fighters of the armed police force throughout the country to launch a vigorous cherish-the-people-month campaign during the New Year's Day and the Spring Festival period.

The circulars call on the public security cadres and police and the commanders and fighters of the armed police force to review "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," "the 8 main rules of discipline and the 10 points for attention of the public security personnel" and "the code of conduct for the judicial and public security personnel." The circulars ask the public security and the armed police force personnel to enforce strict organizational discipline; strengthen their sense of the legal system; inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the judicial department in striking blows at enemies, protecting the people, conducting investigations and studies, and seeking truth from facts; firmly foster the notion of loving the people and working for the people; and strive to do good things for the people.

The circular of the Ministry of Public Security emphasizes: The police stations, public security committees and public security cadres, and police in both urban and rural areas, should brief the people on their work during the cherish-the-people-month campaign. They should visit the departments concerned to solicit the latter's opinion. They should modestly accept correct criticism by the people and seriously make corrections accordingly. In dealing with incorrect criticism, they should assume an attitude of correcting mistakes if any and guarding against them if not. They are absolutely not permitted to retaliate. They should apologize to the people after a mistake is corrected if the mistake has violated the people's interests.

The circular of the armed police force urges the principal leading comrades of all armed police force units to visit local party and government leading organs to check the results of the work of the armed police units in supporting the government and cherishing the people, implementing relevant policies and enforcing discipline. They should comprehensively solicit the opinion of the party and government organizations, voluntarily work under the leadership of local party committees and governments and seek the people's support. In dealing

with problems concerning the relations between the police and the people and between the police and the government organizations, they should display a spirit of being strict with themselves, strive to make self-criticism, and adopt effective measures to solve the problems in good time. The armed police force units stationed in border defense regions, minority nationality regions and special zones should conduct an inspection of their implementation of border defense, nationalities and special zone policies. Discovered problems must be corrected without delay.

CSO: 4005/291

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ROLE OF NAVAL AIR UNITS; WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT

Beijing HANGKONG ZHISHI [AEROSPACE KNOWLEDGE MAGAZINE] in Chinese No 6,
Jun 1983 pp 2-4

[Article by Li Jing [2621 2529]]

[Text] Naval air unit is a basic combat unit of the Navy; it uses various types of airplanes to carry out its combat mission. Its basic combat objectives are: to gain control of the air space during a sea battle either by itself or in support of other units; to destroy enemy surface ships or land-based strategic or tactical targets; to engage in anti-submarine warfare; to participate in national air defense; and to provide services to other military units such as aerial warning, surveillance, patrol, planting and sweeping sea mines, rescue, and transportation. Compared to sea vessels, naval air unit has many advantages: higher speed, faster response, greater mobility, more effective in combat maneuvers and initiating surprise attacks. It is a major force in controlling air space and the most effective and most versatile unit in an offensive against enemy surface ships. Therefore, naval air unit plays a very important role in the Navy and is increasingly recognized as such.

I

The airplane was introduced into the Navy soon after it made its first appearance, and made definite contributions during the 1st World War. At that time, airplane was in its infancy, and only a limited number was used by the Navy for surveillance and patrol over the ocean; very few were engaged in direct combat missions to destroy enemy ships. Basically, it was still an auxiliary force of the Navy. But the naval air unit had already made its marks by demonstrating its powerful capability; it began to attract attention from Navies around the world.

During the period of rapid growth of aeronautical science and the aeronautical industry, the naval air unit also developed at a rapid pace and became a major force during the 2nd World War. By 1945, the United States Navy alone had more than 40,000 airplanes. Naval airplanes played an important role in a series of sea battles: the battle of Toranto in 1940, the battle of Pearl Harbor in 1941, the battle of Coral Sea in 1942, and the battle of Midway

Island. According to incomplete statistics, even the shore-based naval air units of the Soviet Union contributed to its national defense by sinking 407 enemy ships, which was 66 percent of the 614 ships sunk by the entire Soviet Navy, and 371 enemy cargo ships, which was 54 percent of the 676 cargo ships sunk by the Soviet Navy. In addition, nearly 60 percent of the sorties were flown to gain control of the air space, and over 5,500 enemy planes were destroyed. On the other hand, the German and Italian Navies which were not equipped with air units, suffered severe losses. During the 2nd World War, naval air units were responsible for sinking most of the large ships in sea battles. Experience in naval warfare tells us that naval air units have become an important, or even decisive force of the Navy. The traditional form of sea battle where large battle ships were the dominant force has become history; the new naval force is a mixed fleet centered around the aircraft carrier.

After the war, Navies around the world recognized that controlling air space is the prerequisite for controlling the sea. Therefore, considerable efforts were devoted to the development of naval air units and increasing numbers of high-speed jet airplanes and various types of missiles were acquired by the air units. The airplanes had more onboard electronic equipment, which significantly increased combat effectiveness. During the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam War, naval air units played a very important role.

During the Falkland Island War last year, the Argentine naval unit reportedly sunk or damaged nearly 30 British destroyers equipped with guided missiles and escort ships; on the other hand, the British naval air unit not only provided cover for the British fleet, but also shot down more than 20 Argentine planes in air combat, and destroyed more than 40 Argentine planes on the ground, which accounted for half of the total number of airplanes lost by the Argentines. The results of this war further confirmed that naval air unit still plays a very important role in modern warfare.

Now, both the United States and the Soviet Union are actively developing their naval air units. The U.S. naval air unit and marine air unit jointly have 13 aircraft carriers, more than 2,000 aircraft, more than 1,000 helicopters and more than 370 large anti-submarine patrol planes. The Soviet naval air unit has more than 1,200 fighter planes, 400 helicopters, 4 aircraft carriers, with two more under construction (one of them is a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier).

It is quite evident that naval air units have made significant contributions in numerous sea battles. In modern warfare, the role of naval air units is more important than ever.

II

The Chinese naval air unit was established over 30 years ago, and has been growing steadily under the Party's leadership and with the dedicated support of the defense industry and the Air Force. The number of airplanes is now ranked third among naval air units around the world, behind the United States and the Soviet Union. The types of airplanes include interceptors, attack airplanes, bombers, reconnaissance airplanes, seaplanes, cargo planes, helicopters, and training airplanes. The interceptors have speeds twice the

speed of sound and are equipped with air-to-air missiles. The attack airplanes include the supersonic attack airplanes built in China. The bombers can carry a variety of modern weapons. Efforts have also been made to modify various types of reconnaissance airplanes for the Navy. In addition, the Navy also acquired many cargo planes and helicopters. For example, the Y-7, Y-8 transport planes have proved to be very useful; and helicopters played a key role during China's carrier rocket tests.

In short, China's naval air unit has developed into a significant combat force for ocean warfare. It has been tested during the battles of liberation and battles to recover off-shore islands; it has been used for air defense, for supporting sea battles, and for aiding Vietnam against the United States. It has engaged in combats, shot down enemy airplanes, and damaged airplanes. It has produced several outstanding groups and individuals such as the "Naval Air Eagles."

Over the past 30 years, naval airplanes of other countries, particularly those of the United States and the Soviet Union, have made considerable technological advances. Interceptors such as the F-14 and the F-18 have attack capabilities under all weather conditions, at any altitude, and in any direction. They can simultaneously attack 4 to 6 airborne targets; in particular, the F-14 can attack a target 100 km away. Naval attack airplanes now use air-to-ship and air-to-surface missiles as their major weapon, they can also be equipped with nuclear weapons. Some models such as the "Hawk" and the YAK-36 have vertical take-off and landing or short take-off and landing capabilities. With regard to bombers, it is reported that the U.S. has begun to deploy the FB-111 and the B-52 for sea combat missions; the Soviet Navy had been equipped with the TU-16, TU-20, and TU-22 medium and long range airplanes; recently they were replaced by the Mach-2, variable-sweep "Backfire" bomber. These airplanes all use air-to-ship missiles as their basic offensive weapon; the range of these missiles can be as high as 1,000 km, and they can be armed with either conventional or nuclear warheads, some of which can be detonated below the water line of the target ship. Anti-submarine airplanes such as the P-3C and the S-3A are equipped with various types of sensors such as radars, sonars, infrared and magnetic detectors. They also have highly automated offensive weapons such as anti-submarine guided torpedos and air-to-ship missiles. Helicopters are widely used in anti-submarine warfare, transportation, and vertical landing operations. In addition, ground-effect airplanes which can hover close to the ground will be deployed in the near future.

Although the Chinese Navy has built a good foundation for its airborne unit, there is still a big gap when compared to the standards of advanced nations. Some of the aircraft types have not yet been deployed. As a large nation with long shorelines, our current capability is inadequate to meet our defense needs. Therefore, within China's constraints in available manpower, materials, and funds, we should devote our best efforts to cultivate the talents of our scientists, engineers and technicians, and to raise the standard of China's naval unit to a new level within the shortest possible time.

III

Current development of naval air power in other nations shows a definite trend which may serve as guidelines for developing the naval air unit in this country.

First, we must enhance our ability to control the air space.

After the 2nd World War, naval forces around the world recognized that gaining control of the air space is a prerequisite for controlling the sea. The Falkland Island War of last year proved once again that under the conditions of modern warfare, controlling air space still plays an important if not critical role in sea battles. In order for the defense to control the air space against an enemy with a strong naval air unit, it not only must be able to initiate a counter attack, but must also have a strong intercept air unit; this is particularly important during the initial phase of an extended war. Since the 70's, the rapid development of science and technology has resulted significant advances in various types of aircraft, particularly interceptors. With a large combat radius and the look-down capability in launching missiles, modern interceptors can simultaneously attack many airborne targets. The aircraft are also effective in intercepting bombers equipped with long-range missiles and in providing covers for our battle ships and bombers on their offensive missions.

Second, we must enhance our attack capability.

Theoretical research and actual battle experience have repeatedly proved that only by combining defense with offense, and combining the use of interceptors with attack aircraft can we achieve optimum results in a battle and gain control of the air space. Therefore, it is not only necessary to develop interceptors but also to develop an effective attack force of the naval air unit. Not only must we devote our efforts to building new and advanced attack aircraft, but also to modify existing aircraft to improve their combat ability. Of course, air-to-ship (surface) missile should be the major offensive weapon of the attack aircraft.

Third, we must systematically develop an airborne anti-submarine force.

The submarine is an effective offensive weapon because of its ability to conceal and to launch a surprise attack; in particular, many countries are devoting great deal of resources to develop the strategic missile-carrying submarine which poses a grave threat to the enemy. Both the Soviet Union and the United States possess a large number of submarines. To defend against submarines, a strong anti-submarine force must be established. The naval air unit is one of the most effective anti-submarine forces, and anti-submarine aircraft are being developed by many countries. The anti-submarine system onboard the aircraft is highly complicated and difficult to build; nevertheless, this type of aircraft is essential for naval warfare. Foreign military experts have suggested that in certain sense, anti-submarine activities should be considered part of the national air defense. Therefore, most countries are devoting more attention to aerial defense against submarines and are actively developing their airborne anti-submarine forces.

Fourth, we should actively develop early-warning aircraft, patrol airplanes and electronic counter-measures aircraft.

By taking advantage of its altitude and large field of view, the early-warning radar onboard an aircraft can monitor all the ground-based, sea-based and airborne targets within a 1,000 km-diameter circular region, and direct its own forces to engage in battle in an optimum manner. During the Falkland Islands War, the British were severely handicapped for not having early-warning aircraft. Israel on the other hand, badly defeated the Syrian Air Force by using the E-2C early-warning aircraft; they shot down dozens of Syrian aircraft while suffering very few losses. A single early-warning aircraft is considered to be equivalent to several tens of fighter airplanes; consequently, it is attracting an increasing amount of attention.

Electronic counter-measures airplanes can significantly reduce the enemy's combat effectiveness by using electronic counter measures and fire power suppression. This fact was conclusively borne out during the Vietnam War.

IV

The guided missiles launched from surface ships, submarines, airplanes, and naval shore bases are collectively called naval defense missiles. The guided missile plays a critical role in modern warfare because of its long range, destructive power, and high accuracy; it is also difficult for the enemy to defend. For example, during the third Mid-East War in 1967, Egypt used the Soviet-made "STYX" missile to sink the Israeli destroyer "Alder"; during the India-Pakistan War in 1971, the Indian Navy fired 13 "STYX" missiles with 12 hits; during the fourth Mid-East War in 1973, Israel used the "Gabriel" ship-to-ship missiles to sink nine and damage one Egyptian and Syrian "STYX" missile-boats; during the Falkland Island War, Argentina used the French-made "EXOCET" missiles to sink Britain's most advanced destroyer, the "Sheffield." As the importance of naval defense missiles in modern sea battles has been fully demonstrated by actual battle experience, missile has become a key item in the development of modern naval weapon systems. The deployment of missiles as part of the naval arsenal is now considered to essential in developing a modern navy.

China has 18,000 km of shore line, over 4 million square km of ocean territory, and more than 6,000 off-shore islands. In future sea battles, guided missile will be one of the major weapons of the Navy, and will be considered an important measure of the degree of modernization of naval equipment.

During the more than three decades after the War, the West and the Soviet Union have developed various models of naval defense missiles.

In the 50's, the United States concentrated on the development and deployment of large numbers of shipborne air defense missiles and air-to-ship missiles for its naval air unit to meet the needs of global naval operations. After the third Mid-East War, emphasis was shifted to the development of shipborne anti-ship missiles. The Soviet Union on the other hand, concentrated on developing ship-to-ship and shore-to-ship missiles; not until the 1962 Cuban

missile crisis did it begin to develop ship-to-air missile systems. Today, both the United States and the Soviet Union are developing their fourth-generation tactical missiles. It is debatable as to what the next generation missile would be like. In the 80's, subsonic, low-flying missiles provide good penetration capability while supersonic penetration capabilities are also being developed. Within the last 10 years, advances in ramjet engines, particularly rocket-ramjet engines, have provided the necessary technical foundation for the development of supersonic missiles. At present, European nations and the United States are actively developing this type of missile.

Naval aircraft and naval defense missiles are both air-breathing vehicles. They are object of research within the field of "aeronautics", to which many of you have devoted your careers. In this regard, a great deal of work has already been done with many accomplishments, and a good foundation has been established. Armed with the diligence and intelligence of the Chinese people and motivated by the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, there is no doubt that the modernization of China's naval aircraft and naval defense missiles will be accomplished better than our expectations.

3012

CSO: 4005/949

EAST REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW230531 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The fourth meeting of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Nanjing today. The main item on the agenda of the meeting is to discuss the question of strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social conduct in accordance with the guidelines of the third meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee. At the same time the meeting will discuss the draft revision of rules for the implementation of elections of people's congresses at various levels in Jiangsu Province, a report on the visit to Japan by a provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delegation, a report by the provincial people's government on the administrative reform of the provincial government's working departments, a report by the provincial Education Department on work in the field of general education, and other motions.

The morning session was presided over by Chairman Chu Jiang. Vice Chairman He Binghao gave a report on the third meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee and emphatically dwelt on the important speeches by Chairman Peng Zhen and Vice Chairman Chen Pixian on eliminating spiritual pollution and building socialist spiritual civilization.

The afternoon session was presided over by Vice Chairman Xin Shaobo. (Chen Wenzhang), director of the provincial Public Security Department; (Yu Fuxi), director of the provincial Higher Education Bureau; (Wang Xinhan), director of the provincial Culture Department; (Sun Ying), deputy director of the provincial Radio and Television Department; and (Xue Jiaji), president of the provincial Academy of Social Sciences, reported on the question of resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution.

Vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chen Dexian, Liu Shuxun, Zhong Guochu and Li Qingkui attended the meeting. Responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and departments of the provincial people's government concerned and members attending the third Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee attended the meeting as observers.

CSO: 4005/287

EAST REGION

SU YIRAN AT SPIRITUAL BUILDERS' CLOSING MEETING

SK251114 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, amid the majestic national anthem, the Shandong provincial experience-exchange and commendation meeting on the 5-stress, 4-beauty, and 3-ardent-love activities successfully concluded on the afternoon of 24 December. Attending the closing ceremony of the meeting were responsible comrades, including Su Yiran and Liang Buting, secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units; Chen Renhong, political commissar of the Jinan PLA units; Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, and Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; (Che Weilin) and (Xu Shulin), Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee; Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial CPC Advisory Commission; Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial CPC Advisory Commission; Wang Zhongyin, secretary of the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission; Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Zhang Zhi, deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA unit; and (Zhang Ruiping), vice chairman of the provincial committee in charge of the 5-stress, 4-beauty, and 3-ardent-love activities.

The closing ceremony of the meeting was held at the auditorium of the Dongjiao Hotel in Jinan City and was presided over by Comrade Cui Weilin. At the closing ceremony, a prize-giving event was first ceremoniously held, in which, amid warm applause and cheerful music, responsible comrades of the party, government, and army organs presented citations to 263 advanced units and 53 advanced individuals.

Comrade Lu Maozeng addressed the closing ceremony. In his speech, he first extended warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of the meeting. He stated: the meeting was a gathering in which our province reviewed the fruitful achievements scored in building socialist spiritual civilization and was an oath-taking event in which our province mobilized various industries, trades, and fronts to further whip up an upsurge of learning from the advanced and to catch up with the advanced. More than 300 model cases, commended at the meeting, have full capacity to bring along the people to make further progress in this regard. More than 40 advanced experiences, summed up at the meeting, will provide lively teaching materials for us to do a good job in conducting ideological and political work in the

new historic period. The meeting proceeded well and has full significance. It is hoped that, after returning to their own units, participating comrades will seize time to disseminate the meeting's guidelines as soon as possible among the vast number of the people and to spread the guidelines into their practical work so as to further arouse the people throughout the province to push forward the activities of 5-stress, 4-beauty, and 3-ardent-love to a new level and to create a new situation in the province's work to build socialist spiritual civilization.

In his speech, Comrade Lu Maozeng urged the party committees and the people's governments at all levels to further upgrade their understanding of the importance of the 5-stress, 4-beauty, and 3-ardent-love activities so as to overcome the erroneous thinking of paying no attention to building spiritual civilization.

In his speech, Comrade Lu Maozeng stressed: It is necessary to vigorously strengthen ideological education on patriotism and communism among the people throughout the province. Various industries and trades should regard the extensive and deep-going education on patriotism and communism as a core in the activities of 5-stress, 4-beauty, and 3-ardent-love as a major theme of the ideological and political work, and as a motive force to arouse the people to further make progress in spiritual civilization. They should vigorously grasp the education in a down-to-earth manner.

In his speech, Comrade Lu Maozeng also stressed: Efforts should be made to promote the work to build civilized units and villages in both urban and rural areas throughout the province. A good job should be done in further carrying out the activities joined by both army men and civilians in building socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Lu Maozeng stated: The third civility month campaign of the country will be in March 1984. Launching the civility month campaign is an effective measure to arouse the vast number of the people to actively join the activities of 5-stress, 4-beauty, and 3-ardent-love. From now on, various localities and units should actively prepare well to launch the third civility month campaign.

In conclusion, Comrade Lu Maozeng stated: The current situation prevailing on various fronts has been excellent. The decision on party rectification and the decisive policy on weeding out spiritual pollution, which were adopted at the second plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, have created extremely favorable conditions for us to create a new situation in work to launch the 5-stress, 4-beauty, and 3-ardent-love activities and to do a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, let's unite as one and make concerted efforts to do a good job in various work, to bring about better results in the province's tasks, and to make due contributions to the program of building socialist modernization.

EAST REGION

JIANGXI ACADEMIC MEETING MARKS MAO'S BIRTHDAY

OW290132 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporter Zhou Hui, the Propaganda Department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Philosophy and Social Science Federation cosponsored an academic report meeting on the morning of 25 December to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Approximately 200 people attended the meeting. They included Xu Qin and Bai Yongchun, secretary and Standing Committee member respectively of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee; (Wang Tie), secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Liu Bin, vice provincial governor; (Shi Junfei), deputy secretary of the Nanchang City CPC Committee; as well as responsible persons of various provincial departments and various propaganda, theory-study, journalist, cultural, and education units; scholars and experts in social sciences; and responsible comrades of party schools, institutions of higher learning, and the Nanchang Army Academy. The meeting was presided over by Bai Yongchun, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and head of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee.

Xu Qin, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a report entitled "Study Comrade Mao Zedong's Theory on Party Building and Win a Great Victory in Party Rectification During the New Period." Comrade Xu Qin said that this year, when we are commemorating the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birthday, is the time for our party to begin an overall rectification in accordance with the decision made by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. At this time it is very meaningful and extremely essential to review the fighting course that our party has traversed, to recall Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary activities in Jiangxi, to restudy his theory on party building, and to stress the need to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought through the great practice of the current party rectification. To do so is also a very good way to commemorate Comrade Mao Zedong. Comrade Mao Zedong was a great leader and teacher of the Chinese people. He devoted the whole lifetime to the struggle for China's revolution and construction and performed indelible exploits. In his long practice of leading the Chinese revolution, by proceeding from the conditions of our own country and based on his unique experience, he made outstanding contributions to enriching and developing Marxism-Leninism and formulated a scientific guiding ideology for the CPC--Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Xu Qin continued: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has, in a variety of ways, enriched and developed Comrade Mao Zedong's theory on party building by upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in doing everything. This finds expression in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Speeches were also delivered at the meeting by (Wen Yilong), deputy principal of the party school of the provincial CPC committee; (Fu Wenyi), deputy chief of the preparatory group for the provincial academy of social sciences; and (Li Shuyuan), president of Jiangxi Teachers University.

CSO: 4005/287

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S GROUP ELECTED--On the afternoon of 7 December, the seventh executive committee of the provincial Women's Federation held its first plenary session to elect the new leading body of the provincial Women's Federation. The new leading body is composed of 19 Standing Committee members with Yang Yanyin as director of the federation and with Dogn Xiangju [5516 749 5468], Wu Liangting [0702 0081 0080], Hou Yuzhang [0186 6661 3864] and Wan Shanshan [5502 3790] as deputy directors. At the first plenary session, Yang Yanyin, newly elected director of the provincial Women's Federation, and Ding Yizhi, former director, made speeches. Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, also spoke. He expressed his congratulations to the new leading body of the provincial Women's Federation, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. He called on session's participants to enhance their spirit, work hard, and be realistic in conducting investigation and study in an effort to strengthen unity, keep in touch with the masses, and contribute to creating a new situation in all fields of women's work in the province. [Text] [SK280845 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 83 p 1]

CSO: 4005/287

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN'S YAO WENXU SPEAKS ON CURRENT TASKS

HK240803 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Summary] The Hainan District CPC Committee held a forum yesterday morning to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Mao Zedong. Present were leading comrades of the district CPC committee and commissioner's office Yao Wenxu, (Meng Qingping), (Pao Qiongxiang), (Lin Taosen), (Cao Wenhua), (Zhang Jingtao), (Chen Yiyu), and (Dong Hanyuan); leading comrades of Hainan Military District (Peng Weiqiang) and (Gu Mixiang); (Tian Yongcun); a leading comrade of the South Sea fleet units; (Luo Fang) and (Lu Linhan), responsible comrades of the leading organs of a certain naval unit; Xiao Huanhui, vice chairman of the provincial advisory committee, and Lin Shulan, a member of the committee; representatives of veteran cadres and labor models; and responsible comrades of the district organs, totalling 130 persons. (Zhang Jingtao), member of the Standing Committee of the district CPC committee and director of the Propaganda Department, presided.

Yao Wenxu, secretary of the district CPC committee, spoke first at the meeting. He said: "Mao Zedong Thought is the most valuable spiritual wealth, of long-term guiding significance, left to the party and the people of all nationalities in the country by Comrade Mao Zedong. The best way of commemorating Comrade Mao Zedong is, in the new historical conditions, to assiduously study and uphold Mao Zedong Thought, and continue to promote the development in practice of the scientific theory of Mao Zedong Thought."

Yao Wenxu said: "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, Hainan's industry and agriculture and other undertakings have scored very great success. In particular, since the Central Committee and State Council issued their decision on speeding up the development and construction of Hainan, we have shipped up a new upsurge in Hainan's development and construction. At present we must assiduously study the party rectification documents, simultaneously study and correct errors, implement still more staunchly the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, eliminate spiritual pollution, and occupy the urban and rural ideological and cultural position with socialist and communist ideology. We should further implement the Central Committee's decision on speeding up the development and construction of Hainan, and build Hainan as soon as possible into a prosperous and beautiful treasure island."

Other speakers included Hainan Military District Commander (Peng Weiqiang). They recalled the great achievements of Comrade Mao Zedong and pledged to work hard to speed up the development of Hainan.

CSO: 4005/288

CENTRAL--SOUTH REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EDUCATION

HK270919 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee yesterday approved a resolution on strengthening work related to general education. The resolution held that during the past few years, our province has achieved heartening results in developing its general education, but there are still relatively outstanding problems of low quality of education, poor teaching conditions and a weak work force of teaching in our schools, and we have not yet thoroughly solved the problem of teachers being assaulted and school buildings being illegally occupied.

The resolution requires that people's governments at all levels throughout the province regard educational work as a strategic key to the development of our national economy, earnestly strengthen their leadership over this work, soundly popularize primary school education, vigorously and steadily transform the structure of our secondary education, implement in an all-round manner the party's principles on education, and try every means to improve the quality of education. They must vigorously strengthen the development of teachers schools and institutes and the on-the-job training of teachers and adopt the measures of readjustment, employment of additional teachers, and strengthening personnel management to build up a stable and competent contingent of teachers as soon as possible. We must conscientiously implement the resolution of the 17th meeting of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on safeguarding the respectful status of teachers and protecting the property of our schools and severely handle cases of insulting and assaulting teachers and infringing on and destructing school property. We must continue to develop the new socialist society's general mood of respecting teachers and taking loving care of pupils. We must increase our allocation of educational funds year by year, vigorously encourage the masses of people to raise funds by themselves to develop production, earnestly do a good job of developing a part-work and part-study program, and raise more funds through diverse channels and thus vigorously improve the conditions for developing our educational undertakings. We must adopt vigorous measures to accelerate the development of education in minority nationality areas and remote areas.

CSO: 4005/288

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN LEADERS WRITES ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK240738 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 83

["Excerpts" from article by Henan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei: "Inherit and Develop Mao Zedong's Doctrine on Party Building, Seriously Rectify the Party's Organization and Work Style"]

[Excerpts] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, our party has greatly enriched and developed Mao Zedong's doctrine on party building. The decision on party rectification passed by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun have upheld and developed Mao Zedong's doctrine on party building and are new spiritual wealth in the treasury of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. When we are marking the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong, studying and publicizing Mao Zedong's doctrine on party building should be integrated with studying and profoundly appreciating the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, and we should bring the thinking of the whole party into life with the central decision on party rectification, and seriously carry out all-round party rectification in conjunction with Henan reality.

In unfolding all-round party rectification, we must first continually deepen understanding of the necessity and urgency of this party rectification.

Doing a good job in organizational rectification is an important aim of this party rectification and the key to avoiding carrying out the work in a perfunctory way. In accordance with the Central Committee demand, the key to purifying the organization is to completely weed out [qingli] the people of three categories. These people oppose and endanger the party. Unless they are thoroughly weeded out, they will become a serious hidden danger in the party.

In recent years, Henan has done a lot of work in weeding out the people of three categories, and has scored great success. Generally speaking, we have taken a resolute approach to this work. However, judging by the information reported from various places, there are indeed people of three categories who have not been completely weeded out. Some of them still deny their own serious errors and crimes; others resort to all kinds of means to carry out overt or covert factional activities. The volumes of

facts exposed show that weeding out the people of three categories is indeed a major affair related to the future and fate of the party and state. Hence, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly advised us to keep sober heads on this issue and not to regard things in too innocent a way. If we fail to heighten vigilance, even a few people may be able to bring inestimable calamity on us. They are an ambitious political force that must not be taken lightly. If the problem is not solved during party rectification, a root of evil will be left behind, which will turn into a time bomb. We must therefore attach particularly serious great importance to the work of weeding out people of three categories and go about it in a particularly serious way. We must by no means be negligent and careless.

In carrying out this party rectification, we must be resolved to correct the party work style, strengthen discipline, uphold democratic centralism, change the weakness and laxity in the party organizations, and strive for an early and fundamental change for the better in party work style.

Correctly carrying out criticism and self-criticism is the basic method for party rectification. At present a widespread problem in many party organizations is that they are unable to unfold criticism. Hence, party member cadres and every party member must enhance the sense of political responsibility, take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, act in the spirit of the party rectification documents, seriously examine their own thoughts, words, and deeds, and sincerely practice self-criticism. It is necessary to unfold active ideological struggle against all erroneous thoughts, words, and deeds, and all unhealthy trends in the party. Every party member has the obligation to do this.

The Yanan rectification movement, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, overcame erroneous ideas and unhealthy work styles in the party, unified the understanding of the whole party, united the cadres and the whole party, and ensured victory in the war of resistance to Japan and the liberation war and the establishment of the PRC. The current party rectification is an inheritance and development of Mao Zedong's doctrine on party building. The Central Committee decision on party rectification passed by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee is an important document in the history of party building. We fully believe that, under the guidance of the decision and the leadership of the Central Committee, this party rectification will certainly be able to fulfill the glorious tasks of unifying thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying the organization, and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, with the result that the party will be still better able to lead the people of the whole country to win great victory in socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/288

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HUBEI PARTY CONGRESS DISCIPLINE REPORT--The Fourth Provincial Party Congress held a full session this morning, at which Comrade Li Haizhong read out the work report of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. The executive chairmen of the session were Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Han Ningfu, Tian Ying, Li Jin, Wang Ruisheng, Li Haizhong, and Xu Daoqi. Comrade Wang Qun presided. In its work report, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee reviewed the main conditions and basic experiences in work in the past 5 years and put forward suggestions on future work. In its suggestions on future work, the report focused on explaining how the discipline inspection committees at all levels should fully play their role, centered on party rectification, further strengthen leadership over discipline inspection work, and continually enhance the combat effectiveness of the discipline inspection force. [Excerpts] [HK250348 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 83]

HENAN SERVICE SCHEDULE TO CHANGE--All city radio broadcasting stations and all county rediffusion stations: Please note that our station will start a new program schedule as from 1 January 1984. This new program schedule has already been carried in issue No 200 of HENAN GUANGBO DIANSHI BAO [The Henan Radio and Television Broadcasting Journal]. All city radio broadcasting stations and all country rediffusion stations are requested to make appropriate arrangements for program relay according to the new schedule. [Text] [HK260817 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 83]

QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS SWIMMING CONTEST--A winter swimming contest was held at Nanning today to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Present at the function were leading comrades of the regional and city party and government Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Chen Huiguang, Qin Yingdi, and Hou Depeng. (Gan Xiangmeng), deputy secretary of the Nanning City CPC Committee and acting mayor, presided. Chen Huiguang, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and secretary of the city CPC committee, made a speech. [Summary] [HK270307 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Dec 83]

HELICOPTER SERVICE LINKS ZHUHAI, GUANGZHOU--Guangzhou, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--A helicopter service between the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone and Guangzhou was inaugurated at the new Zhuhai heliport today. Zhuhai, one of China's

four special economic zones, is situated on the west bank of the Pearl River mouth, bordering Macao and overlooking Hong Kong. The 115-kilometer flight to Guangzhou takes about 35 minutes. Six flights are scheduled each week in each direction, using 28-seat helicopters. The Zhuhai heliport will also serve foreign oil companies undertaking offshore oil exploration and development in the South China Sea. [Text] [OW281246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 28 Dec 83]

MAO BIRTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING--The CPC committee and leading organs of Hubei Military District held a solemn report meeting in Wuchang this morning to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Responsible comrades of the military district (Wang Hengyi) and (Zhang Xueqi) attended the meeting. Provincial Military District CPC Committee Secretary and Political Commissar Zhou Huanzhong delivered a report on upholding and developing Comrade Mao Zedong's thought on party building and doing a good job in building the party organizations of the military district organs and units. He said: In marking the anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong, we must uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought. This means at present that we should resolutely implement the decision of the Second Plenary Session, seriously study and appreciate Mao Zedong Thought on party building, and actively take part in party rectification. Comrade Zhou Huanzhong's report explained from four aspects how to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought on party building: 1) Maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity with the Central Committee; 2) establish and carry forward the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly; 3) overcome all kinds of nonproletarian ideas, and resist and eliminate spiritual pollution; 4) take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. [Excerpts] [HK250352 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 83]

HUBEI ADVISORY COMMITTEE ELECTS LEADERS--The provincial Discipline Advisory Committee opened its first plenary meeting in Wuchang yesterday. The committee held a full session today to elect the leading organ of the committee. Comrade Xu Daoqi presided. The meeting was attended by 50 members of the committee. After full discussion, the meeting elected by secret ballot the Standing Committee, chairman, and vice chairmen of the committee. The election was approved by the first plenary session of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee. Xu Daoqi is chairman of the committee, and Liu Huinong, Li Erzong, and Xue Tan are vice chairmen. The Standing Committee members are, in order of the number of brush strokes in their surnames: Wang Shucheng, Wang Haishan, Liu Jin, Liu Huinong, Jiang Zhonghua, Xu Ziwei, Xu Daoqi, Lu Wenyuan, Li Erzong, Li Weihua, Zhang Wangwu, (Yang Qing) and Xue Tan. Comrade Xu Daoqi made a speech at the meeting. [Text] [HK290501 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 83]

HUBEI DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE ELECTS LEADERS--[The Hubei] Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee opened its first plenary meeting in Wuchang yesterday morning. The meeting held a full session this morning to elect the leading organ of the committee. The meeting was attended by 34 members of the committee. Comrade (Hu Hengshan) presided. After full discussion, the meeting elected by secret ballot the Standing Committee, secretary, and

deputy secretary of the committee. The election was approved by the first plenary session of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee. (Hu Hengshan) is secretary of the committee, and (Tian Qingbo) and (Han Yinzhu) are deputy secretaries. (Wang Dacheng), (Tian Qingbo), (Zhu Shengyun), (Di Zhanxu), (Hu Hengshan), (Zhao Xuegui), (Han Yinzhu), and (Jiao Guangshou) are Standing Committee members. Comrade (Hu Hengshan) made a speech at the meeting. [Text] [HK290504 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 83]

POLICE FORCE COMMENDS ADVANCED PEOPLE--Yesterday [20 December], the provincial armed police force held a meeting in Changsha to commend the advanced collectives and advanced individuals in building a socialist spiritual civilization. This is the first meeting of outstanding people held by the provincial armed police force since its founding. Present at the meeting were 607 delegates. The party, government, and army leaders of the province and the cities and the responsible persons of the departments concerned who attended the meeting included: Xiong Qingquan, Liu Zheng, Zhao Chuqi, (Ji Zhaoqing), (Yang Mingde), Jiang Jingliu, and (Xu Zhenying). The meeting was presided over by (Guan Mingtang), political commissar of the provincial armed police force. Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, congratulated the meeting on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, and extended greetings to all commanders and fighters of the armed police force who stand fast at their fighting posts day and night. Jiang Jingliu, a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and commander of the Hunan Provincial Military District, made a congratulatory speech at the meeting. The headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force sent the meeting a congratulatory letter from Beijing. (Liu Jichou), chief captain of the provincial armed police force, made a speech at the meeting. [Text] [HK220312 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 Dec 83]

PLA MEETING MARKS MAO BIRTHDAY--Yesterday [26 December] morning the leading organs and the PLA units stationed in Changsha of the provincial military command solemnly held a report meeting of more than 1,300 staff, workers, and fighters to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. The meeting was presided over by (Jing Feng), deputy political commissar of the provincial military command. Provincial Military Commander Jiang Jingliu delivered a report entitled "Hold High the Banner of Mao Zedong Thought and Continue To Create a New Situation in the Work Related to the Provincial Military Command and Militia." [Text] [HK270508 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 Dec 83]

CSO: 4005/288

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN PARTY CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON WORK REPORT

SK230232 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text of the resolution of the Fourth Tianjin Municipal CPC Congress on the report of the Third Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee adopted on 19 December]

[Text] The Fourth Tianjin Municipal Chinese Communist Party Congress decided to approve the report delivered by Comrade Chen Weida on behalf of the third Tianjin municipal party committee. The congress held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the municipal party committee, in line with the actual conditions in Tianjin, had resolutely implemented the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies and had scored remarkable achievements on all fronts. The congress held that the aims, tasks, principles, and methods for upholding and improving party leadership and for creating a new situation in all fields of Tianjin's socialist modernization as set forth in the report manifested the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee, conformed to the actual situation in Tianjin, and should be taken as a basis for the municipality's party work in all fields for some time in the future. The 5 years from this congress to the next are an extremely crucial period for fulfilling the strategic objective to be achieved by the end of this century. We should continue to implement the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee, take economic construction as a central task, and accelerate socialist modernization. We should continue to step up organizational reform and economic system reform centering on economic construction, exert great efforts to build the socialist spiritual civilization, strengthen the work of the ideological front, develop socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, deal severe blows to serious economic and other criminal offenses, and resolutely and effectively carry out comprehensive party rectification in accordance with the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification. We must strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and in social conduct, and make contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the state's financial and economic situation so as to prepare for the revitalization of the economy in the 1990's. The congress called on party organizations at all levels and all party members of the municipality to rally more closely round the party Central Committee together with the people throughout the municipality, hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, work in unison, heighten spirit, guard against arrogance and rashness, make arduous efforts, and strive to create new situation in all fields of Tianjin's socialist modernization.

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

22 December Report

SK230910 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] The fourth Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth Regional People's Congress held its second plenary session on 22 December. At the plenary session held on that morning, (Liu Zhizhong), deputy director of the regional public security department, delivered a report on dealing severe blows to those who use obscene articles to commit criminal offenses and on promoting a further turn for the better in social order; and (Zhao Xijun), director of the regional cultural department, made a report on the spiritual pollution existing in the cultural and artist spheres.

At that afternoon, Standing Committee members conducted warm discussions on ways to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and to effect a fundamental turn for the better in social conduct, in line with these two reports.

Li Wen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, presided over the plenary session. Attending the session were Ba-tu-ba-gen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, and Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Se-yin-ba-ya-er and E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress. Attending as observers were Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the regional people's government, (Na-shun-wu-li-ji), deputy president of the regional higher people's court; responsible comrades of the regional radio and TV broadcast department; responsible comrades of various leagues and cities; and responsible comrades of the various commissions and offices under the regional people's congress Standing Committee.

Meeting Ends 27 December

SK280352 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The Fourth Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress came to a successful end in Hohhot this morning. The meeting relayed the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun and the guideliners of the 3d Session of the 6th NPC, listened to reports on

building socialist spiritual civilization and eliminating spiritual pollution by the regional cultural, public security, educational and radio and television departments, and carried out thorough discussions.

The meeting also listened to an explanation by (Na-se-wu-li-ji), vice president of the regional higher people's court, on the draft measure for experimental use on charging civil cases and adopted this draft measure. Through conscientious consultation and discussion by committee members, the meeting also decided on the appointments and removals of cadres. Ba-tu-ba-gen, chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Se-yin-ba-ya-er, and E-qi-er-hu-ja-ke-tu, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. (Na-se-wu-li-ji), vice president of the regional higher people's court. (Zhang Hesong), deputy chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, and responsible persons of relevant departments attended the meeting as observers.

In line with the suggestion offered by Ba-tu-ba-gen, chairman of the Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the above meeting decided to appoint Ba-da-la-hu, (Guan-du-hu), and (Guo Ru) deputy secretaries-general of the regional people's congress Standing Committee: Ba-tu-ba-gen and (Hou Ge) vice chairmen of the nationalities committee of the regional people's congress Standing Committee; (Wang Mingding) and (Yun Yin) vice chairmen of the political and legal commission of the regional people's congress Standing Committee; (Na-yin-man-du-la), (Wang Xuee), (Wen De), and (Li Wenhua) vice chairmen of the financial and economic committee of the regional people's congress Standing Committee; (Long Gan), (Jin Juedou), (Ba-yan-wu-er-tu), and (Li En) vice chairmen of the education, science, culture, and public health committee of the regional people's congress Standing Committee.

In line with the proposal of Bu He, chairman of the regional people's government, the meeting also decided to appoint Gao Zengpei secretary general of the regional people's government; (Zhou Rongchang) chairman of the regional economic commission; (Ba-tu-se-yan) chairman of the regional nationalities affairs commission; (Li Zhengquan) director of the regional financial department; and (Li Zhiming) director of the regional foreign economic department.

It also decided to dismiss (Zhou Jinghe) from his post as director of the regional financial department.

CSO: 4005/290

NORTH REGION

DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

Session Opens

SK240158 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] The discipline inspection commission of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee held its first plenary session today. The session was presided over by Comrade (Tan Songqin). The session discussed and approved the methods for elections of members, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Standing Committee of the municipal discipline inspection commission, discussed and approved the projected namelist of candidates for leading organs of the municipal discipline inspection commission, and elected ballot supervisors. The session elected, by secret ballot in a democratic way, Standing Committee members, the secretary, and deputy secretaries of the discipline inspection commission of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee.

Session Ends

SK250251 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] The first plenary session of the Tianjin Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission concluded yesterday afternoon. The session was presided over by (Hou Xianping), deputy secretary of the municipal discipline inspection commission. (Tan Songting), secretary, spoke at the conclusion of the session. He offered three opinions on the municipality's future discipline inspection work: First it is necessary to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the fourth municipal party congress and strive to make discipline inspection work a success. Second, party rectification is the central task for the discipline inspection commission for some time to come. Third, it is necessary to establish and improve discipline inspection organs and install them with discipline inspection cadres.

CSO: 4005/290

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN'S NEW ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

Session Opens

SK240200 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] The advisory commission of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee held its first plenary session today. The session was presided over by Comrade Zhang Huaisan. The session discussed and approved the methods for elections of members, the chairman, and vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the advisory commission, discussed and approved the projected namelist of candidates for leading organs of the municipal advisory commission, and elected ballot supervisors. The session elected, by secret ballot in a democratic way, members, the chairman, and vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the municipal advisory commission.

Session Concludes

SK250250 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] The first plenary session of the Tianjin Municipal Advisory Commission concluded yesterday afternoon. The session was presided over by Hao Tianyi, vice chairman of the municipal advisory commission. Zhang Huaisan, chairman, spoke on the commission's tasks, work methods and some problems to which attention should be paid during work.

CSO: 4005/290

NORTH REGION

SHANXI RADIO COMMENTS ON ROLE OF MASS MEDIA

HK231100 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Party Committees at All Levels Should Make Full Use of the Modern Propaganda Media of Radio and Television To Guide Work"]

[Text] Radio and television are the most powerful and modern means for educating and encouraging the masses of people in carrying out the building of spiritual and material civilization. They play the role of a bridge that links the party and government with the masses. Party committees at all levels must make full use of radio and television to publicize the party's policies, carry out all kinds of work, and organize and lead the people in carrying out the building of socialist modernization with distinctive Chinese features.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee along with the constant improvement of the material life of the people in urban and rural areas and the popularization of radio and television, listening to radio and watching television have become a component part of the people's daily life. Radio and television are playing an increasingly important role. Most of the leading comrades of party committees at various levels of our province have realized the important role of radio and television in the building of spiritual and material civilization. They have learned to use this modern media to spread propaganda among the masses and to promptly publicize the principles, policies, and tasks of the party and government directly to the masses. However, there is also a small number of leading cadres who lack understanding of the importance of radio and television work. They do not know the important role of radio and television in the building of socialist modernization and are not good at making use of the modern propaganda media of radio and television. All this shows that they are not wise enough in this field.

First of all, radio and television are not limited by space, audience, and other conditions. All people, whether they are old, young, educated, or illiterate, can receive education. Moreover, radio and television can transmit messages at a fast speed and over a wide range and can exert a great influence. The programs are vivid and varied and loved by the masses. Provided we attach importance to the use of this modern propaganda media, the masses will be able to understand the principles and policies of the party and government and the tasks at each period by listening to radio and watching television in their homes. As the audience can enjoy radio and television programs, we can easily attain fine propaganda results.

Second, one of the subjects of improving the work method of party committees at all levels is making use of radio and television to guide our work. Due to numerous meetings and documents, leading cadres at all levels cannot free themselves from the trammels of these meetings and documents. As a result, they fail in doing their work well and in a deep-going way and their work efficiency and practical results are poor. If our work method is reformed and radio and television are fully utilized to transmit the principles and policies of the party and government directly to the masses at all levels, our work efficiency and practical results will definitely be better than holding meetings. Meanwhile, leading cadres at various levels can use most of their time and can concentrate their efforts on making thorough investigations and studies, getting more firsthand information, and doing all their work well in a down-to-earth manner.

In order to give full play to the important role of radio and television in the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization and do constantly improve the quality of radio and television service, party committees at all levels must earnestly strengthen leadership over radio and television work, adopt effective measures to promote the reform of radio and television work, and accelerate the building of the ranks of radio and television work. They must, in connection with the central task of various periods, personally write articles and commentaries and deliver speeches for radio and television stations so as to enable radio and television work to stick to the political orientation of socialism, adhere to the four basic principles, strictly observe propaganda discipline, consciously keep in political unity with the CPC Central Committee, and serve the central task of various periods. They must become a handy and powerful instrument of the party and government, a bridge that links the party and government with the masses, an intimate friend of the masses, and they must play a great role in the building of spiritual and material civilization.

CSO: 4005/290

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN SPEAKS ON HEILONGJIANG PARTY RECTIFICATION RALLY

SK231110 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] On the morning of 3 December, the provincial CPC committee held a mobilization rally on party rectification among the provincial-level organs at the Harbin Workers' Gymnasium. Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the commission for giving guidance to party rectification work under the provincial CPC committee, attended the rally and made a mobilization speech.

Attending the rally were party members of the provincial-level organs and secretaries of various CYL commissions and CYL branches, some 5,000 people in all. Also attending were principal responsible comrades of the provincial military district, the Harbin City CPC Committee and the Songhua Jiang Prefectural CPC Committee.

The rally was presided over by Chen Junsheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice chairman of the commission for giving guidance to party rectification work under the provincial CPC committee.

Li Lian first spoke on the great significance of the current party rectification and then called on the large number of party members of the provincial-level organs to take an active part in the party rectification.

He said: Party rectification among the provincial-level party organizations is a key to achieving success in party rectification for the whole province. The provincial-level organs are the leading ones for the province as a whole. Success and failure in party rectification among the provincial-level organs has a direct bearing on whether or not a new situation can be created in all items of work in our province. Party rectification among the provincial-level organs is subject to the first stage of party rectification for the province as a whole and, therefore, the results of the first stage of party rectification will exert a direct influence on the quality of party rectification to be carried out in the following several years. The large number of party members and the masses across the province have placed great hope on party rectification among the provincial-level organs; in other words the eyes of the masses are fixed on it and the masses are waiting to see the results of it. That the CPC Central Committee has assigned party rectification of the provincial-level organs as the first stage which will last for 1 year can show the CPC Central Committee's

attention to and determination in it. Therefore, we must carry out party rectification with high standards. The thing with which the masses are most concerned is that we must be resolute to carry out party rectification in a true manner rather than false manner. What is a true manner? What is a false manner? In view of the practices gained from the pilot party rectification work, carrying out party rectification in a true manner means to, insofar as party members are concerned, fully reveal the impurities in their thinkings and workstyle and then correct such impurities in a resolute manner so as to strengthen their party spirit and to make their ideological and work levels meet the new historical demands. Insofar as the party organizations are concerned, carrying out party rectification in a true manner means to firmly implement the line, principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee, to adhere to democratic centralism, not to dodge contradictions, to dare to tackle hard and difficult cases, to solve problems in a practical manner, and, in particular, to thoroughly eliminate the "three types of persons" so as to attain the five standards for the acceptance tests. The false manner in party rectification mainly falls into two categories. One is the practice of performing one's duty in a perfunctory manner. In this way, although the documents which should be studied have all been studied and the measures which should be adopted have all been adopted, the main problems have not yet been solved, the levels of ideology and work have not been raised and improvement in work has not been made. The other is the failure in correctly implementing various principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee, such as quoting out of context to cater to its own use, and seizing opportunities to retaliate against others, resulting in deviations from the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee. Both of these situations should be prevented resolutely. We all should carry out party rectification in a true rather than false manner. The Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee has already expressed its attitude and made up its mind to conscientiously carry out party rectification and will resolutely prevent perfunctoriness in this regard. We have complete confidence in achieving success in party rectification.

With regard to the plan for provincial level organs' party rectification, Li Lian said: Leading bodies of party organizations of the provincial CPC committee Standing Committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial discipline inspection committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee began the party rectification work on 28 November. The provincial-level departments, commissions, offices and bureaus divided the party rectification work into two stages. Organs of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial discipline inspection committee; commissions, offices and bureaus in the sphere of planning, construction, culture and education, public health, and science and technology under the leadership of the provincial government; and party organizations of mass organizations include in the first stage of party rectification work. General offices, bureaus and institutes in the sphere of industry and transport, finance and trade, agriculture and forestry, and the procuratorate and the judiciary include in the second stage. The first stage of party rectification work started in early December and will conclude by the end of May, 1984 on the whole. On the basis of making good preparations for the party rectification work, we should divide the work into four steps: From early December to the end of February, 1984, we should by and large study

documents and upgrade our understanding. From early March to the end of April, we should by and large make checks and investigations. In May, we should take organizational measures and make registrations for party members and then make acceptance tests. Some begin the second stage of work after Spring Festival and some, after the concluding of the first stage of work.

While speaking on the key problems that provincial-level organs should solve in the course of party rectification work, Li Lian said: The "decisions" of the party Central Committee formulated the tasks for the present party rectification are "the achievement of ideological unity, the rectification of the party's style of work, the strengthening of discipline and the purification of the party organization." In the practice of party rectification work, our provincial-level organs should comprehensively accomplish these tasks. Viewing from the work of party rectification on a trial basis, and initial investigation and analysis, provincial-level organs have the following comparatively prominent problems: 1) the problem exists in the sphere of implementing the lines, principle and policy of the party; 2) the problem exists in the sphere of ideals and beliefs; 3) take advantage of functions and rights to seek personal benefits; 4) bureaucratic problem; 5) problems of factionalism and bourgeois factionalism; and 6) the problems of lax discipline, not having a strong sense of principle, not conducting criticism and self-criticism, and flabbiness and lack of unity. By summing up these problems, this is a sign of impurity in party spirit. As for most party members, for both new party members and old ones and for both party members at leading posts and common party members, the present party rectification should conduct ideological education, eliminate spiritual pollution and enhance party spirit, so that party members of provincial-level organs may ideologically, politically and spiritually make progress, that party members may markedly upgrade their understanding of serving the people and not seeking personal benefits, and that the relationship between party members and the masses is remarkably improved. In the course of purifying party organizations, we should sort out "the three types of persons," the elements who oppose and damage the party for a long time, serious economic criminals and criminal offenders and the persons in violation of law and discipline, and dismiss them from the party. We should concentrate our efforts on sorting out "the three types of persons." They are a gang of force with political ambition, and the most dangerous elements. From the beginning of the party rectification work, we should firmly attend to the elimination of them, make great decisions, conquer difficulties, get rid of obstructions and achieve the work. Some persons that committed serious mistakes during "the Great Cultural Revolution" were not judged or dealt with. Some of them did not conscientiously confess their crimes, examine their mistakes or make apologies to the comrades who were hurt. In the practice of party rectification, we should judge, handle, educate and supervise them, and help them correct mistakes and return their "debts."

He stressed: We must do a good job in studying the documents concerning party rectification and to make a good start for the party rectification drive. Studying the documents is a partial task and an important beforehand step of the drive for party rectification. Unifying thinking by studying the documents is not only an important target, but also a basis of the entire work to rectify the party. Only by unifying thinking can we have correct and common understanding in consolidating workstyle, strictly enforcing disciplines, and in purifying

organizations, and can we properly deal with various questions in line with the guidelines and policies set forth by the central authorities. This is an indispensable ideological preparation for a series of work in the future. Though it is important to study the documents, and it is very easy for us to neglect the study. Judging from the experience gained in history, one of the important reasons why Yanan's drive for party rectification was so successful, and why veteran comrades who joined the party rectification drive more than 40 years ago have still vividly remembered is that a good job had been done in conducting the study campaign. The experience gained in the pilot work of party rectification has shown that the success of party rectification results from sufficient devotion to study and education and that the practice of giving only vague and general directions to the party rectification drive results from the careless, sloppy, and inconsistent endeavor to launch the drive and even results from launching the drive perfunctorily or superficially. Therefore, it is imperative to exert all-out efforts to do a good job in studying the documents issued by the central authorities in regard to party rectification so as to begin the party rectification drive in line with the demands of a high standard and quality.

During the study period, it is necessary to chiefly understand the essence of the documents' spirit. By no means shall we concentrate our efforts on solving some concrete problems in the beginning. It is, of course, for us to correct the problem on the one hand and to continuously carry out the party rectification drive on the other hand. It is necessary to chiefly correct problems that have exerted great influence, have been seriously complained by the masses, and that are possible to correct immediately.

He also pointed out: The drive for party rectification is aimed at solving inner party problems that have stemmed from party organizations and among party members. We should by no means ask nonparty cadres and personnel to improve their workstyle in line with the same standard. They are all welcomed to join the campaign on the voluntary basis of studying the documents and books concerned. They are heartily welcomed to offer proposals or criticism against the party's work, leading organs, and members. All sorts of problems emerging among them should be corrected in line with the long-standing standard of work methods. During the party rectification period, it is inevitable for party members to spend much time on party rectification activities; so we wish nonparty comrades would take up the routine work as much as possible. This will be their great assistance and support to our party in launching the party rectification drive. The CYL committees that are the assistants and reserve forces of our party should organize their members to study the documents concerning party rectification so as to upgrade the ideological and political standard among them.

In referring to ensuring the quality and sound development of the party rectification drive, Li Lian stated: To ensure the quality and sound development of the party rectification drive, it is imperative to adopt a correct attitude toward and to solve the following several questions:

1. It is necessary to correctly deal with the relationship between top and bottom.

2. It is necessary to correctly deal with the relationship between minority and majority. An average role played by the party organization in a unit is often apparently due to mistakes committed by a few party members, to which the masses have fairly great complaint. Problems caused by them must be successfully dealt with. Meanwhile, attention should be paid to educating all party members in the unit in line with their problems so as to upgrade the understanding of whole party members.

3. It is necessary to deal with the relationship between visible problems and invisible problems. Visible problems we have pointed out are corruption, degeneration, embezzlement, and the practice of seeking private gains by taking advantage of position and power that can be seen by the people. Invisible problems we have pointed out are questions stemming from ideal, ideas, ideology, morality, sentiment, quality, and level.

4. It is necessary to correctly deal with the relationship between criticism and self-criticism. The drive for party rectification is aimed at solving the inner contractions of the party. An effective method of solving the inner contractions of the party is to conduct criticism and self-criticism. By failing to earnestly conduct criticism and self-criticism can we achieve no targets set forth by the party rectification drive. 5. It is necessary to correctly deal with the relationship between the new and old cadres of leading bodies. The provincial level organs, through structural reform, have built their new leading bodies by replacing some old cadres with the new and have realized cooperation between the old and the new. At present, some cadres of new leading bodies held on the one hand that, in launching the party rectification drive, they would be mistaken as negating the achievements scored by former cadres if they conducted the drive more penetratingly. They held on the other hand that there are no more problems that should be dealt with because the new leading body has just been established not long ago. Some former cadres who have just retreated to the second or third line are afraid that the new leading body cannot accept all the work done by them in the past. Some also think that the work to rectify the party should be taken up by new cadres since they have left their leading positions. Indeed, this is a problem that needs to be correctly dealt with.

6. It is necessary to correctly deal with the relationship between the work to rectify the party and the work to correct problems. Problems exposed by the drive for party rectification should be corrected in a down-to-earth manner. Problems that deserve to be thoroughly dealt with cannot be passed by using the pretext of "just this once" and should not be corrected in a symbolic manner. This is a sign in which problems can be truly solved and the drive is not carried out perfunctorily or superficially. Only by earnestly improving our shortcomings and mistakes can we enhance the confidence of the broad masses of party members and the people in launching the party rectification drive and can we improve the relationship between the party and the masses and between cadres and the people, and have party member be practically educated in the drive.

In conclusion, Li Lian stressed: It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the work to launch the party rectification drive. He stated: The guideline, policy, tasks, and method of the party rectification drive have been clearly set forth. The only issue we face is how to implement them. The key to making

a success or failure in launching the party rectification drive in a unit lies with the leadership. The drive for party rectification will impose the first stern test on all readjusted leading bodies.

He urged party organizations at all levels under the provincial level organs to regard the party rectification drive as an important task and to establish clear responsibility systems. The Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee and members of the leading party members' group under the provincial people's government should take personal charge of the drive in line with different fronts.

He pointed out: The leading and administrative organs and departments that have been recently established under the provincial CPC committee should earnestly assume their responsibility so as to help the provincial CPC committee do a good job in waging the party rectification drive. Various provincial level units should also establish powerful and crack administrative organs to conduct supervision over the drive and to examine the results scored in the drive.

He pointed out: It is necessary to take an overall consideration and make proper arrangements for the party rectification drive, production, and daily work. Leading personnel should have a clear division of work so as to have some personnel concentratedly take charge of production and work. It is necessary to ensure simultaneous devotion to both the drive and production and work and to make simultaneous progress in both of them. By launching the party rectification drive, we should make new progress in work on the one hand, and new development in production on the other hand.

CSO: 4005/284

NORTHEAST REGION

REMEDIAL MEASURES URGED FOR RECTIFICATION IN HEILONGJIANG

SK230322 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Dec 83

[HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 23 December commentator's article: "Do a Good Job in Making Up for What Pilot Party Rectification Units Lack"]

[Text] The article says: In the 5 years since 1979, a great number of party organizations have been selected as pilot units to carry out party rectification on a trial basis. Viewed from the actual situation, even the units which have conducted the rectification fairly successfully, not to mention those which did a poor job in rectification, should at least take remedial measures to make up for what they lack in three fields because their rectification began before the party Central Committee's decision was issued.

First, they should make up for lagging behind in the study of documents. During party rectification experiments, major efforts were devoted to the study of the party constitution and the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life." Most units did not study "A Must Book for Party Members," "A Concise Edition of Important Documents Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee," "Comrade Mao Zedong on the Party's Style of Work and Party Organization"--the three books party members must read as stipulated in the decision--and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

Second, they should make up for lagging behind in purifying the organization. The decision has set forth very clear stipulations on the importance of sorting out and expelling the three types of persons, on boundaries of policies, and on the principles for dealing with them. It is necessary to examine according to these stipulations to see whether the three types of persons have been thoroughly expelled and whether they are dealt with properly. This work should be done earnestly.

Third, the ideological and cultural fronts should also make up for lagging behind in eliminating spiritual pollution. All pilot party rectification units on the ideological and cultural fronts should make extra efforts to solve this problem.

In addition to the aforementioned, many different units have their own specific problems and some units have even retrogressed. This must not be neglected.

The article concludes: Remedial measures should be taken after examination is conducted. Party committees at higher levels should carry out strict acceptance tests to see if the remedial measures are effectively implemented.

NORTHEAST REGION

'THREE-CATEGORIES' MAN DISMISSED FROM PARTY IN LIAONING

SK261112 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] According to SHENYANG RIBAO, Zhang Lu, who became a leading personnel by rising in rebellion during the "Cultural Revolution," has been dismissed from the party and removed from his administrative leading post and has been demoted to an ordinary worker in his unit.

Before the "Cultural Revolution," Zhang Lu was a general worker of the Shenyang City Bus Company. During the "Cultural Revolution," he emerged as the leader of the city's grade-1 rebellious organization by closely following the clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing to set up a faction, to rise in rebellion, and to usurp state power. In October 1966, Zhang Lu led a number of staff members of his mass organization to attack the organ of the city's trade union council. In November 1966, in line with the scheme of the principal leaders of the mass organization, a group of people led by the two persons dispatched by Zhang Lu attacked the organ of the city's public security bureau. On an evening in August 1967, a dozen people led by Zhang Lu attacked a business unit and plundered two three-wheeled automobiles by breaking its garage door.

Zhang Lu also actively mapped out plans for manufacturing weapons in order to plunder rifles and ammunition. In November 1967, a dozen people led by Zhang Lu from the mass organization plundered two boxes of grenades on two different occasions from the two PLA unit barracks. In addition, by fostering cooperation with leaders of the mass organization of another faction, he obtained 10 sub-machine guns.

Zhang Lu actively mapped out plans and joined the activities of persecuting veteran revolutionary cadres. The mass organization led by him ruthlessly persecuted or launched criticism and struggle against the leading comrades of the former northeast CPC bureau. He was also inevitably responsible for a number of staff members of the mass organization, who had beaten some persons to death. By rising in rebellion, Zhang Lu became the Standing Committee member of the Shenyang City Revolutionary Committee. Later, he occupied the post of deputy director of the capital construction section under the city revolutionary committee. In June 1974, he was exceptionally permitted into the party though he was not qualified for membership. After smashing the "gang of four," he was transferred to the post of deputy leader of the No 2 motor vehicle team under the city environmental administrative bureau.

Zhang Lu kept silent about major charges while admitting his minor ones and did show repentance for his errors. Recently, the party committee of the city environmental administrative bureau decided to dismiss Zhang Lu from the party and to remove the administrative authority from his post of the deputy leader of the No 2 motor vehicle team.

NORTHEAST REGION

COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK271121 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Successfully Carry Out Party Rectification, Avoid Making a Show"]

[Text] At present, the large number of party members and party organizations at all levels across the province are penetratingly studying and implementing the "CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification," and are resolute to successfully carry out party rectification with actual practices. To avoid making a show in party rectification, the "decision" on party rectification stresses that leading party cadres at all levels should set an example and take an active part in party rectification and have the courage to conduct criticism and self-criticism; the party organizations at higher levels should supervise their subordinate organizations and vice versa; and in the conclusion of party rectification, acceptance tests should be organized and the criterion for the acceptance tests should be worked out. The question of whether or not we can avoid making a show in party rectification should be given serious attention at the very beginning of party rectification.

The "decision" on party rectification has incorporated both positive and negative experiences gained from all past party rectification drives and has explicitly noted that the current party rectification should be carried out in a comprehensive manner. This is an important guiding principle. Thoroughly and accurately understanding and implementing the principle for comprehensive party rectification is the key to avoiding making a show in party rectification. To implement the principle for the comprehensive party rectification, it is necessary to accomplish the four basic tasks for the current party rectification in an all-round manner. Failure in any of these four tasks will lead to perfunctoriness in party rectification. Seeking unity of thinking is the ideological foundation for successfully carrying out party rectification in an all-round manner. In view of the ideological situation inside the party, both "leftist" and rightist erroneous tendencies exist. In implementing the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there have been three tendencies on the whole. One is the practice of implementing the line, principles, and policies in a relatively conscientious manner, proceeding from the reality and in line with the reality, resulting in obvious achievements. The other is the practice of implementing and supporting the line, principles, and policies but the consciousness is not strong, the implementation deviates from the reality, and a certain degree of onesidedness

exists. Then another is the practice of resistance, feigning compliance and, worse still, openly boycott. All these situations indicate that seeking unity of thinking must be regarded as the most important task for the current party rectification. Failing to solve the problem of seeking unity of thinking, the other three tasks will also become hollow words. Rectifying workstyle means, in fact, to improve relations between the party and the masses, and to eliminate the corrupt factors. If this problem cannot be solved, the party's political line, even though it is accurate, will not be implemented in a correct manner. Strengthening discipline means to uphold democratic centralism, to oppose the erroneous practices which are not in line with organizational discipline, and to change weak and listless situations. This is the guarantee for implementing the party's political line and safeguarding the unity and solidarity of the party.

Purifying organizations means to eliminate, once and for all, the most dangerous factors and to solve the problem of what kind of persons are succeeding in the party's cause. This is organizational guarantee for implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. The aforementioned four tasks are mutually dependent and cannot be separated. Only when all of these four tasks have been accomplished can we say that we have accomplished the general goal of party rectification and met the demands in this regard and we have not made a show in party rectification.

In implementing the principle for the comprehensive party rectification, we must make efforts to attain the following two important goals: One is to ferret out the "three types of persons" and the persons who persistently oppose and harm the party and then deal with such persons in a serious manner; the other is to strengthen the party spirit of the majority of party members through conducting ideological education. These two goals are in keeping with the four basic tasks for party rectification. The criterion for judging whether or not the four basic tasks for party rectification have been fulfilled is the success or failure in attaining these two goals.

To ensure that party rectification will not proceed in a perfunctory manner, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the work line for the party rectification. The "decision" on party rectification points out that the current party rectification should depend on the revolutionary consciousness of all party comrades, on the sharp weapon of criticism and self-criticism; and on the implementation of the party's discipline. In essence, it means that we should depend on our party's own force and depend on the backbone role played by the party's healthy force to carry out party rectification. This is the basic point of the work line for party rectification. In view of the history of our party, although having suffered repeated setbacks, our party has depended on the party's own force to correct mistakes, correct its course, and win victories one after another. Our party is able and has methods to overcome its negative factors. The revolutionary consciousness of the comrades on the whole is the foundation for achieving success in party rectification; accurately conducting criticism and self-criticism is the effective method for successfully carrying out party rectification; and strictly observing the party's discipline is the guarantee for the work in this regard. These three things are the dialectical unity in its entirety and cannot be cut apart. This is the complete work line for the current

party rectification which must be followed. Insofar as the great majority of party members are concerned, the current party rectification should center on solving the ideological problem. Therefore, we must, with the sharp weapon of criticism and self-criticism, be strict in dissecting ourselves ideologically, make a sincere self-criticism on our own shortcomings and mistakes, and have the courage to criticize others' shortcomings and mistakes.

Through conducting criticism and self-criticism, we should clarify our thinking, draw a clear distinction between right and wrong, enhance our understanding, and strengthen our party spirit. In the course of stepping up the revolutionary consciousness of the comrades of the whole party and correctly conducting criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to strictly observe the party's discipline. While waging an ideological struggle against and taking organizational measures towards the erroneous tendencies and evildoers and evil deeds, on no account should we excessively put up with them, be irresolute and hesitant, be afraid of difficulty and softhearted, and make concessions to avoid trouble. Of course, it is also necessary to pay attention to policies so as to avoid going too far in struggle.

At present, only a small number of leading organs have commenced their party rectification and the great majority of units will begin their party rectification one after another in the second half of next year. These units' efforts to prepare for party rectification and, in particular, to do a solid work in the link of ideological education in an effort to lay a good foundation for the smooth development of the coming party rectification is an important condition and guarantee for guarding against the perfunctoriness in party rectification. All party members should be organized to penetratingly study the documents on party rectification so as to unite their understanding with the guidelines of the "decision" on party rectification and encourage them to reveal and correct their problems in the course of studying and to step up their revolutionary consciousness.

At the same time, great efforts should be made to make organizational preparations well and to weed out the "three types of persons" from now on. The "three types of persons" and the persons who have persistently opposed and harm the party should be expeditiously and severely dealt with. Attention should also be paid to reorganizing work bodies well. In particular, those work bodies with a weak and listless workstyle should be resolutely corrected so as to meet the needs of party rectification. We believe that so long as all party members act according to the "decision" on party rectification, we will certainly accomplish the tasks for party rectification.

CSO: 4005/284

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN REPORTS ON ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF PARKS

SK230548 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] On 3 December, the provincial government called for a good job in planting trees in urban areas and protecting afforested land and parks when it approved a report on the situation in which urban afforested land and parks are illegally appropriated and on the opinions on handling of such cases submitted by the provincial department of urban and rural construction and environmental protection. The provincial government urged that illegal appropriation of afforested land and parks should be resolutely stopped and, if the cases are serious, punishments should be meted out.

Illegal appropriation of afforested land and parks has become more and more serious over the past many years. According to incomplete statistics, afforested land illegally appropriated in nine cities of our province since 1962 totaled 11,550 mu, 1.3 times the total areas of sapling nurseries in the nine cities and 2 times the total area of the seven parks in Changchun City. The provincial department of urban and rural construction and environmental protection submitted a report on its opinions on handling this situation. The report has been approved by the provincial government.

Units or individuals that occupied afforested land without permission in the past should all return the occupied land without exception before the end of 1984. The building already constructed may be sold at depreciated prices to departments in charge of parks or be dismantled by the units or the individuals. Units which occupied afforested land with the permission of urban construction or planning departments but without abiding by the regulations of the plan may maintain the status quo for the time being if they have built on the occupied land multi-story buildings, residential houses for more than 10 families or other permanent buildings which are difficult to dismantle. However, they should return the land without any conditions if it is needed by the state for construction. Non-permanent buildings already constructed should be dismantled step by step before the end of 1985 so that the occupied afforested land can be returned. Monthly fines of 10 yuan for each square meter of permanent buildings and of 1.5 yuan for each square meter of temporary buildings will be imposed on units which fail to return the occupied afforested land before the deadline no matter whether they obtain permission or not. Production teams which illegally appropriated waste hills and afforested land covered by urban construction plans and have already planted crops or vegetables on the hills or lands will, in principle, not return the occupied areas. However, they should accurately measure the occupied areas and should make clear the boundary lines. They should also sign on letters of guarantee to make sure that they will not damage waste hills and afforested land, and plant crops on them. Small scattered plots reclaimed for planting crops should be resolutely recalled.

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN LIAISON GROUP SENT TO PARTY RECTIFICATION UNITS

SK290758 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 28 December, the provincial party rectification guidance group held a meeting of the 15 members of the liaison group who will soon be dispatched. The liaison group will go to some units of the provincial organs which will conduct first-stage party rectification after the new year begins. Comrade Zhang Gensheng, Gao Di and Wang Xianjin and comrades of the provincial party rectification guidance group office attended the meeting.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng spoke on five aspects concerning the tasks of and the demands on the liaison group. He said: It has been decided that members of the liaison group will be dispatched to some units of the provincial organs which will conduct first-stage party rectification in order to understand and ascertain, in a timely manner, the progress in party rectification of various departments, committees, offices, sections, and bureaus and their problems, to forge close ties between the higher and lower levels, to exchange the experiences in party rectification, and to strengthen the unified leadership over party rectification. The tasks of the liaison group are as follows:

1. The liaison group is responsible to the party rectification guidance group of the provincial party committee and to the party rectification guidance group office, will [word indistinct], supervise, and examine the party rectification work of the units where it stays, and will serve as a liaison group for the units so that these units can fairly successfully fulfill the party rectification tasks of unifying the ideology, correcting workstyle, strengthening discipline, and purifying organization.
2. The current major work is to pay close attention to study. If we are to avoid perfunctoriness in party rectification, we should first guard against perfunctoriness in study. The units which are to conduct the first stage of party rectification are at present undergoing a period of study. They should first study the party rectification documents well as stipulated by the party Central Committee, master the ideological weapons, implement the principle of integrating theory with practice, intensify investigations and study, and make clear where the problems of the units and the individuals lie. By so doing, they will be able to create favorable conditions for the work of the next period, a period for measuring themselves by the standards.

3. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of conducting party rectification and correcting mistakes simultaneously. At present, attention should be paid to two problems. One is to be unswerving in sorting out and expelling the three types of persons. Persons with serious mistakes should first have their mistakes clarified before they are classified as being one of the three types of persons. The other is about the unhealthy trends with which the masses are greatly dissatisfied. These unhealthy trends exist in housing distribution and construction; in purchases of farm and sidelines products directly from rural areas at low prices, which violates financial and economic systems and is detrimental to the interests of the masses; in recruiting workers, students, and cadres; in changing rural residence registration into urban residence registration; in transferring people from collective units to state units; in giving banquets and gifts; in going into arrears in public funds; and in the bureaucracy. In the meantime, it is necessary to commend good people, good deeds, and good workstyle and to advocate the workstyle of an office working as a team, which prevailed in the early post-liberation period.

4. It is necessary to establish two leading bodies so that neither party rectification nor production and other work is to suffer. All departments, committees, offices, sections, and bureaus should set up two leading bodies to make sure that the work in the two fields is attended to successfully.

5. It is necessary to do a good job in selecting the third echelon. The liaison group should pay attention to training and promoting people for the third echelon at whichever unit it stays.

CSO: 4005/284

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

PERSONS PURSUING CRIMINALS COMMENDED--The provincial people's government held a ceremonious rally at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse this morning to commend Hailong and Dongfeng counties which on 12 December pursued and shot and killed two major criminals guilty of stealing firearms and murder who were wanted by Liaoning Province, and to commend the personnel and units of Tonghua County who were meritorious in pursuing major criminals guilty of murder and stealing firearms on 19 December. Comrade Hu Mingguang, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and deputy governor of the province, spoke at the rally. He highly praised the heroic and exemplary deeds of those meritorious in the battle of pursuing criminals and, on behalf of the provincial party committee and government, extended warm regards and congratulations to the commended individuals and units. He called the people throughout the province to swing into action to learn from those commended, pluck up their revolutionary spirit, boost their morale, and make new contributions to a new victory in the battle and a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Attending the rally were provincial party, government and army leading comrades, including Gao Di, Huo Mingguang, Yang Zhantao and (Yu Fenghuan), and leading comrades of various provincial departments. [Excerpts] [SK280823 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Dec 83]

TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS CONGRESS ENDS--On the occasion of the approaching of the new year, the 4-day provincial congress of Taiwan compatriots, the first of its kind in the province, came to a successful end in Changchun this morning. The Jilin Provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots was formally established at the congress. The congress listened to a work report by the preparatory group of the provincial federation of Taiwan compatriots, examined and discussed regulations for the Jilin Provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, elected the first board of directors of the provincial federation of Taiwan compatriots, and adopted a letter by all representatives to all elders and brothers and sisters in Taiwan. During the session, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, and the provincial CPPCC committee attended and extended congratulations to the congress. Comrade Liu Jingzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. Also present were comrades of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots and the Liaoning and Heilongjiang provincial federations of Taiwan compatriots and responsible comrades of relevant departments and mass organizations in the province. [Excerpts] [SK260523 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Dec 83]

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CSO: 4005/284