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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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7 APRIL 1987

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SEMINAR SPONSORED BY ICIR ON ARMS CONTROL

Beijing HIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 21, 1 Nov 86 p 6

[Article by Bao Qin [0202 0530]: "A Meaningful Seminar on the Question of Disarmament"]

[Text] China Institute of Contemporary International Relations invited more than 30 specialists and scholars from foreign affairs and military departments concerned, research organs and press circles to attend an academic discussion meeting on the disarmament question held from 6 to 10 October. Bi Jilong [3968 1323 7893], president of China United Nations Association; Li Daoyu [2621 6670 6276], director of the International Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Shi Jinkun [4258 6930 0981], China's delegate at the Geneva Disarmament Talks, made important speeches at the meeting, and Comrade Liu Seqing [2592 3844 7230], director of China Institute of Contemporary International Relations, made a summary speech. The participants freely aired their views and conducted heated discussions on the present situation and future prospect of disarmament, China's attitude toward disarmament, and other issues.

The participants were both optimistic and pessimistic about the future of disarmament talks. As they could predict in the next 5 to 6 years, the Third World and the Second World countries as well as the broad masses will strongly demand that both the United States and the Soviet Union reduce their armaments, and the world peace movement against nuclear warfare will intensify. To implement its "strategy to accelerate the development" of science, technology and economy, the Soviet Union will do all it can to reach some important disarmament agreement with the United States.... Then through treaties or agreements, it hopes to induce the United States to reduce the momentum of its arms expansion and to keep the arms race at a low key, so that a military balance can be maintained at a low level. The United States may want to drag the Soviet Union along in the arms race so as to ruin the latter's economy and to disrupt its "strategy to accelerate development." However, because of economic difficulties, setbacks in the "Star Wars" Program, strong demands from the American people (and particularly the Congress) and its European allies for the Reagan Administration to continue its talks with the Soviet Union for detente, and Reagan's own desire to be "a president in peace," there will be certain limits to its tough policy toward the Soviet Union.

The deployment of a new generation of strategic weapons will generally be completed before the mid-1990's, and the old weapons will be gradually phased out. For all these factors, the United States and the Soviet Union may reach some agreements in the future. Disarmament talks between these two countries and on a global scale are now developing on more flexible terms, and the talks on reducing the danger of a sudden European War have resulted in an agreement after a long stalemate. These developments reflect the role of these factors.

However, since each of these two countries firmly adheres to the policy of restricting the other in order to maintain and develop its own superiority, neither is willing to make any concessions. Recently, it has again become difficult for any agreement to be reached on some important questions of disarmament, although some side issues may be settled. Thus progress in disarmament and international detente as a whole will be handicapped.

History has shown that scientific and technological developments have greatly accelerated economic development. However, advanced sciences and technologies are usually applied in the military sector, which has resulted in a qualitative escalation of the arms race between the two superpowers. We are now on the eve of an important breakthrough in the new technical revolution spearheaded by microelectronics, and the arms race between the two superpowers has obviously shown such signs. For example, research in strategic defense systems has expanded the arms race into outer space, and high technologies used in the production of biological and conventional weapons will further intensify and complicate the arms race. In the long run, if people in the world do not recognize this danger and fail to unite to stop this arms race, it is possible that what we worry about now will become reality in the future, and in the 21st Century, with the continued development of weaponry, disarmament talks will become even more difficult. This is what people worry about.

As to China's participation in the international disarmament talks, the participants at the meeting unanimously agreed that China's general goal is to stop the arms race (particularly to oppose the use of new technologies in the arms race), to oppose war, and to preserve world peace, while its general policy is to deal with rights and wrongs on the basis of this general goal, and to clarify its own stand. As to the methods to be used, we must unite with the Third World and Second World countries, with all people in the world who love peace and oppose war in demanding that the United States and the Soviet Union the two superpowers that have the most weapons and are capable of fighting a World War, take the lead in disarmament. We must actively participate in disarmament talks instead of ignoring or slighting them. China is an important factor in the defense of world peace and in opposing war. It has already announced an armed force reduction by 1 million troops and its intention to conduct no more atmospheric nuclear tests, and has won praise from people throughout the world. Chinese people are peace-loving. They highly regard disarmament talks. In the future, the Chinese government and Chinese people will make positive contributions to the struggle for world disarmament and the preservation of world peace.

XINHUA REPORTAGE ON KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK Refuses DPRK Talks Offer

OW170920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 17 Feb 87

["Democratic Korea Renews Its Call for High-level Tripartite Military Talks"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, February 17 (XINHUA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) reiterated that high-level tripartite military talks between the United States and the two sides of Korea is the only way to solve the Korean peninsula issue, the Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN reported today.

The paper accused South Korea of once again turning down DPRK President Kim Il-song's proposal late last year to hold high-level military talks.

South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Minister of Defense Yi Ki-pak refused the idea of talks in a letter sent on February 14 to DPRK Premier Yi Kun-mo and Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, the paper said.

The paper said the South Korean call for "North-South summit talks" and resumption of economic, Red Cross and preparatory parliamentary talks between the two sides was inconsistent with South Korean joint war games with the United States.

The economic, Red Cross and parliamentary talks between the two Koreas were suspended following the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises held from February-April last year.

The paper urged the South Korean authorities and the United States to agree to the tripartite high-level military talks to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

North Urges Mourning for Dead Student

OW051738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, February 5 (XINHUA)--All Koreans were called on today to mourn the South Korean student activist who was killed during police torture last month.

The call came in a statement released by the Pyongyang-based Consultative Committee of Promoting Peaceful Reunification.

Pak Chong-chol, 21, a linguistics student at Seoul National University, was the first political dissident who South Korean authorities admit was killed by police tortures.

The torture case has been widely condemned. South Korean opposition groups and other organizations will hold services Saturday nationwide to mourn Pak's death.

The statement called on all Koreans, including overseas Koreans, to hold similar services and urged South Korean authorities not to interfere with the services at home.

Reports say South Korean authorities have announced they will move resolutely to foil the memorial service.

South Groups Mourn Student's Death

OW080848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, February 8 (XINHUA)--South Korean opposition parties and students yesterday afternoon held memorial services inside and outside the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul to mourn the death of student Pak Chong-chol.

The memorial services, held despite police attempt to interfere, were organized by 48 groups, including the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

Accusing the organizers of using the services for political purposes, some 30,000 police were ordered to bar the protesters from entering the cathedral. As well, more than 20 opposition leaders including Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yongsam, the two most influential opposition politicians, remained under house arrest.

About 500 clergymen and lay people were allowed to hold a simple memorial ceremony in the cathedral for Pak, a 21-year-old student of Seoul National University who died while being tortured by police January 4.

Memorial services were also held outside the cathedral and in cities including Pusan, Taegu, and Kwangju, where clashes occurred between police and mourners. There were no reports of deaths or injuries as a result of the clashes.

Several mass organizations in Pyongyang also held similar memorial services for Pak, the Korean Central T.V. station reported.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTARIES VIEW EXPULSION OF LIU, WANG, AND FANG FROM CPC

QUANGMING: Influential Minority Pursued Liberalization

HK110341 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "What Does the Expulsion of Wang Ruowang and Liu Binyan From the Party Show?"

[Text] Both Wang Ruowang and Liu Binyan have been expelled from the party. This cannot but have a great impact on our literature and art circles and force us to sober up quickly and conscientiously to carry out a necessary "self-examination."

What does the expulsion of Wang Ruowang and Liu Binyan from the party show?

It has given a convincing reply to the question of whether there is bourgeois liberalization in literature and art circles and whether it is necessary to oppose it.

Ironclad facts prove that literature and art circles do not exist in a vacuum. Negating the four cardinal principles and preaching bourgeois liberalization have not only formed an ever-growing trend of thought in literature and art circles but have also led to the appearance of bigshots pursuing bourgeois liberalization, such as Wang Ruowang and Liu Binyan. Although there are only a very few of them, they have acted as the vanguard, gone very far, and made a lot of noise in the course of the rampant spread of this trend of thought, and have had a very bad impact.

Their words and deeds also show that the bigshots pursuing bourgeois liberalization in literature and art circles are mainly inside, rather than outside, the party. Both Wang Ruowang and Liu Binyan were veteran Communist Party members possessing considerable "political capital." Taking advantage of the platforms and the media provided by the party, they openly and wantonly opposed party leadership, smeared and vilified the socialist system, negated the four cardinal principles, and advocated bourgeois liberalization. For this reason, they were more agitative, deceptive, and destructive.

While pursuing bourgeois liberalization in a big way, Wang Ruowang and Liu Binyan also took full advantage of their status as writers and the consequent facilities. They assumed the guise of writers while actually engaging in politics, rather than purely literature and art matters. They enjoyed their "reputation" and attained their "status" not on the strength of hard creative work or academic attainments but through political humbug and this courage to engage in "direct confrontation" with the party.

As party members, they placed themselves above the party and defied the party program and discipline. The CPC Central Committee and the relevant leading central departments seriously criticized their mistakes on numerous occasions and gave them patient admonitions and warnings. What was surprising and hard to understand was that, secure in the knowledge that they had strong backing, they always turned a deaf ear to all this. At first they feigned compliance, later they intensified their efforts, and finally, having sunk deeper and deeper into the quagmire of error, they were unable to extricate themselves.

As writers, they regarded the party's well-meaning criticism of a party member, its admonitions, its strict demands, and its stern control as a restriction of, and interference in, freedom of creation. They distorted creative freedom and used this to exert pressure on the party. What they actually wanted was the freedom to oppose the party's leadership over literature and art and to oppose the four cardinal principles, that is, out-and-out bourgeois liberalization.

As party-member writers, far from setting an example in literature and art circles, consciously carrying out the party's principles, policies, and line, safeguarding the supreme interests of the party, and strengthening the links between the party and the vast numbers of writers, they sowed dissension between writers and the party, and incited some writers to be at odds with the party.

Thus, taking advantage of their status as party members and writers, they parted company with the party and became important representative figures pursuing bourgeois liberalization. They stretched their hands far and wide, engaging in activities far beyond literature and art circles. One may well say that they moved about everywhere, sparing no efforts. The literature and art circles naturally suffered a great deal at their hands. The erroneous and even reactionary remarks spread by these people have worsened the ideological chaos among some comrades in literature and art circles, encouraged the spread of the trend of bourgeois liberalization, and poisoned the minds and souls of many young comrades. All this, plus other factors, fouled up our literature and art circles.

Their expulsion from the party shows that literature and art circles are neither exceptional nor special. On the extremely serious question of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, literature and art circles must have a clear-cut stand and deal with it seriously.

Although the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization represented by such bigshots as Wang Ruowang and Liu Binyan was rampant and undisguised and went on for such a long time, far from being resisted and duly criticized, it was encouraged and protected in literature and art circles. Some newspapers and magazines provided ample space for their erroneous views. They were also promoted step by step for their "merits" in publicizing bourgeois liberalization and assumed important leading posts in some literature and art organizations. Numerous articles acclaimed them as though they were the embodiment of truth. The fact that they rode roughshod shows that for a long time there has been chaos in the literature and art field on major issues of principle, that the incorrect leadership of the party over literature and art departments has been seriously eroded. Many comrades in all walks of life and in literature and art circles have long been disgusted and dissatisfied with this state of affairs. They have had a lot of complaints but their justifiable views have been suppressed. They have found it difficult to find a place to air their views. Is not this basic fact worth pondering?

All this shows that it was high time to conduct a "self-examination" on this extremely abnormal situation, to obtain a correct answer, to draw the necessary lessons, and to reverse the situation from its fundamental orientation. Comrades in literature and art circles, particularly party members in literature and art circles, should sober up, pull themselves together, and take an active part in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

Expelling Wang Ruowang and Liu Binyan from the party certainly does not mean "first operating on literature and art circles," but means cutting out a "cancerous tumor" in those circles. By cutting out this "cancerous tumor," we can improve the health of the literature and art body and ensure that literature and art will attain continuous and genuine prosperity along the socialist orientation.

Criticizing the erroneous remarks of Wang Ruowang and Liu Binyan naturally does not mean negating writers' freedom of creation and speech; it only means negating the freedom to oppose the four cardinal principles and the freedom of citizens to break the law and of party members to violate the party constitution and discipline. The state and party constitutions have no provisions protecting such "freedom." Protecting such "freedoms" means a lack of freedom for most people and the disintegration of the party.

Unfolding the struggle against bourgeois liberalization does not mean that the CPC's guidelines and policies on literature and art have changed, nor does it mean a "withdrawal." On the contrary, it has the proper meaning of implementing the ideological line set out by a whole series of resolutions and documents since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Unfolding the struggle against bourgeois liberalization certainly does not mean, nor will it mean, pointing the spearhead at writers and artists; nor will it be aimed at those who have said something wrong or written erroneous or unhealthy articles under the influence of the erroneous trend of thought,

but who are willing to mend their ways. And still less does it mean unanalytically raising differing academic or artistic views to the plane of politics, and criticizing them as bourgeois liberalization. The CPC has accumulated abundant positive and negative experiences in this respect. It will not impose, nor will it permit, the practice of "making everyone go through the ordeal" and "exaggerating things," and will not confuse contradictions that are different in nature. If certain people deliberately create an atmosphere of tension and, without any basis, spread talk about punishing people for this or that, they are behaving with ulterior motives and entertaining dark schemes; this will require our vigilance. We have a basic conviction, that is: The great majority of literature and art workers stand together with the party and share the same thought and they will not follow such people as Wang Ruowang and Liu Binyan.

Most comrades in literature and art circles will be able to understand that rectifying the ideological orientation through the struggle against bourgeois liberalization can only be advantageous to the implementation of the national policies of reform and opening up, to adherence to the orientation that "literature and art should serve the people and socialism," and to the implementation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and letting a hundred schools of thought contend." It will help strengthen and improve the party's leadership over literature and art and, on a new basis, promote unity in literature and art circles, bring into play the enthusiasm of all people, and push forward the invigoration and flowering of creative work.

Freedoms Subordinated to Discipline

OW040341 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 87

[JIEFANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Reporters, Writers, and Scholars Who Are Party Members Must Be Party Members First"]

[Text] Following the expulsion of Wang Ruowang and Fang Lizhi from the party, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the RENMIN RIBAO CPC Committee decided to expel Liu Binyan from the party. The expulsion of the three prominent figures, who have opposed the four cardinal principles and advocated bourgeois liberalization, is timely and absolutely necessary to purify the party organization, enforcing the party's political discipline, and strengthening its fighting capacity.

Liu Binyan was a well-known reporter and writer, as well as a veteran party member, who had been educated by the party for years. He should have used his pen to publicize vigorously the four cardinal principles and to sing warmly the praises of the party leadership and the socialist system (naturally including accurate criticism and exposure of some of our shortcomings and mistakes). However, in recent years, especially in the past 2 years, Liu Binyan has visited Shenzhen, Heilongjiang, Anhui, Shanghai, Tianjin, Fujian, and other places to make speeches defaming the party and vilifying it as "corrupt" and "degenerate." Moreover, in his reportage about "true persons and true stories," he criticized some people without verifying what he criticized, and at the same time gave support to others, thus causing confusion in some places and

units. For example, in one of his reports, of which he was particularly proud, he described a certain person as a representative of "heroes" who had consistently waged an indomitable struggle against "the erroneous lines" and who had been "loyal to the party, the people, and the motherland."

In fact, however, that person had had serious problems in the "Cultural Revolution," during which he wrote many big-character posters criticizing the so-called "revisionist line," and later became an influential member of a rebel organization in Shanghai. What is even more serious is that, not long after that report was published, he went abroad, where he established contact with a reactionary organization hostile to our country and made a series of speeches viciously attacking our party and socialist system. He had never shown his loyalty to the party, but Liu Binyan was biased and described him as an example of "loyalty."

Although a concerned party organization and an official of RENMIN RIBAO seriously criticized him several times, Liu Binyan refused to accept such criticism, and went further along the wrong road. Thus, he finally went to the opposite side of the party.

Each party member should draw an important lessons from the expulsion of Wang Ruowang, Fang Lizhi, and Liu Binyan--we must always remind ourselves that, as party members, we must act according to the party constitution and discipline in handling everything. A communist, no matter whether he is a reporter, a writer, or a scholar or engages in another profession, must be a communist first. In dealing with the principle of party spirit in literature, Lenin said that a writer who is a party member is different from an ordinary writers because he, as a communist, must safeguard the interests of the party in his works.

We advocate creative and academic freedom and encourage reporters, writers, and scholars who are party members to be active, make progress, and be daring to do pioneering work and blaze new trails. But this in no way means that a communist may defy party discipline and openly speak or act contrary to the party's line, principles, and policies, much less does it mean that a communist may oppose party leadership, vilify the socialist system, and negate the four cardinal principles. Under no circumstances are special party members allowed to exist in the Communist Party. A communist, no matter what his profession, how high his position, or how famous he is, must strictly observe party discipline in word and deed and conscientiously keep himself within the bounds of party discipline without seeking any privileges.

There is an argument that the expulsion of the three people from the party means persecution of intellectuals. This argument is false. It is clear that they were not "persecuted" as intellectuals, but sternly punished as party members for having violated the party program and discipline. A leading comrade of the party Central Committee clearly pointed out that the punishment of the three people would not affect the party's policy on intellectuals.

Undoubtedly, it is necessary to further bring intellectuals' intelligence and wisdom into full play, and to improve continually their political status,

working and living conditions. Even the three people expelled from the party can also serve the people with their knowledge and specialties at appropriate posts, provided they change their attitude and admit their mistakes. Fang Lizhi is now working as an astrophysics researcher. It is therefore entirely wrong to describe the struggle to uphold the four cardinal principles and to oppose bourgeois liberalization as "a movement to persecute intellectuals." This is a struggle to guard the dignity of the party program and discipline, which has a bearing on the future and destiny of the party and socialism. Lenin put well: "The party is an organization whose members have joined of their own accord. If the party does not comb out those party members who publicize antiparty views, it will inevitably disintegrate, first ideologically, and then materially."

Wang Ruowang, Fang Lizhi, and Liu Binyan were expelled from the party. We hope they will admit their mistakes, correct them, and be good citizens by keeping themselves within the bounds of the Constitution and the law. Drawing a lesson from the expulsion of Wang Ruowang, Fang Lizhi, and Liu Binyan from the party, we party members should strengthen our party spirit, enhance our political consciousness, and put demands on ourselves according to the overall work standards for party members. We should play an exemplary role in upholding the four cardinal principles, persistently carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, invigorating the domestic economy, and promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Bourgeois Liberalization the Root Cause

HK250628 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1448 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Commentary by Gong Miao (1712 8693): "Why Were Wang, Fang, and Liu Expelled From the Party?"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 Jan (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)--Following the expulsion of Wang Ruowang and Fang Lizhi from the party, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the CPC's RENMIN RIBAO made an announcement yesterday on expelling Liu Binyan from the party. Hu Yaobang's resignation from the post of general secretary prior to that also indicates that the mistake of "accommodating and protecting" the trend of "liberalization" in ideological and cultural circles is being investigated and seriously dealt with.

Some people hold that Wang Ruowang, Fang Lizhi, and Liu Binyan are respectively a writer, a scholar, and a reporter well known at home and abroad. This move gives people an impression of criticizing and punishing intellectuals. While meeting a Hungarian delegation led by Ferenc Havasi in Zhongnanhai, Zhao Ziyang, newly appointed CPC general secretary, said that the current personnel changes at the top CPC level is aimed at maintaining the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, that is, adhering to the four cardinal principles as well as upholding the policy of reform, opening up, and invigoration of the domestic economy and correcting the mistake of merely

combating the "left" deviation and neglecting the "right" deviation. At a national survey and design conference, Vice Premier Li Peng said that "the efforts made to oppose bourgeois liberalization will not in the slightest degree affect the party's policy toward intellectuals." He reiterated that "intellectuals are a component part of the working class and masters of the country."

Of the three "noted" figures expelled from the party, two were from the Chinese Writers' Association. They include Liu Binyan and Wang Ruowang, who were respectively elected vice chairman and member of the board of directors by the majority of the Writers' Association. It has been reported that during the preparations made for the Fourth Congress of the National Writers' Association by the end of 1984, Hu Yaobang declared that "the slogans of eliminating spiritual pollution and opposing bourgeois liberalization should no longer be mentioned." This remark was related to the two persons being elected relevant posts of the Writers' Association. When the CPC planned to carry out the reform of the political structure last year, Nu Yaobang's weak and incompetent attitude resulted in the "liberalization" trend running rampant, including "abolition of the four cardinal principles," "wholesale Westernization," and "practicing a capitalist economic and political system" which also "laid the ideological foundation" for the nationwide students' demonstrations.

At a forum held by the Chinese Writers' Association in Beijing a few days ago, Tang Dacheng, secretary of the Standing Committee, said that the literary circles have indeed been influenced by "wholesale Westernization" and nihilism.... Actually, we should understand, study, and critically assimilate culture of other countries. However, some people blindly imitated the literature and philosophical thought of the West which exerted an adverse influence over literary creation and theory. Wang Meng, minister of culture, said: It is necessary to criticize and resist the practices of publicizing bourgeois liberalization and vulgar things and to ban resolutely the reactionary and pornographic things. Only by maintaining the social and cultural environment characterized by stability, unity, democracy, and harmony, upholding the "doubled hundred" policy, and paying attention to the social effect of literary works can we promote the long-term development of literature and art.

It is said that Wang Ruowang, Fang Lizhi, and Liu Binyan have been expelled by the party for the second time, the first being the "anti-rightist movement" of 1957. According to the top CPC level personages, Wang, Fang, and Liu must be expelled from the party and it is impossible for them to maintain their status as "special party members" because they, as representatives of "liberalization," have made speeches and published articles on many occasions against the party and have stirred up trouble among the students. Regarding the efforts made to oppose "liberalization" in society, Peng Zhen said, apart from a handful of offenders who have violated the criminal law, it is actually a question of education.

Fang, Wang 'Vilify' CPC

OW050413 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 87 p 1

[Commentary: "The Image of the Party Brooks No Vilification"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping said long ago that "the core of bourgeois liberalization is to oppose the leadership of the party." Events have proved this remark to be absolutely true.

In recent years, Fang Lizhi, Wang Ruowang, and their ilk successively went to Zhejiang University, Ningbo University, Zhejiang Normal University, and other colleges and universities to advocate bourgeois liberalization and to vilify and negate the leadership of the party in a vain attempt to "transform" the glorious, great, and correct CPC.

Under no circumstances can party discipline permit a party member to abuse or vilify the party. It is therefore very timely and absolutely necessary to expel Wang Ruowang, Fang Lizhi, and others from the party.

No communist or the general public can be in the least vague on the question of whether to affirm or negate, to safeguard or vilify, the image of the party.

With deep feelings, we sing the praises of the party's glorious image. Our deep feelings for the party are based on the history of the development of the Chinese revolution. Working hard for the interests of the people, the CPC has a lofty program; it has the scientific theory of Marxism as its action guide; and it has an increasingly improved workstyle, as well as practically-tested lines, principles, and policies. Particularly, the CPC has a strong leading group, which has matured in the storm of struggle. It now has more than 40 million members willing to fight for the ideals of the party and the happiness of the people. All this makes the great image of our party shine brilliantly. None of the world's unbiased people including those who were our enemies, can deny this: There are many reasons for China becoming as powerful and prosperous as it is today, standing among the nations of the world, for its people to be as happy as they are now, and to advance along the road to the four modernizations, but the most important is the leadership of the CPC.

If we review history and discuss the decisive role of the CPC in winning the victory of the revolution, those who have advocated bourgeois liberalization will fall silent on finding themselves bested in argument. However, since they wanted to oppose the leadership of the party, they had to find other "reasons." From their words and deeds in opposing the leadership of the party, we have discovered that they used two fallacies to confuse and poison people's minds and to vilify the glorious image of the party.

One is: The Communist Party has "failed" to practice socialism, and "has done few good things in 30 years." Fang Lizhi said: "Judging from the socialist system, we have failed over the past 30 years."

Can we describe the practice of socialism in China over the past 30-odd years with the single word "failure"? If this were the case, one might ask: How has the CPC been to solve the problems of food and clothing for 1 billion people in our country, and to improve generally their living standards? How has it been able to build and to develop a strong socialist economic system, and to bring about the beginnings of prosperity in science and culture? How has it been able to persuade millions of people to work with one heart and one mind to accelerate the socialist modernization drive and to speed up the process of reform and opening to the outside world? How has it been able to unify all nationalities in the motherland, and bring them equality? How have we been able to have friends all over the world and enjoy high international prestige? Unprecedented, tremendous changes have taken place in China over the past 30 years, which had never occurred in hundreds or even thousands of years past. Is this not a great victory of the socialist cause under the leadership of the CPC?

We admit that we took detours and made mistakes in the past 30-odd years. But socialism, as a new cause, cannot advance straight or without twists and turns. Compared with our successes, such mistakes were temporary and non-essential. However, our party has seriously faced up to such mistakes, conscientiously summed up historical lessons, kept reviewing the past to understand better the present, and continually strived to do its work better. Now, we can say, with greater confidence than ever, that the pack ice has been broken, a navigable route has been opened, and the beautiful future of socialism is beckoning us.

Every sober-minded person understands clearly that, except for the CPC with more than 40 million members, a strong proletarian vanguard, no political party or group can solve problems in China, push this big, poor, and backward country, with its large population, on the road to socialist modernization, and unite the 1 billion people with overseas Chinese and compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao. Without CPC leadership, China would be like a stretch of sand, a mess, and be without hope. If China departed from the socialist road and undertook "total Westernization," it would turn back the wheels of history and take the capitalist road. In that case, all people throughout the country would live in an abyss of great suffering. Large numbers of party members and the masses of people are firmly opposed to this.

The other fallacy with which they vilified the party is: The Communist Party "is now corrupt [hei 7815]." This is an erroneous conclusion drawn by Fang Lizhi after he compiled our work mistakes and deliberately exaggerated the dark aspect.

Is our party now "corrupt"? Facts speak louder than words. One should not lie. To realize lofty communist ideals, the party Central Committee and party organizations at all levels are leading the people across the country in carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, building a socialist material and spiritual civilization, and advancing triumphantly along the socialist road. The overwhelming majority of party cadres and members are

conscientiously working in order to do something practical for the people. This is obvious to all. The bright side of our party is always the main aspect. Since the CPC does not exist in a vacuum, it has its shortcomings and dark side. The party always keeps a clear head about these shortcomings and its dark side, and is making serious efforts to correct them. After correcting such big mistakes as "the Cultural Revolution," the party further set things to rights and did a lot of work in improving its leadership and purifying its ranks. The "Guiding Principles for Inner-party Political Life," the investigation and handling of major cases, opposition to unhealthy tendencies, carrying out party rectification throughout the country, strengthening the building of leading bodies at all levels, and other effective measures are aimed at strengthening the party's fighting capacity. We dare to face up to our shortcomings and to solve problems in construction. This is an indication of our maturity and strength.

Abusing and vilifying the party by Fang Lizhi and others can only arouse our even deeper feelings for the party. The party is our backbone. The glorious image of the party always remains in the hearts of all party members and people across the country, and just cannot be tarnished. The party will certainly become even more glorious during the drive for the four modernizations.

Large numbers of communists should strive to guard the image of the party and justly take a clear-cut stand in waging a struggle against those vilifying and negating the party and advocating bourgeois liberalization. All party comrades must strictly abide by the party constitution and maintain political unity with the party Central Committee. We must brace up, work with a will to make the country strong, be determined to do a good job in party building and the rectification of party style, and continue to eliminate negative phenomena in the party. We must pay serious attention to correct criticisms and reasonable suggestions by the masses and perform our work effectively. All party comrades must fight in unity and strive to improve further the image of the party with exemplary deeds.

RENMIN Castigates 'Handful of Degenerates'

HK271105 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Yu Shuwen (0060 2579 2429): "How Liu Binyan Vilifies the Party and Socialism"]

[Text] As a RENMIN RIBAO reporter and a vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, Liu Binyan has delivered speeches in Shenzhen, Heilongjiang, Anhui, Shanghai, Tianjin, and Fujian over the past few years, particularly in the second half of last year. He spread a feeling of distrust toward the party and even attributed certain defects of the party and the unhealthy tendencies among a handful of party members to the "decadence" of the party as a whole. In a speech at Tianjin's Nankai University, he said: "'Between Men and Devils' and the 'Merits and Demerits in History' that I wrote later are aimed at demonstrating a truth, that is, the decadence of the CPC and the Communist Party officials who seriously neglect their duties serve as soil, enabling criminals to have their way and such embezzlers as Wang Shouxin to exist and develop."

The "truth" Liu Binyan has "demonstrated" to us is not a "simple" one. He has raised a cardinal issue of right and wrong: Is the CPC worthy of support, esteem, and trust? Has our ruling party, with a membership of 44 million, decayed and degenerated? That is to say, is our party still capable of continuously leading the people forward?

The answer is undoubtedly in the affirmative. The CPC is the force at the core leading our cause forward. This is determined by the nature of our party and the historical conditions of the Chinese revolution. In semifeudal and semicolonial China, only by relying on the working class, which organized its own political party, was it possible to lead the people in winning revolutionary victories. This is a basic Marxist principle. In the political arena of modern China there have been political parties of all kinds. Some progressive, revolutionary political parties have also made contributions to the Chinese people's cause of liberation and construction. However, only after the birth of the CPC did the Chinese revolution enter a new stage and advance from one victory to another. History has proved: Without the Communist Party, there would be no new China. History has also proved: Without the Communist Party, there would not be China's socialist modernization. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "This party of ours is a party of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, a force at the core leading the socialist cause and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and an advanced contingent of the proletariat with both socialist and communist consciousness and revolutionary discipline. Our party's link with the broad masses of the people and its leadership of the socialist cause has developed over a history of 60 years. The party cannot be divorced from the people; nor can the people be divorced from the party. No force can change this." Liu Binyan flew in the face of facts and confused right and wrong when he painted a totally black picture about our party.

A handful of degenerates within our party and those corrupting party work style have indeed brought shame on the party's image. However, it should be noted all the more that most party members are good or relatively good. They have added glory to the party with their exemplary deeds in their work posts. Viewed from statistics in the past 2 years, party members account for 83 percent of those awarded "1 May Labor Medals" by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, about 80 percent of those awarded "People's Teacher Medals" by the State Education Commission, about 92 percent of those awarded the titles of Grades 1 and 2 Model Heroes by the Central Military Commission, and 89 percent of those advanced individuals commended throughout Liaoning Province for their part in fighting floods, rushing to deal with the emergency, and providing disaster relief. In practical life, there are both bright and seamy sides and both principal and secondary aspects. Facts have proved that the greatest majority of our party members are loyal to the party's ideal and cause and have played an advanced, exemplary role in the building of two civilizations. This bright side and this principal aspect can never be obliterated by anyone.

Such corrupt elements as Wang Shouxin, and even the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, once appeared in our party. However, they were not the products of the self-development of our party, but only malignant tumours in the healthy body of our party. What is more, our party has always

tried to eliminate them with its own strength. The party rectification and the movement to correct party style we have so far carried out are actually the efforts made by our party in this respect. As far as the whole country is concerned, the party, government, and military discipline inspection commissions at various levels have dealt with tens of thousands of cases of malpractices and cases in violation of the law and discipline within our party over the past few years. Has there been any party, any government, in the history of China that has ever done so? It is absolutely illogical to think that a political party is "corrupt" and "incurable" from top to bottom only because some corrupt phenomena and corrupt elements have appeared in the party. Historical facts prove that the very few corrupt elements within the party cannot represent the whole party and the existence of certain corrupt phenomena cannot blot out the glory of the party. This is because our party is fundamentally different from the political parties of the exploiting classes, and the broad masses of our party members and party cadres are fundamentally different from the officials in the old society. This fact cannot be distorted. Liu Binyan called the 20 years from 1957 to 1987 as "historical retrogression." He said: "The deterioration of party style of the CPC was accelerated after 1958 because the deterioration did not begin in 1957 or 1956, but began earlier." The great achievements made in the political, economic, and cultural fields and some other fields by the Chinese people under the leadership of the party over the past 30 years, especially since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, are obvious to the whole world. However, Liu Binyan did not see these achievements. What Liu Binyan saw was utter darkness. In his view, not only had China failed to solve the problem of feeding and clothing its people and guarantee basic human rights, but also the quality of the Chinese people had deteriorated and China "has become a country governed by mediocrities." Today, when the people of the whole country are high-spirited and vigorous and are working hard for the prosperity of the country and to build the socialist modernization, and when the overseas descendents of the Yen and Huang emperors are feeling proud and elated of their motherland, Liu Binyan is so strongly resentful. Can't we clearly see Liu Binyan's basic stand from this?

It was by proceeding from such a stand and viewpoint that Liu Binyan drew a terrible picture for the young university students: "Since 1957, the road before the Chinese youth and Chinese intellectuals has become very narrow.... If you want to be a politically just man, you will surely become an antiparty and antisocialist element. So, this road has been blocked. If you feel that you still have some talent, like science or technology, and want to make some contributions in this respect, then the label of 'taking the road of becoming bourgeois specialists' and the label of 'bourgeois individualism' will soon be put on you. As a result, this road has also been basically blocked.... Then, there is only one road left for the Chinese intellectuals. This is a relatively safe, light, and surefire road, by taking which, you will become a political profiteer or 'going-with-the-wind faction'." Liu Binyan's raving not only vilified our party but also vilified the broad masses of intellectuals.

In the past, our party made some mistakes and even suffered from such historical catastrophes as the "Cultural Revolution." However, our party has managed to

advance from its setbacks, become more mature, and correct its own mistakes with its own strength. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has brought order out of chaos; reestablished and formulated the Marxist ideological line, political line, and organizational line; integrated Marxism with the building of socialist modernization; and found the way to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. All these are most powerful evidence.

Liu Binyan did his utmost to vilify the party and socialism and attack the four cardinal principles by saying that the four cardinal principles are "decadent, outdated, rigid, and dogmatic concepts which for several times guided China to disasters and which sound perfect but are conservative and even reactionary in content." Liu Binyan's purpose was to abolish the party's leadership, practice bourgeois liberalization, and take the capitalist road. It is just as the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee points out: Those who practice bourgeois liberalization "fundamentally run counter to the people's interests and the historical trend and will be resolutely opposed by the broad masses of the people."

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CSO: 4005/431

PRC PRESS WAGING CRITICISM OF FANG LIZHI

Commentary Cites Bourgeois Liberalization

HK031038 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 87 p 1

[Article: "The Working Class Will Never Permit the Vilification of Our Party"]

[Text] For a period, Fang Lizhi did his utmost to advocate bourgeois liberalization and spread a series of fallacies to oppose the four cardinal principles. He even directed the spearhead at the CPC and vilified the party by saying that "the party is black now." He flagrantly clamored that the party's color "must be changed." This is most intolerable. The working class cannot lightly treat such venomous slanders against the party and must resolutely denounce them.

The CPC is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the faithful representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities in China, and the leadership core of the socialist cause in China. It is the CPC that led the people of the whole country to overthrow the three big mountains on the heads of the Chinese people and to realize the people's democracy--that is, socialist democracy. The working class and the people of the whole country could thus be liberated and become masters of the country. It is the CPC that rescued the people of the whole country from the tentacles of feudal fascism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It is the CPC that formulated a correct line and a series of principles and policies to carry out reform and opening up and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. This has made the last eight years the longest period of political stability and unity and sustained economic development since the founding of the PRC and the period in which the social productive forces and the people's living standards rose and improved the fastest. All this has been personally experienced by the Chinese people, especially the working class in China, and is acknowledged by all people at home and abroad who respect facts. From their experience in the past more than half a century, the working class and all people in the country have reached this correct conclusion: Without the Communist Party, there would not be the new China; would not be China's socialism; would not be today's good situation of reform, opening up, stability, unity, and vigorous development; and would not be tomorrow's happiness and prosperity. The CPC is a great, glorious, and correct party. The party is an everlasting monument in the hearts of the Chinese working class and all people in China.

We do not deny that our party made some errors in the past, including serious errors in the 10-year turmoil. However, our party used its own strength to get rid of such scum as Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who sneaked into the party and to set right the course and create the new situation. In the present stage, there are still some negative factors inside our party. As Lenin pointed out, "the proletariat does not fear to acknowledge the things it has handled well and the things it failed to handle well in the course of revolution. The reason for the destruction of all previous revolutionary parties was their conceitedness and arrogance and their failure to see their own strength and shortcomings. However, we will not be destroyed, because we do not fear to talk about our weak points and can very quickly learn how to overcome them." Marxism holds that a serious party is not a party without shortcomings, but a party that dares to face them squarely and can use its own strength to overcome them. Our party dares to acknowledge its shortcomings and can use its own strength to overcome them and correct its mistakes. This shows that our party has self-confidence and strength and is invincible.

We should notice that those people who are trying to advocate bourgeois liberalization will certainly vilify our party. They want to take the capitalist road, so they certainly hope that the party will "change its color" in order to take the capitalist road. It is no wonder that Fang Lizhi at the same time called for "total Westernization" and "changing the party's color." This proves that the essence of bourgeois liberalization is to negate the socialist system and to advocate the capitalist system. This also once again reminds us that we must love and protect our party as we protect our own eyes.

All workers should soberly realize that the present struggle against bourgeois liberalization has a vital bearing on the destiny of our party, the working class, and our socialist cause and also on the results of the all-round reform and the opening up policy. Therefore, we must take a clear-cut and resolute position and stand in the forefront of the struggle. We must not allow those people to slander and vilify our party and confuse right and wrong at will. Trade unions at all levels and all workers must take a clear-cut attitude in this struggle concerning matters of principle.

ANHUI RIBAO Commentary

OW240605 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0242 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, 22 January (XINHUA)--ANHUI RIBAO published a commentator's article on its front page on 21 January under the title: "Is Changing Party Color Tolerable?" The text of the article is as follows:

As early as 1981, Comrade Deng Xiaoping sharply pointed out that the nucleus of upholding the four cardinal principles is adherence to the leadership of the Communist Party, and that the nucleus of bourgeois liberalization is opposing the leadership of the party.

Fang Lizhi is one of the bigwigs for bourgeois liberalization. For quite a long time he, relying on his "position" and "influence," has gone out of his way to advocate bourgeois liberalization, to viciously slander and attack our party, to oppose the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and to

frantically proclaim that he "wanted to transform the party" and "to change the party color."

Fang Lizhi claimed that the reason he wanted to "change" the "color" of our party was that our party "is now black." He slanderously alleged that China's socialist revolution and construction, under the leadership of our party, "was, generally speaking, unsuccessful either from an economic or a political point of view." He said, nonsensically, that "they are a failure as far as the socialist system is concerned; orthodox socialism, from Marx and Lenin to Stalin and Mao Zedong, which has become what it is today, is a total failure." Thus, he totally negated the merit the party earned in leading the New Democratic Revolution, the socialist revolution, and socialist construction.

Fang Lizhi had a set of complete ideological systems and political views for negating the party leadership in an attempt to "change" the true color of the party. On the party's guiding principles, he said: "What Marx preached is still utopian socialism;" "as a science, Marxism has completed its historical mission and we must now seek new truth;" "The so-called guidance could only lead to erroneous results and never before has it had any positive success." On the political line, he pointed out: "I appreciate the concept of 'total Westernization;' total Westernization includes studying science, technology, culture, politics, ideology, and morality of the West;" it includes "our political system, our ownership system." On the principle for party building, he said: "Our party building principles were formulated scores of years ago on the basis of Leninist theory." They must "readjust," that is, "first importance should be given to admitting intellectuals, not workers." He resorted to demagoguery in instigating students to make trouble by saying: "College students' purpose for joining the party is to transform the party." "By joining the party, they can change its appearance." On the system of leadership, he said: "If multiparty system can be practiced, I am for it." "It is all right if the multi-faction system can be practiced." In order to realize his ideological system and political propositions and to achieve the goal of "changing" the "color" of the party, Fang Lizhi, too impatient to wait, incited Chinese intellectuals by saying "Chinese intellectuals should demonstrate their own force" and be bold enough to "act." Moreover, he openly instigated young students to take to the streets, make trouble, and exert pressure on the party.

Fang Lizhi's acts and words are sufficient proof that he had thoroughly betrayed our party and had set himself against the party; they also show that the proposition by Comrade Xiaoping that "the nucleus of bourgeois liberalization is opposing the leadership of the party" is correct.

Upholding the leadership of the Communist Party of China is the choice of history and the people. The party's contributions and status brook no negating. Anyone who has some knowledge of history knows that conditions were like in old China: Internal disturbance and foreign aggression, the country was weak and the people poor, with disunity, like a pile of loose sand. To save China, various political forces played their role in China from the Opium wars to the period before the 4 May Movement. The heroic Yihetuan Movement and Taiping Heavenly Kingdom of peasant revolution failed, so did the bourgeois reformists Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao's attempts at political

reform, including the program of "100-day political reform." The revolution of 1911 led by Sun Yat-sen ended the feudal, dictatorial dynastic rule of more than 2,000 years, but it, too, failed to find a way to really save China.

A completely new situation emerged in the Chinese revolution only with the birth of the Communist Party of China, following the spread of Marxism-Leninism in China and its integration with the Chinese workers' movement. Striking achievements have been scored in China's socialist revolution and construction in the past 30 years or more since the founding of New China. The brilliant achievements scored by the Chinese people, under the leadership of the party, in the 8 years or more since the holding of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are universally recognized. The history of the past 100 years testifies eloquently that it is the Communist Party of China which can really save the country and people from danger and difficulties. Without the Communist Party of China, there would have been no New China and a new situation where reforms are being undertaken and where opening to the outside world, political stability and unity, and rising prosperity would not have emerged today. The merits made by our party, its status as the core of leadership, and its leading role in the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people, are a fair historical conclusion. No matter how Fang Lizhi and others have slandered and attacked our party, they could not change this conclusion. Of course, our party has made mistakes in the course of leading the people of the whole country to carry out socialist revolution and construction, but whenever a mistake was made, it was corrected by not departing from the party, but by relying on it and on the masses under the leadership of the party, and the people continued to advance. What Fang Lizhi said about "failure" and "unsuccessful" is untrue.

Fang Lizhi said that our party is a feudal and dictatorial one. This is a vicious attack with an ulterior motive. From the day the party was formed, it thoroughly opposed feudalism, taking that opposition as its slogan and fighting task. During the struggle of the New Democratic Revolution, which lasted 28 years, led by our party, the people of all nationalities in China overthrew the feudal, reactionary rule and the land ownership system, thus scoring a thorough success. Of course, we must continue to eliminate the remnant poison of feudalism in the ideological, political, and other fields. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the need to strengthen and improve party leadership. Moreover, the party Central Committee has adopted effective measures for structural reform in order to democratize the political, economic, and social activities of the party and the state, and concrete progress has been made in these respects. Currently, there are erroneous trends: Bureaucratism, seeking personal gain by abusing power, and other negative factors in our party. Openly admitting the existence of these phenomena, sincerely welcoming the masses' supervision and criticism, and struggling against these phenomena through criticism and self-criticism within the party, as well as gradual improvement of various relevant systems, is precisely an illustration of the vitality and nature of the working class as the vanguard of the party. Because of these phenomena, Fang Lizhi painted our party pitch black, as if it had never done anything right. To oppose socialism and party leadership in the name of opposing feudalism will absolutely not be tolerated. What difference is there between Fang Lizhi's

instigating young students to "stab" and "charge at" to so-called feudal and dictatorial party and what the "gang of our" did years ago? People have not forgotten the "gang of our's" clamoring to "make revolution with party committees," which nearly caused the collapse of the national economy. Today, is it not clear what situation would emerge if bourgeois liberalization were allowed to grow by discarding party committees? Our state, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, is back on the track of sound development. If people like Fang Lizhi are again allowed to continue making trouble under the signboard of a party member, they will certainly ruin our modernization program.

The model for "transforming the party," designed by Fang Lizhi, not only totally runs counter to the party program and betrays the party constitution, but also completely negates the nature of the working class as the vanguard of the party and abandons the Marxist-Leninist doctrine for party building. Vigilance should be maintained against his "party building principles."

He tried to sow discord between intellectuals and the party as well as the working class, in an attempt to set them against the party and the working class. Taking advantage of the naivete of young intellectuals, he turned them into a tool of realizing his political ambitions.

We have consistently believed that the working class is the foundation of the party, so the party must maintain the working class's nature as the vanguard. Only thus can the party pool the working class and the most outstanding, most conscious, and most discipline-abiding advanced elements from among the people, determined to devote themselves to the cause of communism. Our party has consistently paid attention to admitting new members from among intellectuals. Similarly, the party also wants to admit outstanding workers and peasants; but admitting new party members must adhere to the requirements for admitting new members. We have consistently adhered to this principle. If new party members are admitted in accordance with Fang Lizhi's suggestions, our party would be "transformed" into a disunified "multigroup" party, a party without a unified will and action, or into a "Westernized free party" or "Westernized democratic party" abandoning the guidance of Marxism.

What calls for deep thought is that Fang Lizhi's present antiparty statements and acts echo what he did in the past. In 1958, he wrote to the party Central Committee, saying that Marxism was out of date. At the academic meeting on talented personnel in 1980, he again pointed out that Marxism was out of date. From his past and present, we can see that, since the founding of New China, a handful of people have been eager to promote bourgeois liberalization in an attempt to deviate from our party. They have not mended their ways after repeated education. The current struggle against bourgeois liberalization is a long-term one, having a bearing on the party's destiny and the future of socialism. We shall be committing a major mistake if we fail to thoroughly understand this question.

Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet is the inevitable outcome of all those who move against historical trends. The farce staged by Fang Lizhi, vilifying and changing the true color of the party, has ended with his being expelled from the party. Our party is great, a long-tested one. It has a

membership of 40 million, and enjoys full support from 1 billion people. We have full confidence in carrying this struggle against bourgeois liberalization through to the end, and in uniting all workers and patriots to successfully accomplish the great historical mission of building a strong, socialist country.

Commentary: Fang Sowed Dissension

HK020455 Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 20 Jan 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Fang Lizhi Intentionally Confuses People's Understanding of the Future"]

[Text] For some time Fang Lizhi has delivered speeches everywhere, quite systematically expressing views that contravene the four cardinal principles. He openly raised the need to "change the party," advocated bourgeois liberalization, sowed dissension among the party and the intellectuals, and especially the young intellectuals, and incited disturbances. His erroneous words and deeds prove that he has completely forfeited the minimum stand required of a Communist Party member. The Anhui Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission's decision to expel him from the party was a necessary measure to purify party organization.

It is imperative to repudiate Fang Lizhi's public utterances on bourgeois liberalization, one of which merits our special attention. In his view, socialism is not a vigorously developing fact but "only a noun." He negated the socialist nature of the modernization program we are engaged in and denied that communism is the great objective we are striving for. He went so far as to say that "in fact we have not yet and any orthodox or unorthodox theories to show what on earth is our future." [sentence as received] What is our future? The party constitution has explicitly stipulated: "The party's ultimate goal is the creation of a communist social system." The CPC, which takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought as its guide to action, adheres to the theory of scientific socialism, that is, through the victories of the proletarian revolutionary struggle, the bourgeois dictatorship will inevitably be replaced by the proletarian dictatorship and the capitalist society will eventually be transformed into a socialist society under which the means of production are publicly-owned, exploitation is eliminated, and the principle of "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work" is practiced. The course of world history in the past half century and more, and particularly the establishment and development of the socialist system in a few countries, has proved that the theory of scientific socialism is correct. The socialist system has eliminated the insurmountable contradiction of oppression and exploitation of man by man inherent in the capitalist system. This shows that the socialist system is incomparably superior to the capitalist system and that the socialist system, as well as the communist system--the objective we are striving for--is a "society more equitable and rational" than capitalism. In defiance of the facts, Fang Lizhi has intentionally blurred the distinction between socialism and capitalism and negated our socialist system and our great objective of communism. This is intolerable.

Naturally, socialism does not drop from the sky. Our country is now in the initial stage of socialism. Its development and perfection require a long historical process. In this process, due to the lack of experience and to limitations of our understanding, we will probably make, and have indeed made, mistakes. However, under no circumstances should we negate the incomparable superiority of socialism just because we have made mistakes in our work. It is precisely on the basis of summing up the historical experiences and lessons in a down-to-earth manner that our party has put forward the question of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This "socialism with Chinese characteristics" is by no means "only a noun," as Fang Lizhi put it, but an infinitely lively and highly promising fact that is being realized in China. For example, in upholding the policy of opening up to the outside world, "learning, testing, and developing through practice advanced science and technology, universally applicable economic and administrative management experiences, and other useful items of culture from all countries in the contemporary world, including the developed capitalist countries," we are developing socialism rather than giving it up. As another example, while persisting in reform, in light of the objective conditions that "our country is still in the initial stage of socialism," we have pointed out that "it is not only necessary to implement the system of 'to each according to his work' and develop the socialist commodity economy and competition but also to develop, over a fairly long historical period, diversified economic sectors, in which the system of public ownership plays a leading role, and to encourage a number of people to become prosperous ahead of others under the objective of common prosperity." While building socialist material civilization, we vigorously build socialist spiritual civilization, strive to develop socialist democratic legality and, with the advance of the socialist economic restructuring, systematically place the reform of the political structure on the agenda. All these show that we adhere to the basic Marxist tenets that the productive forces determine the relations of production and that the economic base determines the superstructure, that we uphold the ideological line of proceeding from actual conditions in everything and seeking truth from facts, and that we hold firmly to the socialist orientation and the lofty communist ideal. Innumerable facts show that, in building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we have enjoyed the warm support of the people throughout the country, have scored tremendous successes in various field, and have won high praise from world public opinion. In regarding the great practice, which is being conducted by the people in hundreds of millions and which is attracting worldwide attention, as "only a noun," what does Fang Lizhi harbor, if not ulterior motives?

Fang Lizhi and a small handful of people spreading bourgeois liberalization cannot stop history from advancing. On the contrary, when the broad masses of the people realize the absurdity and harmfulness of these remarks, they will surely become more united and, under the leadership of the party, exert more efforts to the great practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Views of Intellectuals Criticized

HK050717 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Yong Yan (0737 6056): "Fang Lizhi's Idea of 'Hair and Skin' and Other Things"]

[Text] When Fang Lizhi returned from an overseas trip last November, he was filled with so many feelings as to ask young students this question: Why should the intellectuals be regarded as the "hair" which must adhere to a certain "skin"? "The drinker's heart is not in the cup." Fang's motive was naturally not in the "hair and skin" but in the so-called "actions."

Sure enough, after discussing the question of hair and skin, Fang showed his hand, saying: "I hope even more that all people will have their own independent ideas, personalities, and feelings, namely, independent consciousness." In an attempt to make the young students and intellectuals accept his theory of "independence," he boosted their morale by saying that nowadays "nobody is afraid of anybody," then he incited the waverers by asking them to "make use of this right on a trial basis;" and later, he prodded them into action by saying: "The Chinese intellectuals have a big shortcoming and strong feudal ideas for they always submit to power." Bringing to light Fang Lizhi's "poking" trick is quite conducive to a thorough understanding of his antiparty nature.

As an astrophysicist engaging in science, Fang Lizhi should have respected the inherent laws governing things. Everybody knows that "with the skin gone, what can the hair adhere to." Fang understands even more that the regular internal motion of all galaxies in the universe cannot be divorced from the cohesive forces and the force of attraction. If, as he put it, the hair does not adhere to the skin but floats everywhere, where does the hair grow? Is there really an independent intellectual strata in the world? By the same token, what will the situation be if the celestial bodies in the universe lose their cohesive forces? Can a state or a nation do without a cohesive force? In fact, the intellectuals have never been an independent class and, as a social strata, they may adhere to this or that "skin." In our society, the intellectuals are a component of the working class. Since the objectives and interests of the working class are precisely the objectives and interests of the intellectuals, there should be, and is, no problem of separating the "hair" from the "skin." For this reason, by arguing the question "hair and skin" and then advocating "independent ideas" Fang Lizhi can only show that he opposes the working class to which he once belonged and the leadership of the CPC composed of the outstanding elements of the working class. As far as he is concerned, "striving for democracy" is only a slogan to confuse and poison people's minds. It is aimed at "actions," which will bring about "tensions" throughout the country and social upheavals. And he can take advantage of this opportunity to practice his capitalism as a representative of the "independent" forces.

We have not wronged Fang Lizhi in saying so. Like Wang Ruowang, he is a fanatical preacher of "making up the lessons" we have missed in capitalism. His idea of "total Westernization," including total Westernization in "all

things from politics and ideology to ethics," shows that his hair has adhered to the skin of the Western Bourgeoisie. We should have a clearer understanding of his motives and behavior, as well as his complete idea of "total Westernization."

The problem also lies in why it is possible for such a figure, who openly opposes the party's leadership and socialism, to mislead some people. Is it merely because he is a quite well-known professor? Obviously not. In my view, in addition to the lack of understanding on the part of some comrades on the history and present conditions of capitalism, the so-called "independent idea" have also played a tempting and inflammatory role. His "independent ideas" are those of parting company with the party. They have nothing in common with what we often call "independent thinking" He has talked at great length about abstract ideas, personality, feelings, and ideology, which are actually very concrete. As far as courageous and upright youths are concerned, these are nothing less than hallucinatory drugs. People still remember that in the old days, as well as the methods of temptation and flattery, the "magicians" specializing in child abduction rubbed your head with a certain drug to make you dazedly follow them until some tragedy occurred. Similar events have happened today. Some young friends should turn this question over and over in their minds.

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MAJOR PRC DAILIES DENOUNCE WANG RUOWANG

Commentary Refutes Three Erroneous Viewpoints

HK040709 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 15 Jan 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Party's Leadership and the Socialist Road Brook No Negation"]

[Text] For a period, the trend of bourgeois liberalization spread widely in society and seriously corroded the minds of some, especially young people, harmed the country's political stability and unity, and disrupted the smooth development of reform and opening up. Wang Ruowang is a leading figure in this evil trend.

One of Wang Ruowang's viewpoints is the "theory about making up the missed lesson." In Wang Ruowang's eyes, society must not overstep the stage of capitalism in its development. In China's modern history it lacks the experience of capitalism in its social development, so it is now necessary to make up this missed lesson. He advocated that China should now take the capitalist road. This viewpoint is extremely wrong in both theory and practice. The socialist road is an inevitable result of China's modern historical development, an objective requirement of China's political and economic development, and a historical choice made by the Chinese people through protracted struggle and after many twists and turns and paying heavy costs. In China's modern history, in order to select a correct road for winning national liberation, the Chinese people have made painstaking explorations with one stepping into the breach as another fell. The failure of various experiments disillusioned the Chinese people from the dream of realizing a Western-style bourgeois republic, and the special historical conditions excluded the possibility of taking the capitalist road. In these circumstances, China's progressive elements found in the victory of Russia's October Revolution that the force that determines mankind's destiny is the proletariat rather than the bourgeoisie, and that China's future is to take the socialist rather than the capitalist road. From then on, substantial changes occurred in China's historical process. If we said then that only socialism could save China, then at present we can also say that only socialism can make China prosperous. This has been proved by our practice in socialist construction. The harmfulness of the "theory of making up the missed lesson" is obvious. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping sharply pointed out: "If China deviates from socialism, it will certainly return to the old conditions

of a colony or semi-colony. Most people in China do not agree with such historical retrogression."

Another of Wang Ruowang's viewpoints is that our current reform and opening up should be based on and oriented toward, "total Westernization." As we all know, our current reform is the socialist system's method for self-improvement and self-development rather than a negation of the socialist system or a change to the capitalist system. Through opening up, we will learn the advanced technologies, useful economic and administrative management experience, and other useful cultures from all foreign countries, including capitalist countries. This will merely benefit and promote our socialist construction, and does not in any way mean that we will depart from the socialist road and copy the capitalist economic, political, and cultural systems. In modernization construction, if we do not proceed from China's realities, and if we disregard the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and completely copy the model of European and American capitalism in the form of "total Westernization," we will just bring about historical retrogression in our social system and cause serious social consequences. This would inevitably give rise to an exploiting system, economic polarization, moral degeneration, and other evil things. It would go completely against the purpose of reform and opening up and the principles formulated by our party and government. Therefore, we must resolutely resist the erroneous idea of "total Westernization," firmly consolidate the socialist system in our country, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Only thus can we ensure the correct orientation of reform and opening up.

The third of Wang Ruowang's viewpoints is that China should pursue a "multi-party system." His attempt was to weaken and finally get rid of the leadership of the communist party. As we all know, the leading position of the communist party is not without foundation and is not self-proclaimed. It represents the sacred historical mission that the Chinese people entrusted to the communist party. In modern history, the peasant class, the bourgeoisie, and the petty bourgeoisie all have put up performances on the historical stage, but they all ended in failure. Only under the leadership of the communist party, the vanguard of the proletariat, could the Chinese people succeed in establishing a country with a people's democratic dictatorship. The theory and practice of the CPC over the past 60 years and more, proves undeniably that the CPC is indeed: A working class political party aimed with Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought; a party that serves the people's interests and has none of its own special interests; and a long-tested party that can lead the Chinese people to surmount all difficulties and win victories in revolution and construction. The people support the communist party's leadership and are willing to follow the communist party. This is a fact that can never be changed by a very small number of people who do not like it. Today, as a ruling party and a leadership core for the whole nation, the CPC has gathered outstanding elements from the working class and people in all walks of life. The party is composed of the bravest progressive elements in our nation who have the highest consciousness and the best sense of discipline. Although we still have some shortcomings and make mistakes in our work, the main stream of our party members and cadres is pure and competent. They work earnestly to serve the people. The party is able to oppose and overcome various non-proletarian ideas and practices. In today's China, no

other party can replace the CPC's position, and no other party has the CPC's strength and prestige. Therefore, without the leadership of the communist party, no other political force can be effective enough to rally and unite the one billion people in China and guide them in advancing toward the same goal. Improving party leadership never means cancelling party leadership. Instead, it is for the purpose of more effective and firmly strengthening and adhering to the party's leadership, so that we can continuously advance our socialist modernization cause under the party's firm leadership. All remarks that try to weaken, shake off, deviate from, and negate the party's leadership, are completely wrong.

It is not hard to see that Wang Ruowang, as a member of the communist party, had stood opposite to the party on a series of major political issues. He openly spread a great deal of extremely erroneous remarks to negate the party's leadership and the socialist road, causing a very bad influence on society. In addition, Wang Ruowang falsely accepted, but actually rejected, the party organization's criticism and education, refused to mend his ways despite the party's repeated admonition, and persisted in his errors for a long time. Wang Ruowang's words and deeds showed that he had completely lost the qualification to be a communist party member. He had only himself to blame for being expelled from the party.

All of our CYL members and young people should soberly realize from Wang Ruowang's serious errors that the current struggle against bourgeois liberalization has a vital bearing on the destiny of the party, the future of the socialist cause, and the results of reform and opening up. All CYL members and young people should side with the party, take a clear-cut attitude, firmly adhere to the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization.

GONGREN RIBAO Commentary

HK021532 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Enforce the Party's Political Discipline; Maintain the Party's Purity"]

[Text] Wang Ruowang, who unrepentantly advocates bourgeois liberalization, has been expelled from the party. This is highly necessary to purifying the party organizations, enforcing party discipline, and maintaining a high degree of political and ideological unity of the party. This demonstrates our party's determination to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. The working class resolutely supports this wholly correct decision.

The first of the three essential requirements set by the CPC Constitution for the whole party is "a high degree of ideological and political unity." It also explicitly stipulates that "at the present stage, the political basis for the solidarity and unity of the whole party lies in adherence to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship, to the leadership of the party, and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought." Since 1979, in particular since 1985, as a Communist Party member, Wang Ruowang made use of various

occasions in Shanghai and other places to attack and slander the socialist system. He advocated taking the capitalist road, described our socialism as "a void and vague fantasy," "being in essence feudal and semifeudal," "only having a layer of the oil color of Marxism-Leninism and socialism," and clamored that the capitalist production pattern "is urgently needed in China" and that "it is necessary to go back to make up the missed lesson." In an attempt to abolish the leadership of the party, he defamed and negated the leadership of the party. Under the signboard of reform, he opposed and distorted the current policies of the party and interpreted the party's proposal for common prosperity to prevent polarization as "a syndrome of fearing capitalism." Vilifying the party's principle of opposing bourgeois liberalization, he openly posed as "a forefather of bourgeois liberalization" and agitated young people and university students to "follow the liberalization." Evidently, his spearhead is directly directed at the four cardinal principles. The nature of Wang Ruowang's mistakes is opposing the party program, fundamentally violating the political discipline of the party and politically parting company with the party. This shows that Wang Ruowang has already totally lost the basic conditions of a Communist Party member.

One of the important reasons our party is invincible and has fighting capacity is that our party enforces strict discipline. Upholding the four cardinal principles is a political discipline of our party. It is an important guarantee for our party to realize high degree of unity and maintain its fighting capacity. The party constitution stipulates that party members must "execute the party's decisions perserveringly" and "consciously abide by party's discipline" and that it is necessary to properly criticize and punish party members who violate the discipline and expel from the party the elements who oppose and endanger the party. Wang Ruowang is exactly a case in point. Notwithstanding that the leading comrades of the central authorities and the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee had seriously criticized and educated Wang Ruowang on many occasions, he complied in public but opposed in private and refused to mend his ways despite repeated admonitions. As he often slipped back into his old ways not long after making a self-criticism, he went farther and farther on the wrong road. It is a matter of course to expel him from the party. If it is not so, party discipline would be undermined and the will of the broad masses of party members and all the people would be hurt.

Upholding and maintaining the four cardinal principles is a political discipline of our party as well as a standard to be observed by every citizen. As a leading class in our country, the working class must take a clear-cut and firm stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and consciously wage struggles against words and deeds in violation of the four cardinal principles.

Commentary: Communist Ideal Betrayed

HK020244 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Party-member Writers Are First and Foremost Party Members"]

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Discipline Inspection Commission has decided to expel Wang Ruowang from the party; and the Shanghai cadres and

masses warmly support this decision, regarding it as a necessary measure to oppose bourgeois liberalization. Wang Ruowang has completely lost the conditions for a communist, and it is a matter of course to expel him from the party.

One of the most important lessons drawn from Wang Ruowang's expulsion from the party is: Party-member writers must first and foremost be party members.

The general program of the party constitution adopted by the CPC 12th National Congress points out: "The highest program of the CPC is to realize communism, for which all communists must strive throughout their lives. At the present stage, adherence to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the party leadership, Marxism-Leninism Mao Zedong Thought, and concentrating our efforts to carry out socialist modernization from the political basis for the unity and unification of the whole party." In the oath taken by communists upon their recruitment, the following essentials are explicitly stipulated: "I pledge to support the party program, to observe the party regulations, to perform a party member's obligations, to exercise the party decisions, to strictly follow party discipline," and "to struggle for communism all my life."

The words in the party program are very scientific and serious, and the oath of a communist is extremely solemn. Did Wang Ruowang, as a communist, take this oath with his hand raised under the party banner? What about his speeches and behavior in reality?

He has violated the party program, trampled upon party discipline, and betrayed his own oath. He negated our socialism, believing it to be some "empty imagination, painted with the oil colors of Marxism-Leninism and socialism," while doing his utmost to praise capitalism, holding the view that "the capitalist mode of production is a pressing need for China." He is proud of "being crowned" with the "label of the bourgeoisie," and "finds it an honor" to be "the forefather of bourgeois liberalization."

As a party-member writer, Wang Ruowang did not set the requirements for party members on himself in implementing the party program, line, principles, and policies. Neither did he play an exemplary role, exert his efforts to produce works worthy of our times, nor provide the people with good spiritual food. On the contrary, he slandered and vainly attempted to eliminate the party leadership, saying that "secretaries of the communist party know nothing, and live on punishing others; what is there left to do if we have freedom of creation, and freedom to choose what plays to see?"

Where is there any trace of a communist in his words?!

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee has time and again criticized the tendency for bourgeois liberalization, pointed out the seriousness and danger of such ideological trends, and called on communists to stand forth and speak out loudly to resist and criticize such erroneous ideological trends. Stand out he did, but as a

communist, Wang Ruowang stood against the party, and did not carry out party instructions and resolutions. He "wants to defend bourgeois liberalization." "I am bent on liberalization; I shall fight if I am not given liberty."

He was asking for freedom from the party to oppose the party program and line, and to oppose the party leadership; with such freedom, he would oppose party leadership and uglify socialism.

Can the party grant Wang Ruowang such freedom?!

Lenin was absolutely correct to say:

"For your freedom of speech, I shall have to give you the full right to shout, to lie, and to write as you please. However, for the freedom of association, you must give me the right to join or to separate from those who say this or that. The party is an organization based on voluntary association. If it does not weed out those members spreading anti-party views, it will inevitably disintegrate, first ideologically, then materially."

He who does not support the party program but asks the party for the freedom to oppose the party program, must be expelled from the party, and the party has the freedom to discipline such people.

It is inevitable for any communist to commit mistakes of all sorts in his work. For those who have committed mistakes, and even serious ones, so long as they accept the party education, and correct their mistakes, they are still good communists. This is applicable to any communist, with no exception for party-member writers.

Wang Ruowang was a veteran communist who had long been educated by the party. The party organization and responsible comrades at all levels had given him patient help and criticism for his mistakes, but Wang Ruowang would not listen, and still less did he correct his mistakes in his action. He went so far as to resort to feigning compliance. He thought that as he was a famous writer, he could refuse to accept the criticism, and the party could do nothing to him. Thus, he has completely lost the spirit of self-criticism of a communist, and took the party's patience as a sign of weakness. Regarding such a communist, the party should by no means show tolerance, but expel him from the party. This is necessary to maintain party purity and to safeguard the solemnity of the party program and discipline.

All party members who are writers and artists, and all party members who are literary and artistic workers must first be party members and accept the party program and discipline, no matter how high their attainments, and no matter how great their reputations. When the party approves someone's application for party membership, primary consideration is given to whether he acknowledges the party program and is subject to party discipline in practice, not to his attainments and reputation. The CPC is the vanguard of the working class, not some mass organization. If anybody should think that he enjoys a special position on account of great achievements and reputation, and that he is thus free not to carry out the party's program and to operate without the constraints of party supervision and discipline, and that if he violates party

discipline the party can do nothing about it, he is making the greatest mistake. The party fully respects the special nature of literature and art reaction, and even shows party members engaged in this creation special care and concern, but all this is under the premise of carrying out the party's program and discipline, and cannot be permitted without this premise. Party members enjoy full freedom within the framework of the party program and discipline; there they have a broad field for their thoughts and imagination. Party-member literature and art workers are fully able to display their artistic talent. Is this not the case with many outstanding party-member literature and art workers from China both today and in former years (including non-party Marxists)?

The current struggle against bourgeois liberalization is related to the party's destiny and the future of socialism, and to the success or failure of all-round reforms and opening up. This struggle is of particular importance on the ideological and cultural front. Party members on the literature and art front must in particular stand in the forefront of the struggle.

We will not pursue "leftist" measures again. Fear of "leftism" is completely unnecessary. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have opposed "leftism" or rightism as appropriate and cleared away all obstacles on the socialist road, whether from the "left" or the right. We will certainly not oppose "leftism" with rightism or vice versa. The spirit of the communique from the 16 January enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau proves this point yet again.

Now is the time for all party-member writers and artists and party-member literature and art workers to come out and speak up!

Commentary Refutes 'Missed Lessons'

HK051401 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 87 p 3

[Commentator's article: "History Cannot Be Allowed To Go Backward--Commenting on Wang Ruowang's Theory of 'Making Up Missed Lessons'"]

[Text] In speeches by a small number of people advocating bourgeois liberalization, one of the viewpoints openly opposing the socialist system is Wang Ruowang's idea of "making up missed lessons." His main argument is that the capitalist mode of production is urgently needed by China and is a step we must take. "We have now jumped over it. We can turn back, making up missed lessons."

The absurdity of Wang Ruowang's idea of "making up missed lessons" can be easily discerned by people who have elementary knowledge about Marxism and knowledge of history. But for young people who are fresh out of school and know little about history, this is a big deception. Especially in the past few years, to overcome backward economic and cultural conditions left by history, correct certain defects regarding the system, and perfect the socialist system, our party has made a series of policies and measures. These policies and measures are likely to be equated by people with Wang Ruowang's

"missed lessons." Therefore, Wang Ruowang's idea of "making up missed lessons" must be seriously analyzed and criticized.

1. In preaching the idea of "making up missed lessons," Wang Ruowang said he drew this conclusion after an analysis of a long period of historical experiences. What is deplorable is that his arguments betray exactly his ignorance of the contemporary history of China, or are willful distortions. After the Opium War, tens of thousands of advanced Chinese continually worked on seeking truths to save the country and the people. What they first contracted and accepted was not localism but precisely Wang Ruowang's cherished "capitalist mode of production." Tens of thousands of intellectuals headed for the West pursuing studies, as they held that capitalism could save China. But imperialist aggression smashed their dreams. Anything they tried proved a failure. Historical facts show that it was not our ancestors who "jumped over" the capitalist stage. It was that historical conditions then did not allow China to develop into a capitalist state. First, China's capitalism sprouted up beginning in the last years of the Ming Dynasty, but its development was extremely slow. In the mid-19th century, Western powers blasted open the door to feudal China with their guns. With them, Western capitalism entered China. Only then did capitalism develop greatly. The feudal economy began to disintegrate. But at this time, Western capitalist states had turned into imperialist powers. Their invasion of China was intended to pass on to China the "capitalist mode of production" and turning it into an independent powerful capitalist state. Instead, they wanted to turn China into a colony or semi-colony and into a market for their seizing raw materials and dumping commodities. Second, feudalism in China was also loath to withdraw from the state of history. To realize its aim of looting, imperialism acted in collusion with feudalist forces in China, step by step nudging China down the road to a semifeudal and semicolonial state. Third, enlightened and influenced by the October Revolution, the Chinese people discovered Marxism-Leninism and became increasingly awake, giving up capitalism and settling for the road to socialism. Therefore, China did not go through the stage of developed capitalism from being a feudal society to a semifeudal and semicolonial society. Then it stepped on the road to socialism. This was independent of the subjective will of any part or any people and was necessitated by historical development. Only socialism can save China. This is a historical conclusion that cannot be overthrown from personal experiences of the Chinese people in the 60-plus years from the 4 May movement to date. It was the only correct choice made after more than 100 years of one struggle after another, one failure after another.

2. Another 30-odd years have passed from the founding of the PRC in 1949 to the present. The Chinese people have chosen the road to socialism. Experience in the past 30-plus years shows that all this has been entirely correct. The socialist system has left a deep imprint on the hearts of the people in China and is by no means what Wang Ruowang slanderously described as an "illusion" with "utter lack of substance." Despite such major setbacks as the "Great Leap Forward," "The Cultural Revolution," and so forth, what has been achieved, or the pace of progress obtained by the Chinese people in 30-plus years of socialist construction, exceeds that of the preceding 100 years. The pace of progress in the early stage of Western capitalist development has also been surpassed.

After World War II, China and another developing Asian country won independence and emancipation. These two countries have about the same population and almost identical resources and share the same history of oppression by imperialism and colonialism. Meanwhile, they were similar in their poverty and backward conditions. The only difference was that China chose socialism, while the other settled for the capitalist road. For these reasons, while China was stepping on the road to socialism, some bourgeois scholars took these two large countries as an acid test of the superiority or inferiority of the two different systems.

"Encyclopedia Britannica" provides us with data on the current conditions of the two countries. Let us draw on the figures provided by this authoritative work to make an extensive comparison of indexes most closely related to people's lives:

Number of literate people: 36.2 percent in the other country, 76.3 percent in China;

Number of doctors for every 1,000 people: 0.28 to 1.34;

Number of newspapers for every 1,000 people: 20 to 40;

Number of radios for every 1,000 people: 30 to 210;

Number of television sets for every 1,000 people 2 to 46;

The most important index, the average daily calories consumed per person, represents the living standards of the two peoples: 2,021 to 2,877 calories.

What is worth mentioning is that in developing the economy and improving the people's life, China is obviously at a disadvantage in some areas. For example, the population of the other country is two-thirds that of China, while its area of farmland is 150 percent that of China. At the time it was first founded, that country had railroads and highways 150 and 300 percent respectively those of China. Of course, any comparison is less than perfect and is relative. Our making such comparisons is only intended to show that for a large country with a population of 1 billion and with very backward economic and cultural conditions, the socialist road has after all proved a success. Should we act upon Wang Ruowang's opinion and retrogress to the capitalist road, our China would inevitably witness the situation of political corruption, economic and cultural backwardness, disparity between rich and poor, and social turmoil, as in the old China. This is what the people of the whole country will not allow.

3. It should be admitted that our country has a relatively long history of feudalism and has known no capitalist stage. It is not only backward economically and culturally but also affected ideologically with a relatively great accumulation of poison remaining from feudalism. It is not long since socialism was a social system never before tried in the history of mankind. Socialism has a history of less than 70 years in the Soviet Union and only 30-plus years in China. Our country is still in the primary socialist stage. Our task is extremely arduous. We must eradicate remaining feudalist poison,

promote socialist democracy, and perfect the legal system. We must eradicate remaining feudalism, promote socialist democracy, and perfect the legal system. We must develop the commodity economy and develop productivity. We must study advanced science and technology from developed capitalist states and acquire management experience suited for our country and everything useful to us. We must also carry out reforms in an overall manner and overcome shortcomings and defects regarding the economic and political systems. But all this is carried out under the leadership of the party, with upholding the four cardinal principles as a prerequisite. They make for the self-perfection of the socialist system and are fundamentally sharply different from what Wang Ruowang advocated as "making up missed lessons" and retrogression to the capitalist road.

Wang Ruowang and others often availed themselves of people's keen desire for reform to peddle their capitalist stuff and equate it with the reforms, the policy of opening up, and the effort to enliven things being carried out under the leadership of our party. Wang Ruowang said: "There are fluctuations in economic reform, with two steps forward and three steps backward. But we must still press forward. The road of advance calls for using almost all capitalist management methods, social conditions, and methods of circulation, including their science, technology, and cultural consciousness." Here, Wang Ruowang equated reform with capitalism. This must be discerned. In the reform of the ownership system, we must guarantee a basis of public ownership. Our aim in enlivening the economy is to satisfy the material and cultural needs of the people and not to carry out exploitation. We advocate letting a number of people get rich first. This is to bring about common prosperity and guard against polarization. We learn Western technology, management experiences, and other things of use to use and do not borrow backward and decadent capitalist stuff. This line of distinction is clear-cut. Only by drawing a clear line of distinction here can we on the one hand, firmly and unswervingly carry on with reforms and, on the other, guarantee the direction for socialism. Our system will become increasingly perfect from day to day. It will absorb all positive factors that we can absorb from various countries in the world and become the best system in the world. In this, we have full confidence.

Understanding of Marxism Attached

HK110829 Beijing ZHONGGUO GINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 27 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Zhang Yi (1728 0001): "Is It 'Idealistic' or Historically Inevitable To Take the Socialist Road--Refuting Wang Ruowang's Attack on the Socialist System"]

[Text] Wang Ruowang said: "We still have some confused ideas and misunderstandings about the situation of our own country, thinking that with the leadership of the Communist Party we can certainly establish socialism. This is a wrong view," "and a sheet illusion in our subjective world as well. He also said: "According to Marx's analysis, the stages of social development are: slave society, feudal society, capitalist society, socialist society. The countries of the capitalist world have now a history of 100 or 200 years. It is estimated that they will exist for another 100 or 200 years. However,

after fighting guerrilla wars for about 10 years, we declared on Tiananmen that we did not want capitalism. Was that right? If so, the basic principles of Marxism would be utterly worthless. This is what is called subjective idealism. What was the result then? Many people did not have enough to eat. Some were even starved to death."

Here, Wang Ruowang set a trap for us. That is, if we hold that the Marxist theory on the five forms of human society, including the development from the feudal society to the capitalist society, is correct, then our practice of taking the socialist road and surmounting the state of independent development of capitalism is wrong; and if we hold that it is correct for us to take the socialist road, then the basic principles of Marxism are utterly worthless. It seems that we have no other choices except these two.

Wang Ruowang tried to use Marx remarks on the five forms of human society to prove that it is wrong for us to follow the socialist road and that it is necessary to take the capitalist road. This shows that he does not know Marxism at all. Since he used this specious "theory" to attack us, we have to give him a theoretical answer.

It is true that in his "Preface to 'A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy,'" Marx said that human society is developing from a lower to a higher stage through five formations in proper order; but the original meaning and essential spirit of these remarks were to explain that human society is not developing without proper order and according to man's will, but is developing according to its objective law. This law is that production relations should be suited to the nature of the productive forces. Conforming to this law means conforming to the law governing social development. In other words, the emergence of any new social system is a result of the development of the productive forces, which requires a change of the old production relations that do not suit the new productive forces and the establishment of new production relations. The situation of old China was that capitalism and socialized production had developed to a certain extent, and the working class had ascended to the historical arena. Although compared with modern developed capitalist countries, the productive forces at that time were rather backward, they already reached or even surpassed the level of advanced capitalist countries described by Marx at that time judging from the output of some major products, which symbolized the development of the productive forces. This shows that there were already essential material conditions for our transition to socialism, or, as Marx said, such material conditions "were at least being formed." Therefore, we can only say that since the level of our productive forces is lower than that of the developed capitalist countries, when carrying out socialist revolution in our country, we must proceed from our own realities and must have our own style, rather than saying that we should not carry out socialist revolution.

As we all know, old China was a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. Since China's national bourgeoisie was very weak both in the political and economic fields, it was unable to lead and complete the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal bourgeois democratic revolution. This has been proved by a series of historical facts including the attempts by Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao, and other bourgeois reformists and the failure of the 1911 Revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen. At the same time, since Chinese revolution took place in the

epoch of imperialism and the proletarian revolution, in order to preserve their interests obtained in the war of aggression against China, the imperialist powers naturally tried in a thousand and one ways to strangle the independent development of China's national capitalism. These internal and external conditions decided that China could not take the capitalist road. After long-term explorations, Dr Sun Yat-sen, the progressive leaders of the bourgeois democratic revolution, also felt deeply that to solve China's problems, it was necessary to implement the policy of uniting with Russia, uniting with the Communist Party, and supporting the workers and peasants. Under such conditions, what the Chinese people could do was to carry out the new democratic revolution under the leadership of the proletariat and its political party and to advance toward socialism. This is the only way out. Does Wang Ruowang not know anything about this?

Transition to socialism is the only correct choice for us after the victory of China's new democratic revolution. This is because China's bureaucratic capitalism, which had elements of a monopoly, comprador, and speculative nature, and a feudal and military nature, was an extremely backward type of production relations seriously hindering the development of the productive forces, and one of the "three big mountains" that the new democratic revolution intended to overthrow. The result of expropriating bureaucratic capitalism was the emergence of the socialist state economy; the result of carrying out the land reform and abolishing the feudal land ownership system was the emergence of the small peasant economy based on the laborers' private ownership; and the result of not opposing national capitalism in the new democratic revolution was the retention of the national capitalist economy. Therefore, the economy established after the victory of the revolution was naturally the new democratic economy, which is characterized by the coexistence of the three basic economic forms, namely, the socialist economy, the national capitalist economy, and the laborers' individual economy. Of these three basic economic forms, the socialist economy is the most advanced, which is suitable for the socialized grand production. Since China still has not attained a high level of the socialized productive forces, the historical role of the national capitalist economy has still not been brought into full play. Thus, it can still play a positive role in our national economy and the people's livelihood. But it also has contradictions with the socialized productive forces that already exist in our country. The small peasant economy, which emerged after the land reform, is suitable for the manual labor in China's rural areas but is also contradictory to socialist large industry. Moreover, since it is unstable, it will naturally break up in the future. Therefore, in the new democratic economy, there naturally exist the contradictions between the national capitalist economy and the socialist economy, the contradictions between the national capitalism and the socialized productive forces, the contradictions between the small peasant economy and the socialist great industry, and the contradictions between the two roads of its own development. To sum up, they are chiefly the contradictions between the socialist road and the capitalist road. Contradictions exist objectively, and struggles are unavoidable. Where is the way out?

We can have three choices 1) To restrict the socialist state economy and to develop capitalism and take the capitalist road; 2) to make the two develop separately and simultaneously without mutual interference; and 3) to restrict the capitalist economy and to develop the socialist economy and take the socialist road. We have to make one choice from the above three, and this is a historical choice. Then which is the right way out that conforms to the law that production relations should be suited to the productive forces?

The first is certainly going counter to the law of historical development, because restricting the state economy, which emerged after the expropriation of bureaucrat capital and suits the demand of the development of the productive forces, and developing the capitalist economy, which is contradictory to the nature of the productive forces, is going against the law that production relations should be suited to the nature of the productive forces. This is also not allowed by either the historical conditions at home or abroad. Therefore, we cannot take this road.

The second one is also unrealistic, because the socialist economy and the capitalist economy are two entirely opposite economies that are developing according to their respective laws. Since the founding of the state, there have always been fierce struggles between socialism and capitalism on the question of restriction and opposing restriction. The result can only be either the triumph of socialism over capitalism (while preserving a part of it as supplement to the socialist economy) or vice versa. It is impossible for both to develop simultaneously over a long time without mutual interference.

Obviously, only the third one, that is, the socialist road, is the correct way out for us. Therefore, the Chinese people taking the socialist road is a historical inevitability rather than "subjective idealism" as slandered by Wang Ruowang. Of course, without the leadership of the party, without firmly grasping political power in our hands, it is impossible for us to smoothly make the transit to socialism, and the Chinese people would possibly be groping and fighting in the dark again.

The general line put forth by our party for the transitional period from new democratism to socialism, that is, the line of "one industrialization and three transformations," was in conformity with the demand of the law that production relations should be suited to the nature of the productive forces and was suitable for our national conditions. Therefore, it was a correct line.

The reasons we say this line was correct are as follows: We implemented a policy of promoting both revolution and construction simultaneously, making efforts to realize industrialization while carrying out the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production so that they could supplement each other; instead of adopting the policy of expropriating or immediately abolishing national capitalism, we adopted a policy of peaceful redemption and a policy of utilization, restriction, and transformation, that is, to make use of its advantages to serve our national economy and the people's livelihood and to restrict and transform its disadvantages that were contradictory to the development of the productive forces, so that it might gradually be abolished with the development of industrialization; and we also paid attention to giving play to the initiative of both the socialist nature and the nature of individual economy of the small peasant economy, making it gradually develop from the mutual aid team and the elementary agricultural producers' cooperative to the socialist economy. All this conformed to the demand of the objective economic laws and China's national conditions, and was suitable for our country, in which the socialized productive forces had been developed to a certain extent but were still at a lower level.

Another reason we say this line was correct is that it drew a clear line of demarcation between itself and vulgar materialism, which completely denies the revolutionary and dynamic role of production relations and the superstructure, and between itself and subjective voluntarism, which wilfully changes production relations to the neglect of the real situation of the productive forces. We do not take a passive attitude, waiting for the time when the contradiction between capitalist production relations and productive forces developed to its extreme and the productive forces were seriously undermined, before starting the transformation, but instead, attached great importance to giving play to the dynamic role of production relations and the superstructure and carried out the transformation in good time so that the development of the productive forces could be promoted. But when giving play to this dynamic role, we did not proceed from our subjective wishes but proceeded from the objective law and the real situation of China's productive forces. That is why we adopted the policy of utilization, restriction, and transformation instead of the policy of expropriating and immediately abolishing national capitalism. For the young people, this is something completely new, no wonder they can easily have some confused ideas about it. But is it also a new thing to Wang Ruowang? Then why should he launch the attack?

What was the result of transition to socialism? Let us look at the following facts: In the period of socialist transformation, production was not affected but was promoted. From 1953 to 1957, the total industrial and agricultural output value registered an increase of 10.9 percent a year, of which the industrial output value increased by 18 percent a year, and that of agriculture increased by 4.5 percent.

In old China, industry had been developing for more than 100 years, but there were only some light and textile industrial factories such as match factories, cigarette factories, and cotton mills. Except for a few repairing factories, there was almost no machine-building factories, and the record of annual steel output was 900,000 tons. But now, we have already established a comparatively perfect and independent industrial system, including the textile industry, the metallurgical industry, the machine-building industry, the electronics industry, the astronavigation industry, and other modern industries, and a comparatively perfect and independent national economic system, laying a solid foundation for realizing the four modernizations in a large country with an extremely backward historical background and a population of 1 billion. Old China left us less than 20 billion yuan of fixed assets, but now our fixed assets have reached more than 700 billion yuan. The accumulation over the past 30 years is more than 3000 percent higher than that of old China. This is a comparison with old China.

From 1952 to 1979, China's industry increased at an average rate of 11.1 percent a year. But the average growth rate of the six most developed capitalist countries in the 1950's and 1960's, which was the best period for capitalist development in the world, was only about 6 percent, much lower than ours. Japan has developed most quickly in the capitalist world. The average annual growth rate of its GNP from 1955 to 1970 was 10.4 percent, and the average annual growth rate of our total social product from 1950 to 1953 was 9.2 percent. But from 1970 to 1979, the average growth rate of Japan fell to 5.2 percent. Thus, its average growth rate from 1955 to 1979 was only 8.2 percent, which is lower than the 9.2 percent of China [as published]

Moreover, after the second worldwide economic crisis, beginning 1978, the capitalist world entered another period of economic depression. Recently, Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN published an article entitled "The World in Depression, Chinese Economy Is Promising," which says: China's economic situation is especially good. This is a comparison with other countries.

The development of the productive forces is the most important symbol of social progress. The speed of our development is not only higher than that of old China but also higher than the developed capitalist countries. This is an indisputable fact showing that the socialist system is more advantageous than the capitalist system and that it is correct for us to follow the socialist road.

Of course, there are also some defects and deviations in an after this great social transformation. But the problems do not exist in the socialist system itself. They depend on how the people understand the law of socialism and how they proceed from the realities of our country in building socialism. It is entirely wrong to hold that since our productive forces are backward, there are no conditions for us to build socialism. It is also wrong to hold that we can engage in the construction of the higher stage of socialism all at once. The correct view should be: At the current stage, we can only engage in the construction of an elementary stage of socialism, taking the public ownership as the main body while developing diverse economic sectors.

As to Wang Ruowang's attack that taking the socialist road has made people starve, it is an even greater lie. The fact is that over the past 30 years, China's population has increased by more than 100 percent. Relying on the small amount of cultivated land, which is only 7 percent of the total area of cultivated land of the world, we have still produced about 25 percent of the world's grain and fed about 20 percent of the world's population. Moreover, in 1981, we reached a nutritional standard of 2660 calories of heat and 78 grams of protein for each person per day, which was higher than the standard determined by the International Health Organization, which is 2600 calories of heat and 72 grams of protein a day. This shocked the world. It was called a "miracle of the world," and people held that only in a socialist state under the leadership of the Communist party could this difficult problem be solved quickly. What can Wang Ruowang say on this?

Socialism is still a kind of experiment. Since our socialist practice only has a history of just over 30 years, many laws governing the building of socialism, especially the building of socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics, are still under exploration, and the experiences in this respect have yet to be further accumulated. In our socialist revolution and construction over the past more than 30 years, we have accumulated some successful experiences and have also suffered setbacks. But our successes are the essential and major aspects and our achievements are great. This is a fact that cannot be denied by any person.

History has already proved that only socialism can save China. On this fundamental question, the broad masses of young people must keep to a firm and clear-cut stand and must always remain clear-headed, rather than echoing the views of those who advocate bourgeois liberalization.

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GUANGMING RIBAO PROMOTES EDUCATION IN LEGAL SYSTEMS

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["Weekly Commentary" by Wang Daming (3769 1129 2494): "Education in the Legal System Should Focus on Enhancing the People's Consciousness of Being Socialist Citizens"]

[Text] Democracy and the legal system constitute organized civilization. This is quite an important symbol in the history of the development of human civilization. Socialist democracy and the socialist legal system form the highest stage of civilization that has never been witnessed in the history of mankind. Based on the socialist system, we entered a recovery era in the great Chinese civilization after the founding of new China. Establishing and perfecting socialist democracy and the socialist legal system resulted in the recovery of Chinese civilization. For a time, in the past, we did not do well in concentrating our efforts on developing the economy and forming democratic politics because of mistake in our guiding principles. As a result, complications occurred. Now the party is leading the 1 billion people in formulating law and familiarizing themselves with law. This is beneficial in strengthening the building of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, in ensuring and promoting the smooth development of economic and political structural reforms, and in creating excellent social conditions. In the meantime, it will also help promote socialist spiritual civilization and bring about a profound change in the mental attitude of the people throughout the country.

The "resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session points out: "The fundamental issue of strengthening the building of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system lies in educating the people." "There is a need to unrelentingly popularize legal knowledge among the people and to enhance their awareness of being socialist citizens." Here the building of democracy and the legal system as well as the popularization of education in legal knowledge are aimed at improving the people's quality and enhancing their awareness of being socialist citizens. This falls in line with the clarification of the "resolution" that the fundamental task in carrying out socialist spiritual civilization consists of "fostering socialist citizens who have ideals, morality, culture, and discipline." We now have a more explicit understanding of the problem of improving the people's quality.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, while concentrating their efforts on developing social productive forces, the party and state have done a great deal of work in building democracy and the legal system. In particular, they have formulated quite a number of laws and regulations in matters needing legislation. A socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics is taking shape. There are laws to abide by in the basic and principal aspects of the state's political, economic, and social life. The prominent problems at present are how to conscientiously abide by the law, how to strictly enforce the law, and how to deal with violations of the law. In the final analysis, the accomplishment of these boils down to improving the people's mental quality and enhancing their awareness of being socialist citizens. As part of the core of the sense of socialist law, the awareness of being socialist citizens consists mainly of the mentality that takes the relationship between citizens' rights and duties as well as the principle of "everyone being equal before law" as its main component. This is the basic requirement of the socialist commodity economy and socialist democratic politics in improving people's mental quality. In enhancing the people's awareness of being socialist citizens, attention should be paid to forming the following concepts:

1. The concept of the people being the masters of the country. This is the soul of the people's awareness of being socialist citizens. China is a socialist country under the people's democratic dictatorship. The people are the masters of the country. The constitution provides that: "All the powers of the PRC belong to the people." This principle is the highest principle in China's political life.

The Constitution provides that the people are the main body possessing all the state powers. It also stipulates that the people exercise state power through people's congresses and affirms in the legal manner that state organs and their functionaries (cadres) exercise their powers on behalf of the people. Comrades are members of the people and "servants" of the people as well. They should work hard to serve the people and be devoted to their duties. They should not go beyond their terms of reference provided by law, and still less they should not abuse their powers entrusted by the people to infringe upon the people's rights. In view of the fact that some government functionaries lack the mentality to serve the people as "public servants," that the masses lack the mentality to be socialist citizens, and that the people's congress system needs to be further improved, it is necessary to study the Constitution conscientiously and to arm the people with the spirit of the Constitution so that they understand their political position in state and social life, their right to engage in politics and supervise government functionaries, and the basic political system and methods with which to exercise state power. Since the people are the masters of the country, they should protect the interests of the state and enhance their sense of being able to control their own affairs. Moreover, government functionaries should be educated in such a way that they form the mentality of serving the people and "using their rights according to law." They should object to the feudal privilege idea that "with political power in hand, one can have everything he wants." And they should consciously accept the people's supervision and follow the people's will. This is the moral character every government functionary should have. Chinese

history over the last 100 years has proved that without communist party leadership, without the socialist road, and without the people's democratic power established by the people themselves, the people could not have become masters of the country. Now a small number of people yearn for Western democracy and advocate "total Westernization." This is wrong. Western bourgeois democracy has a class nature. "It can only be narrow, incomplete, and sham democracy. This democracy means heaven for the rich but a trap and fraud for the exploited and poor." (Footnote 1) ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 360) This has been proved by countless facts in life. Western films—"A Story of Adventurists," which is being shown now, and the "Vindication of a Procurator," which was shown in the past--indicate the essence of Western democracy. Of course, we also admit that socialist democracy is still in the course of development and that it takes time and effort to build a high degree of democracy. The political structural reform put forward by the CPC Central Committee is aimed at developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system. This reform is absolutely not for the sake of practicing Western bourgeois democracy. Our people's power was built according to democratic centralism. Democracy and centralism are inseparable from each other. Democracy is the basis without which there can be no correct centralism; whereas without centralism, the people cannot reach unanimity of will. People's organs of political power assume the sacred duty of unifying and exercising the people's will. They must be powerful organs of state that have close ties with the masses, and a high degree of authority, and work efficiently. In our socialist country, the ideas that the people are the masters of the country and that they have the authority to protect organs of state power conform with each other. Bourgeois liberalization and anarchism run counter to the people's will and are harmful to socialist modernization. We must resolutely prevent and overcome this erroneous trend of thought.

2. The concept concerning citizens' rights and duties. Taking a correct attitude toward the relationship between rights and duties constitutes an important part of the consciousness of socialist citizens. In the law of ancient Chinese feudal society, it was barely possible to find legal provisions concerning the rights of citizens. What was included in this law was a long series of provisions on the duties of citizens. Under the control of feudal ethics, citizens had no choice but to exercise forbearance and endure humiliation; they barely had an idea of their rights. A strange situation often took place. When a citizen lodged a complaint with a government office, in most cases he was seen as a "tricky person" and given a good thrashing. This frightened people to such an extent that they hated to file complaints with government offices. This mentality is still deep-rooted in some cadres and people nowadays. As a result, those who infringe upon others' rights think that this is nothing improper and those whose rights are infringed upon have to submit to humiliation or, if worst comes to worst, commit suicide. In some cases, "a-tooth-for-a-tooth" reprisal occurs, and both sides are unwilling or have no knowledge of how to seek legal protection. In the course of popularizing legal knowledge, some localities only stress the need for citizens to perform their duties, to the neglect of their rights. Some people who know something about law only remember their civil rights but forget to perform their civil duties. If the traditional concept of "regarding duties

as superior to rights" is not remedied and if the relationship between rights and duties is not correctly understood, then saying that people are masters of their own affairs is only empty talk. In the course of popularizing legal knowledge, every citizen should be educated on how to use the Constitution, general civil regulations, the marriage law, inheritance laws, laws on civil lawsuit (for trial implementation), and criminal law, so that he knows how to protect his legal rights and interests, to lodge a lawsuit, and to combat illegal practices including infringement upon civil rights. In the meantime, they should be educated on to respect others' legal rights, to consciously perform their civil duties, to safeguard the motherland, to preserve its prestige and interests, and to pay their taxes. In our socialist country, rights and duties are inseparable from each other. If you want to enjoy certain rights, you must assume certain duties; and certain rights (such as the rights to work and receive education) are simultaneously duties. No one should only enjoy his rights and not perform his duties; and no one should be encouraged only to perform his duties without enjoying his rights.

3. The socialist concept of equality. Equality is based on equal social and economic relationship. The principle "all are equal before law" is the quintessence of democracy and the legal system. Like bourgeois democracy, the "equality" in bourgeois law consists only of equality in form under the condition of inequality between the exploiter and the exploited. The establishment of a socialist system in our country has led to the elimination of the exploiting private ownership system and provided the necessary social conditions for realizing true equality both in practice and law. Due to historical reasons, however, feudal traditional concepts are still deep-rooted in many aspects of our work. Therefore, greater efforts should be made to further exercise the principle "all are equal before law." Due to historical lessons, the 1982 Constitution restored this principle, which was established in the first constitution in 1954, by stipulating that "all the citizens of the PRC are equal before law." It also provided that "no organization or individual has the privilege to go beyond the limits prescribed by the Constitution and the law" and that "those who violate the constitution and the law must be held responsible for the consequences arising therefrom." The organizational and criminal laws of the people's court and the people's procuratorate stipulate that "no one is allowed to have any privilege" before the law. The constitution also solemnly provides that "the party should carry out its activities within the bounds permitted by the Constitution and the law." We should popularize legal knowledge to establish the socialist concept of equality among the people, and among cadres in particular, to advocate equality and oppose privileges, and to solidly build a new type of socialist relationship characterized by equality, unity, mutual assistance, and mutual love. Of course, the socialist concept of equality we are referring to is based on socialist public ownership and the principle of distribution according to the work done. It does not claim to eliminate the difference in social division of work, personal talents, and natural conditions, nor should it be confused with petit bourgeois egalitarianism, still less should it be vulgarized. At the moment of equality, some people immediately oppose all differences and regard the rational difference acceptable under today's socialist conditions as a feudal privilege. Help should be given to these people so that they have a correct understanding of this problem.

4. The socialist concept of freedom and discipline. The word "freedom" has always been referred to in connection with the history of human emancipation. The "Communist Party Manifesto" describes the prospect of human emancipation this way: "There, the development of everyone's freedom serves as a condition for the development of the freedom of all." Some people mistakenly regard freedom as a bourgeois slogan. Freedom is not a "patent" of the bourgeoisie. In capitalist society, what does the freedom advocated by the bourgeoisie mean to the laborers? This is the freedom to be exploited and the freedom to be oppressed. An example is the film "The Cost Paid by Adventurists." While the leading character in the film was exposing the fraud of the bourgeoisie, he was captured as a "maniac." This is precisely how people under the capitalist system enjoy their "freedom." Breaking away from the yoke of class oppression, socialist society has provided people with a wider environment of freedom. History, however, has proved that freedom requires the protection of the law. Locke, a 17th-century British bourgeois philosopher, said: "Wherever there is no law, there is no freedom, but just as people have suggested, freedom is not the kind of freedom everyone wants it to be." (Footnote 2) ("On Government," Vol 2, p 36) The PRC Constitution and law carry provisions on rights and duties in the political, economic, cultural, and ideological fields as well as in matters of marriage, family, and social life. Within the limits permitted by law, there is enough room for free activities, provided these activities are beneficial or not harmful to society. People can fully display their wisdom and talents, create material and spiritual wealth for society, and devote their efforts to the two civilizations. This constitutes a huge force that pushes the socialist cause toward prosperity. Many miracles will be created when the talents of the 1 billion people are brought into full play. Under the guidance of the four cardinal principles and with the protection provided by the Constitution and the law, every citizen enjoys freedom of creation, freedom of academic study, freedom of speech, and freedom of publication. This is good in encouraging people's initiative and creativeness, for them to rationally absorb what is advanced and beneficial in the rest of the world, and for them to promote the prosperity and progress of China's socialist cultural and scientific cause. As the law enables every citizen to enjoy complete freedom, they should fully treasure their right to freedom and take careful account of the social effects of their words and deeds. Freedom and discipline are two indispensable factors in social life. Law protects freedom, but restricts improper "freedom." "Freedom" that harms others and the well-being of the public, "freedom" that undermines social order and labor discipline, and "freedom" that negates the four cardinal principles and advocates the exercising of the capitalist system, all infringe upon the people's interests and are resolutely opposed by the people. Article 51 of the Constitution provides: "In exercising their freedom and rights, the citizens of the PRC are not allowed to harm state, social, or collective interests or the legal freedom and rights of others." We should enable people to acquire the socialist sense of freedom by popularizing legal knowledge among them. Our sense of freedom is closely related to socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. We should particularly treasure and preserve today's excellent situation of stability and unity, which has not come easily. This is where the fundamental interests of the people lie. The Chinese people suffered a lot during the 10 years of the "cultural revolution." If the situation of stability and unity is

undermined, it will be very difficult for us to continue our reforms and four modernizations, and the people will lose their freedom again. In short, we should make efforts to create a lively political situation in which there is both democracy and centralism, both discipline and freedom, and both personal ease of mind and the unanimity of will.

The concept of tackling problems according to the law. In tackling problems, we must abide by the law, and when the law is to be enforced, it must be enforced strictly. Violations of the law must be dealt with according to the law. This is a norm of action every citizen must strictly observe. Some cadres and people have not acquired a strong sense of tackling problems according to law. This situation must be changed by popularizing legal knowledge among them. Everyone is required to abide by the law, to keep his words and deeds within the limits permitted by law, to uphold the authority of the Constitution and the law, and to be a law-abiding citizen. In particular, cadres should have a correct understanding of the relationship between law and policy and of the relationship between tackling problems according to law and adhering to party leadership. They should foster the habit of tackling problems according to the relevant policy and law, oppose the privilege idea of placing oneself above or outside law, and overcome the wrong practice of putting authority and feelings above law. It is all the more necessary for those in charge of judicial work and the enforcement of the law to abide by it and become models in observing the law and discipline. They should espouse the professional ethics of being impartial and strict in enforcing the law, and help people get into the habit of abiding by law.

6. The concept that public property is sacred and inviolable. This is an important distinction between the socialist legal concept and the legal concept of all exploiting classes. As stipulated by the Constitution and the general civil regulations, socialist public property, including state and collective property, is sacred and inviolable. This is an extremely important socialist principle. All socialist citizens should build their firm confidence in safeguarding this principle. According to this principle, they should correctly handle the relationship between state, collective, and individual interests, enhance their socialist consciousness, and better bring into play their moral character of loving the motherland, the people, labor, science, and socialism. In the course of reforms and opening up to the world, a small number of law-breakers are bound to harm state and collective interests and undermine socialism, reforms, and economic construction. Taking into account this situation, all citizens should act as masters of the country, undertake the glorious responsibility of protecting state and collective interests, and use the law to resolutely combat all crimes. While protecting public property from being damaged, attention should also be paid to protecting the individual property of citizens as well as their legal rights and interests.

Enhancing the people's consciousness of being socialist citizens covers various aspects. The above examples mainly refer to forming various concepts through the popularization of legal knowledge. Different localities can form different concepts in light of their specific conditions. Many of the concepts listed

above, such as the concepts of equality, freedom, and rights, were already advocated in the period of bourgeois revolution. As pointed out by the "resolution," these concepts "mark the great emancipation of human minds. Marxism has critically inherited these concepts of the bourgeoisie. In the meantime, Marxist concepts are different from them in principle. Fundamentally speaking, the purpose of bourgeois democracy is to protect the capitalist system. On the basis of eliminating class oppression and exploitation, socialist society has blazed a trail for fully allowing the people to become masters of their own affairs and for raising democracy to a new historical height." In popularizing legal knowledge, attention should be paid to assisting cadres and the masses in establishing the above concepts in their minds in the course of familiarizing themselves with the basic contents of law. These concepts should be propagated repeatedly, correctly, and profoundly in light of specific conditions with a view to enhancing the people's consciousness of being socialist citizens, improving the people's mental quality, and promoting the further development of socialist spiritual civilization. This is an important measurement of whether the study of legal knowledge produces good results and whether the popularization of legal knowledge proceeds profoundly.

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CSO: 4005/463

BRIEFS

DRAFTING TEACHERS' LAW--Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)--China's first "teachers' law" is being drafted by the State Education Commission for approval by the National People's Congress, a commission spokesman said today. The legislation will specify the social status, functions and working conditions of teachers, qualifications for teaching, as well as titles of honor and rewards for teachers. It will also prescribe penalties against those proven to be guilty of obstructing the development of education or insulting or physically attacking teachers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 6 Feb 87] /8309

XI ZHONGXUN TOUTS 'ONE DIVIDES INTO TWO'--Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese on 24 February 1987 reports on page 1 that Xi Zhongxun, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, recently urged cadres in Jiamen City, Guangdong, to observe the principle of "one dividing into two" as they perform their duties: "He emphatically pointed out that the entire party, and especially responsible cadres at every level, should pay attention to the concept of 'one dividing into two' in reviewing their own work. Only then can the reforms proceed smoothly." Xi warned that trumpeting one's individual accomplishments--particularly at the higher levels of the bureaucracy--can easily lead to "leftist mistakes." On an inspection tour of factories and rural specialized households in Zhongshan County and Jiangmen City, Wuyi University, and the Jiangmen municipal CPC Party School from 20 to 23 February with CPC Central Advisory Commission member Liu Tianfu, Xi stressed to cadres that the system of democratic centralism must be upheld by young, middle-aged, and older cadres alike, and that democratic life within a Marxist political party must be characterized by centralism as well as democracy. According to the article, Xi also pointed out that the key to reform lies in motivating enthusiasm in all quarters, expanding productivity, and increasing profits and social benefits, while paying attention both to invigorating enterprises and strengthening ideological and political work. [Editorial Report]

JUSTIFICATION FOR AN OMISSION--Harbin XUE LILUN [THEORETICAL STUDY] in Chinese No 2, February 1987 publishes on page 48 an editorial reply by Zhang Benliang [1728 2609 5328] to a reader who wanted to know why the "five loves"--love for the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism--a term adopted by the Resolution on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, was not expanded to include "fervent love for the CPC." Zhang justified the omission as follows: China claims to be a country of multiple political parties; in addition to the ruling CPC, there are a number of democratic parties, all under CPC leadership. These democratic parties have made substantial contributions to the goals of reunification with Taiwan, economic prosperity, and the people's wellbeing. They have gained recognition and won the people's trust. In consideration of these democratic parties, the CPC did not include "fervent love for the CPC" in the Resolution. [Editorial Report]

QUANGXI: JIN BAOSHENG URGES STUDENTS TO STUDY DOCUMENTS

HK230631 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Excerpts] At a meeting of the CYL Committee secretaries of the institutes of higher education throughout our region, which concluded on 29 January, Comrade Jin Baosheng, regional party committee deputy secretary, demanded: All students of the institutes of higher education throughout our region must study and implement the spirit of the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the communique of the enlarged meeting of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee, adhere to the four cardinal principles, resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization, conscientiously safeguard the political situation of stability and unity, which has been hard-won, and become university students with ideals, morals, culture, and discipline. All CYL cadres of the institutes of higher education must seriously study the decision of the central authorities, justly and forcefully take a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization, and really do the CYL work and work concerning students and do it still better.

Comrade (Qin Yanrui), regional CYL committee secretary, demanded at the meeting: The CYL organizations of all institutes of higher education and CYL organizations at all levels throughout our region must keep in line with the CPC Central Committee in ideology, politics, and actions. They must seriously study and resolutely implement the spirit of the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and really eliminate all kinds of confused ideas. The CYL organizations of the institutes of higher education must act as advisers to the school party committees and take all measures to do work effectively and well. They must direct students to stand in the vanguard of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and to advance along the course charted by our party.

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CSO: 4005/363

GUANGXI DEPUTY CITES NATIONAL GOVERNORS' MEETING

HK271527 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Excerpts] This morning, some 100 Red Army veterans and veteran cadres happily gathered in the hall of (Xiyuan) Hotel, Nanning, to speak glowingly of the current excellent situation. They declared that they would continuously adhere to the four cardinal principles, take a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization, wholeheartedly support the work of leadership groups at all levels, support and help young cadres to do work well, and make contributions toward further developing the excellent situation of stability and unity.

Regional Party Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang and Deputy Secretaries Wei Chunshu and Jin Baosheng attended the forum.

At the forum, Wei Chunshu conveyed the spirit of the recent conference of all governors throughout our country. He said: The main spirit of this conference is that our whole party and all people throughout our country must do two important matters well this year: 1) It is necessary to continue to adhere to the four cardinal principles and to oppose bourgeois liberalization. 2) It is essential to develop economic work continuously, steadily, and in a coordinated way.

On behalf of the regional party committee, Chen Huiguang gave regards to the veteran comrades. In his speech, he highly praised the veteran comrades for making important contributions toward the revolution and construction and hoped that the veteran comrades would adhere to the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization, continuously safeguard the political situation of stability and unity, support and help party committees and governments at all levels do well in the four modernizations, and make new contributions toward invigorating Guangxi as they did in the past.

Mandated by the regional party committee, the forum was jointly held by the regional advisory commission, the organization department of the regional party committee, and the veteran cadre bureau of the regional party committee. Regional Advisory Commission Chairman Huang Yun presided over the forum.

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CSO: 4005/363

GUANGXI LEADERS HEAD SPRING FESTIVAL GROUPS

HK261117 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Leading comrades of the regional party and government have recently led Spring Festival comfort groups to various places of our region to visit cadres, workers, peasants, and retired veteran cadres who are fighting hard in the forefront of industrial and agricultural production.

Regional Party Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang led a comfort group to places including Du'an, Tian'e, Nandan, Huanjiang, Hechi, and Mashan. On behalf of the regional party committee and regional people's government, he extended cordial regards to the cadres and the masses, who have persistently engaged in exploitation of these large mountain areas. He demanded: The cadres and the masses of all places must study the relevant central documents and safeguard the political situation of stability and unity. They must take a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization, adhere to the four cardinal principles, really improve their leadership style, carry forward the spirit of struggling hard and working hard to pioneer a cause, build the mountain areas with concerted efforts, and strive to change the outlook of the mountain areas relatively greatly in 3 to 5 years.

Comrade Chen Huiguang also inspected the dike of the Longchuan hydroelectric power station, and listened to reports made by engineers and technicians.

Huang Yum, regional advisory commission chairman, and Cheng Kejie, regional people's government vice chairman, led another comfort group to visit the cadres, engineers, technicians, and workers who are fighting at Tiandong oilfield, the worksite of the (Tianshengqiao) hydroelectric power station, and the worksite of the (Yuantan) hydroelectric power station and the commanders and fighters of the first hydroelectric power detachment of the armed police corps.

Jin Baosheng, regional party committee deputy secretary, also held a Spring Festival forum in Guilin. On behalf of the regional party committee and regional people's government, he paid a New Year call on the veteran cadres.

Gan Ku, regional people's congress standing committee chairman, Wan Ronrgzen and Zhang Chunyuan, regional people's government vice chairmen, led

a comfort group to visit the cadres and workers who are fighting at the work-sites of Heshan thermal power plant, Laibin thermal power plant, and Guiping key shipping project. They also cut ribbon at ceremonies to mark the completion and operation of Heshan thermal power plant and to mark the operation of Laibin thermal power plant.

The comfort groups have carried out comfort activities, including film soirees, at various places. Regional song and dance troupes have also gone to various places with the comfort groups to give comfort performances.

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CSO: 4005/363

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HAILS NPC DECISION

HK240515 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Excerpt] According to NANFANG RIBAO, yesterday morning the participants in the 24th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee seriously studied and discussed the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on promoting education in the legal system and preserving stability and unity. They held that this decision is a powerful weapon for upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, and will play a major role in consolidating and developing China's political situation of stability and unity and smoothly carrying out socialist modernization.

Luo Tian, chairman of the committee, said at the meeting: China's existing constitution is the fundamental great law of the land and the guideline for the words and deeds of all the citizens. The four cardinal principles are the political foundation for the unity and progress of the people of all nationalities of China and are also the fundamental guarantee for the current reforms, opening up, and socialist modernization. They have been written into the constitution. Words and behavior opposed to the four cardinal principles cannot be permitted by the constitution and the law.

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CSO: 4005/363

PAPER URGES REHABILITATING 'FOOLISH OLD MAN'

HK260551 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Huang Ju (7806 5468): "We Should 'Rehabilitate' the 'Foolish Old Man'"]

[Text] Some time ago, certain people reproached the "foolish old man," saying that he was behaving in a stupid fashion in leading his family to remove spade by spade the two big mountains of Wangwu and Taihang blocking the view from his front door. Why did he not simply move the house instead, they asked. They therefore labelled him "a big idiot" just asking for trouble.

Whether it would be better to remove the mountains or move the house was a matter for the "foolish old man." In writing his work "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," Comrade Mao Zedong was mainly referring to the fable of the "foolish old man" in demanding that everyone carry forward the Chinese nation's fine tradition of arduous struggle. In negating the "foolish old man" today, certain people evidently wish to describe arduous struggle as an old concept and to negate it totally. Now it seems that it is essential to "rehabilitate" the "foolish old man!"

Arduous struggle is certainly not an old concept but a virtue that we must uphold and carry forward. Today, we must on the one hand study and work hard at our posts, seriously implement the principle of increasing production and practicing economy, and stress economic results; on the other hand, we must understand that improving living standards must be based on a fundamental precondition, that is, the development of production and the increase of social wealth. Without this precondition, improving living standards will turn into a river without source and a tree without root. Hence, we must certainly not depart from China's national condition and one-sidedly pursue high consumption.

Hard work can make up for clumsiness, and thrift can promote low cost. Arduous struggle can create material wealth and also cultivate noble sentiments. Premier Zhao Ziyang recently met 19 Chinese science and technology experts. They are respected and admired by the party and people not just because they have made outstanding contributions in fields or places specially needed by the state, but also because they embody the lofty spirit of selflessness. We should learn from them. We always need the "spirit of the foolish old man." We must carry forward and develop the spirit of arduous struggle.

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CSO: 4005/363

HENAN GOVERNOR DISCUSSES TASKS FOR 1987

HK300147 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Some 3,000 people of all sectors held a gathering in Zhengzhou on 29 January to celebrate the spring festival. Present were leaders of the party, government, and army in the province Yang Xizong, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Lin Yinghai, Yu Yichuan, Zhang Shude, Song Yuxi, Zhang Zhigang, Zhan Jingwe, Hou Zhiying, Qin Kcai, Song Zhaosu, Yao Minxue, and Dong Guoqing.

Governor He Zhukang made a speech. He said: In the new year, we must continue to take economic construction as the core task, build the two civilizations, and focus on three major issues:

1. Uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. At present we must seriously study the relevant central documents and the relevant important speeches of leading central comrades. We must correctly and fully implement the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and correctly handle the relationship between opposing bourgeois liberalization and persevering in reform and opening up.

He said: The struggle we are now launching against bourgeois liberalization is to be carried out within the party and on the ideological and political fronts. We will not launch a political campaign, and still less will we repeat the erroneous leftist methods of the past.

2. Uphold the principle of reform and opening up, and lose no time in carrying out reforms in depth. The focal points in economic structural reform this year are to boost the reserve strength of agriculture and to invigorate the enterprises, especially the large and medium enterprises. We should also carry out coordinated reforms in finances and circulation.

3. Vigorously promote a good atmosphere of arduous struggle and doing everything with hard work and thrift.

Dong Guoqing, political commissar of Henan Military District, also spoke at the gathering.

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CSO: 4005/363

HENAN CONFERENCE URGES FIGHTING BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

HK220235 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] The conference of secretaries of procuratorial and judicial commissions under the party committees at the prefectural and city levels, which was held in Zhengzhou from 16-18 January, called on procuratorial and judicial policemen to stand firmly in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, to safeguard political stability and unity by using the powerful weapon of the people's democratic dictatorship, and to punish a few hostile elements undermining the socialist system.

During the meeting, participants unanimously pointed out the present struggle against bourgeois liberalization is a matter of importance which has a direct bearing on the destiny of our party, the future of socialism and the success or failure of reform and opening up, and is absolutely necessary. Procuratorial and judicial policemen, and particularly leading cadres of procuratorial and judicial organizations at various levels, should adopt a clear-cut stand to uphold the four cardinal principles and the people's democratic dictatorship and to stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

In citing numerous facts to show the overflow and serious harm of bourgeois liberalization, the meeting pointed out: Fang Lizhi, Wang Ruowang and other persons practicing bourgeois liberalization negate and oppose the four cardinal principles, propagate bourgeois democracy and favor wholesale westernization. This actually means that they advocate the capitalist system and oppose the leadership of the Communist Party in a vain attempt to replace our people's democratic dictatorship with Western political life and to promote capitalism in China. This is against the fundamental interests of the people and historical trend and is categorically opposed by the people.

The meeting stressed: All procuratorial and judicial organizations are instruments of the people's democratic dictatorship and should give full play to their functions of dictatorship. Not only should we make clear the means of dictatorship, we should also employ it when necessary. To maintain political stability and unity, all procuratorial and judicial policemen should resolutely adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship and properly use the powerful weapon of the people's democratic dictatorship to crack down on

a small number of criminal offenders. Those who put up big- and small-character posters everywhere, print and distribute leaflets, give lectures on opposing the four cardinal principles, and even violate the law, should be punished according to the relevant penal rules and regulations. All demonstrations which violate the state constitution and the law should be swiftly and resolutely dealt with. Those who set up unlawful associations and counter-revolutionary organizations should be seriously punished according to law. Only in this way, shall we be able to ensure that the people will enjoy real democracy and win their support. Procuratorial and judicial policemen should heighten their political vigilance, stand fast at their posts, be devoted to their duties, bear hardships and stand hard work, and do their work well so as to make new contributions to maintaining and developing the excellent situation in political stability and unity, and to defending and promoting smooth progress of reforms, opening up, and building the two civilizations.

The meeting also made concrete arrangements for maintaining public order during the Spring Festival so as to enable the people to celebrate the festival in an atmosphere of stability and unity.

Song Zhaosu, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and secretary of the Procuratorial and Judicial Committee under the provincial party committee spoke at the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/363

HENAN STRESSES PROPAGANDA WORK IN CURRENT STRUGGLE

HK220331 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The provincial conference of radio and television bureau directors of prefectures and cities was held in Zhengzhou from 15 to 18 January. It reviewed the work done since the sixth provincial radio and television work conference and set tasks for 1987.

Hou Zhiying, member of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and head of its propaganda departments; and Hu Tingji, vice governor of the province, spoke at the meeting. (Ma Xinhao), deputy head of the provincial radio and television department, delivered a work report entitled "Push Forward Further Reform, Unite To Keep Forging Ahead, and Work Earnestly and Creatively as the Mouthpiece of the Party."

In his speech, Comrade Hou Zhiying analyzed the excellent situation on the political and economic fronts of our province and briefed the recent unrest staged by a small number of students. He stressed: At present we must have a clear-cut attitude to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. This is our key task for this year on the political and ideological fronts. Comrade Hou Zhiying said: the struggle against bourgeois liberalization has a direct bearing on the destiny of the party, the future of socialism and the success or failure of reform and opening up. Comrades working on the political and ideological fronts, especially Communist Party members and leading cadres at various levels, should stand firmly on the forefront of the struggle and maintain high unity with the party Central Committee so as to repulse resolutely the frantic attack of bourgeois liberalization. The purpose of opposing bourgeois liberalization is to maintain and develop political stability and unity, to push forward further reform and opening up, and to promote socialist modernization. In opposing bourgeois liberalization, we must be steadfast in our stand and have a clear-cut attitude. At the same time, we must properly carry out policies to avoid going to extremes. Opposing bourgeois liberalization should be restricted within the political and ideological fronts and should not be extended to other spheres. We should not oppose or criticize reforms in the economic sphere on the pretense of opposing bourgeois liberalization. We must correctly distinguish and handle contradictions of different types. We must not mix

up problems of understanding and those of political nature, antagonistic and nonantagonistic contradictions, and contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and contradictions among the people. In criticizing bourgeois liberalization and striking blows at a handful of bad guys, we do not launch political campaigns and should not make criticism by name blindly and broaden the scope of criticism. In criticizing bourgeois liberalization, we must direct at very few people and aim at educating the majority of people and must unflinchingly present the facts and reason things out, and make persuasion by stating the reasons.

Comrade Hou Zhiying concluded: Radio and television are the mouthpiece of the party and the government. They undertake heavy tasks in the present struggle against bourgeois liberalization. Comrades on the radio and television front of our province should conscientiously study the spirit of central instructions and maintain high unity with the party Central Committee in the political and ideological fields as well as in deeds. They should hold firmly the propaganda instrument of radio and television and bring it into full play. They should justly uphold the four cardinal principles and have a clear-cut attitude to criticize fallacies regarding bourgeois liberalization so as to live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

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CSO: 4005/363

HENAN RADIO CRITICIZES IDEA OF HIGH CONSUMPTION

HK250633 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Henan Radio and Television News Center Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Display the Spirit of Arduous Struggle in Everything We Do"]

[Excerpts] Do we still require arduous struggle in the new period of history? This is a major issue currently requiring deep thought on the part of everyone. Arduous struggle and building the country with hard work and thrift is our guideline for building the country. Only by persevering in displaying the spirit of arduous struggle in everything we do can our socialist modernization proceed smoothly and gain victory.

In the new period of history, the concept of arduous struggle has weakened in the minds of certain comrades. Bad styles of extravagance, lavishness, and waste have gradually emerged. Large buildings are being erected everywhere, and people are enthusiastically engaged in building high-standard tourism facilities and erecting memorial halls and even temples and so on at will. They have forgotten our national condition of large population and weak foundation. They have also forgotten the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, which is the most necessary and precious thing we have for catching up with and surpassing the developed countries.

Practice has proven that for China to become rich and strong and become a world developed country, we cannot rely on charity from anyone, nor is there any shortcut to follow. The only way is to build our enterprise with hard work, struggle arduously, and build the country and do everything with hard work and thrift.

In the new historical conditions, some comrades have produced a so-called theory that consumption is the determining factor, and vigorously advocate high consumption. Heedless of the specific conditions, they call on people to eat nourishing food, wear attractive clothes, live in spacious houses, and buy expensive goods. This viewpoint of putting consumption to the fore is incompatible with the viewpoint on the relationship between production and consumption contained in Marxist political economy. It is a production that determines livelihood and consumption. To raise the consumption level it

is first necessary to raise the production level. It is wrong to glibly talk about improving people's living standards in isolation from developing production.

Back in 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping criticized the viewpoint that we should now establish a welfare state in China. He pointed out: We oppose the view that we should now establish a so-called welfare state in China, because it is not possible. We can only gradually improve living standards on the basis of developing production. It is wrong and impossible to improve living standards without developing production.

To put consumption in the lead means going beyond the bounds of China's current economic development and the level of the masses' income, and leads to swelling growth of consumption capital. This will affect the sustained and coordinated development of the national economy and market price stability. It will also put great pressure on people's living standards. It will not benefit social stability and unity either.

If we allow the phenomena of lavish eating and drinking, giving banquets and presenting gifts, spending money without restraint, and wasting public funds to continue to exist, we will not only be unable to fill the hole in the roof of high consumption but will also reduce state accumulation and affect key construction work. The goal of endeavor for the end of the century could hardly avoid vanishing like a bubble. Such practices fundamentally violate the laws of socialist economic construction and also the long-term, fundamental interests of the masses.

In advocating high consumption, one is bound to discard the glorious tradition of arduous struggle. Do not some comrades already regard arduous struggle as an old concept that has had its day? Do they not regard hard work and plain living as the backward ideology of small producers and propose that this concept be updated? Doing everything with hard work and thrift is the fine tradition and work style of our party and people. Our reforms and four modernizations drive of today are unprecedentedly great and arduous undertakings, and it is all the more necessary to display this revolutionary spirit. How can it be regarded as an old concept that has had its day?

Of course, in advocating arduous struggle, we are not saying that everyone should live a life of poverty and hardship. On the contrary, in the wake of the continual development of production, the masses' material and cultural living standards will be gradually improved. This is precisely the goal of our production.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping warned us in his speech on the current situation and tasks in 1980 that we must have the spirit of building an enterprise with arduous struggle. China must honestly build its enterprise with hard work in carrying out the four modernizations. Comrade Zhao Ziyang too recently proposed that China is a developing country, and we must display the spirit of building an enterprise with hard work and arduous struggle in everything we do.

Henan is a large province. For various reasons, its poverty has not yet been fundamentally changed. Last year the province suffered severe natural disasters. As far as the people of the province are concerned, this is far from being the right time to stress high consumption. Hence, it is particularly important for us to advocate and carry forward the spirit of arduous struggle. We must pass down this heirloom of arduous struggle from generation to generation, and also implement it in the practical work of all sectors and trades and all work posts.

We must launch a deep and extensive campaign to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditure, and build the national economy on the foundation of long-term and steady development. While developing production, we should gradually improve people's living standards, and make still greater contributions to socialist modernization.

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CSO: 4005/363

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK091253 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 87

[Excerpts] The 24th meeting of the 6th provincial people's congress standing committee held a plenary session today to listen to several work reports given by the provincial government.

Li Guquan, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the session. Tian Ying, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, relayed the main spirit of the 18th meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee. Then the delegates listened to a report given by Shen Jian, director of the provincial affairs office, on a visit to Ohio and Alabama in the United States by the provincial economic delegation; a report by (Yang Yicai), director of the provincial judicial department, on spreading basic legal knowledge throughout the province; a report given by (Cai Xuejian), a director of the provincial publication management bureau, on publication management work in the province; and a work report given by (Feng Jinghui), deputy director of the provincial land management bureau, on preparations for implementing the PRC land management law.

Huang Zhizhen, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; and Tao Shuzeng, Zhang Jinxian, Shi Chuan, Chu Chuanyu, Wang Zhizhuo, Lin Shaonan, Wang Ruisheng, and Huang Zhengxia, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, attended today's plenary session. Also attending the plenary session as observers were Vice Governor Huang Hanzhang; Zhong Shuqin, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court and the relevant provincial departments; and responsible persons of all city and autonomous prefectural people's congress standing committees.

In his report to the plenary session on a visit to Ohio and Alabama by the provincial economic delegation, Shen Jian, director of the provincial foreign affairs office, said that at the invitation of the governors of Ohio and Alabama, the 6-member provincial economic delegation headed by Governor Guo Zhenqian paid a 10-day visit to the two states. After 10 days of visiting, study, and discussion, the delegation achieved the expected results and the

visit has strengthened friendship and mutual understanding. The delegation has made substantial contacts with the U.S. sides and done its best to expand the areas of cooperation and exchange, thus successfully fulfilling its task. The two sides said that they would make more efforts to further expand the exchange and cooperation in all fields.

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CSO: 4005/363

HUBEI HOLDS MEETING ON IMPROVING PUBLIC ORDER

HK090720 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 87

[Excerpts] The 4-day provincial meeting on exchanging experiences in improving public order in a comprehensive way concluded in Wuchang on 8 December.

The meeting pointed out that the whole society and the whole party must pay attention to improving public order in a comprehensive way. Tian Qiyu, deputy director of the provincial committee for improving public order in a comprehensive way and secretary of the political and legal commission of the provincial party committee, delivered a work report. Zhao Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and made a speech.

In this report, Tian Qiyu said that the province's public order has improved remarkably. Most areas in the province are stable in public order.

Tian Qiyu demanded that the province attain a new target next year in improving public order in a comprehensive way.

In his speech Zhao Fulin said that improving public order in a comprehensive way is an important component part of the building of spiritual civilization and it is necessary to mobilize the whole society to use ideological, political, economic, legal, and administrative means to strengthen people's sense of morality, law, and discipline, to prevent and reduce crimes, and to transform the vast majority of criminals into new persons.

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CSO: 4005/363

HUBEI: CIRCULAR CALLS FOR OBSERVING PARTY CONSTITUTION

HK230131 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Today, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on implementing the circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission that Communist Party members must strictly observe the party Constitution.

The circular of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission says: On 13 January, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued a circular that Communist Party members must strictly observe the party Constitution. The serious implementation of the circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission is of very important significance for safeguarding the party constitution and the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, and enforcing party political discipline. All places, departments, and units must seriously implement it.

1. It is necessary to organize party members to seriously study the circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and to enhance their ideology and understanding. At present, all places, departments, and units are organizing the study of the central relevant documents and the communique of the enlarged meeting of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee. We must link this study with the implementation of the circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, enhance our understanding of the harm of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, resolutely implement the central relevant directives, and include the work of opposing bourgeois liberalization on the important agenda of the party committees. We must grasp it as an important matter. Through the study of the central relevant documents, we must unify the ideology of party members, cadres, and the masses on the basis of the central documents and the communique of the enlarged meeting of the central Politburo. We must further develop the political situation of stability and unity, unite as one, struggle hard, and strive to realize the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

2. Communist Party members must conscientiously observe the party constitution and strictly enforce party discipline. Party organizations at all levels and Communist Party members must keep in line ideologically and politically with the central authorities, unswervingly implement the line, principles,

policies, and resolutions of the CPC Central Committee, resolutely resist and oppose the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, conscientiously safeguard the unity and unification of our party, treasure the political situation of stability and unity, and lead cadres to become models in strictly observing the party constitution and enforcing discipline. Our party does not allow the existence of special party members on whom the party constitution is not binding. However high their posts and however great their reputation, party members must standardize their words and deeds with the party constitution and conscientiously accept the organizations' and the masses' supervision. It is essential to conduct reeducation in the party constitution for party members so as to strengthen their party spirit and to enhance their conscientiousness for observing party discipline. Through meeting on regular activities of party organizations, it is necessary to use criticism and self-criticism to inspect the situation in observing political discipline. It is essential to promptly solve problems when they are discovered. We must not allow everyone to easily pass the test even if they cannot pass.

3. Party organizations at all levels, including discipline inspection departments at all levels, must justly and forcefully adhere to the four cardinal principles, take a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization, and shoulder the sacred duty of safeguarding the party constitution. We must overcome the situation in which some places and units have no resolute attitude, do not take a clear-cut stand, and are in a weak and slack state in the course of opposing bourgeois liberalization. We must seriously investigate and deal with the cases of violating political discipline. Whoever they may be, people who negate the four cardinal principles and pursue bourgeois liberalization must be resolutely investigated and dealt with. Those whose mistakes are serious and who resolutely refuse to correct them must be expelled from our party so as to maintain its purity.

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CSO: 4005/363

HUBEI: CPC COMMITTEE DEPUTY SECRETARY ATTENDS RECEPTION

HK260627 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Excerpts] This afternoon [23 January] the provincial veteran cadres center, located at (Fangyintai) by the east lake of Wuchang City, was filled with a festive atmosphere. The provincial party committee and government held a spring festival tea reception for veteran cadres here. More than 500 retired veteran cadres and Red Army soldiers happily gathered under the same roof. They spoke glowingly of the excellent situation in reforms, talked about the profound significance of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, and extended season's greetings to each other.

Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the reception and delivered a speech.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial discipline inspection, and the provincial military district, Guan Guangfu, Guo Zhenqian, Zhao Fulin, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, and Xu Daoqi attended the reception.

Vice Governor Duan Yongkang presided over the reception. On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Zhao Fulin extended season's greetings to the veteran comrades present and wished them a happy new year.

He said: You veteran comrades are the witnesses of our country's protracted revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. From your own personal experiences, you have realized deeply that only CPC leadership and socialism can save China. The four cardinal principles are the historical experiences gained by the Chinese people at a cost. You veteran cadres must take an active part in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, set an example in upholding the four cardinal principles, justly and forcefully propagate the four cardinal principles, and fight resolutely against the words and deeds running counter to party discipline.

Members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee, members of the Central Advisory Commission, and members of the NPC Standing Committee now in Wuhan, including Zhou Shizhong and Han Ningfu, also attended the reception.

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CSO: 4005/363

HUNAN PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

HK060211 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 6 Dec 87

[Excerpts] The second session of the fifth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee was held in Changsha yesterday. The session was attended by 40 members and 11 alternate members of the provincial party committee. Provincial Party Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong presided and made a speech. Deputy secretaries Xiong Qingquan and Liu Fusheng, and standing committee members Jiang Jinliu, Dong Zhiwen, Yang Zhengwu, (Xia Zanzhong), and Shen Ruiping were present.

The meeting discussed and approved a number of measures of the provincial party committee for stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and a resolution on convening a provincial conference of party delegates.

The measures for stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization during the Seventh 5-Year Plan include the following 10 points: Unify thinking and fully understand the important strategic position of building spiritual civilization; mobilize and organize the people of the province with a common ideal to work hard to invigorate Hunan; persevere in linking theory with reality and stimulate the updating of concepts, establish and carry forward socialist morals and ethics and develop new-style human relations; change habits and customs and promote a civilized, healthy, and scientific way of life; step up education, and strengthen people's concepts of democracy, legal system, and discipline; ensure the sustained development of education and science; speed up the development of culture, public health, and physical culture; beautify the environment, to improve the conditions for people's production and daily life; and strengthen leadership and give play to the exemplary role of party members in building spiritual civilization.

After discussion by the session, it was decided to convene a provincial conference of party delegates in Changsha in June 1987.

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CSO: 4005/363

HUNAN: CIRCULAR ON SAFEGUARDING POLITICAL DISCIPLINE

HK220115 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] On 18 January, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular, demanding that party organizations at all levels and Communist Party members throughout our province conscientiously observe and safeguard party's political discipline.

The circular says: The struggle of adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization has a bearing on the destiny of our party, the future of socialism, and the results of all-round reform and opening to the outside world. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels and Communist Party members must take a clear-cut and firm stand, stand in the vanguard of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, adhere to the four cardinal principles, and resolutely safeguard party's political discipline.

In the circular, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission put forward three demands on party organizations at all levels and Communist Party members:

1. It is necessary to study seriously the important documents of the Central Authorities and important speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and to unify our thinking and understanding. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches correctly analyze the political situation of our country, and clearly point out the extreme importance of adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization to safeguarding and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity, persisting in reform and opening to the outside world, and stepping up socialist modernization. Party organizations and discipline inspection organizations at all levels must organize party members and cadres to study them seriously. Leading cadres at all levels must especially study them seriously, enhance their understanding, unify their thinking, and resolutely implement them.

In the course of study and discussion, it is essential to link study closely with realities, to review and inspect the situation in observing and safeguarding party's political discipline, to sum up experiences and lessons, to promptly solve problems, to overcome the weak state, and to strengthen conscientiousness for keeping in the line ideologically and politically with

the CPC Central Committee. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels must regard safeguarding party's political discipline and conducting education in party spirit as a key point of their work for this year and really grasp it firmly and well.

2. It is imperative to penetratingly conduct education in party spirit, to enhance party members' conscientiousness for adhering to the four cardinal principles, and to strengthen the concept of discipline. It is necessary to rely on education in party spirit to safeguard party's political discipline. Education in party spirit is an effective measure for guaranteeing the ideological unification of our party. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must adopt an effective method to conduct education in the four cardinal principles for party members and to restudy and to conduct reeducation in the party Constitution. Party members must strengthen party spirit and the concept of party discipline, strictly enforce all provisions of the party Constitution, and regard the party Constitution as the criterion of their own words and deeds. It is essential to lay stress on conducting education for leading cadres at all levels so that they can give play to their exemplary role in safeguarding party's political discipline and take the lead in strictly observing the party Constitution and struggling against all words and deeds which run counter to the party Constitution.

3. It is essential to strengthen party discipline. Party organizations at all levels and all Communist Party members must conscientiously observe the four cardinal principles, safeguard the unity and unification of our party, treasure and develop the political situation of stability and unity, and unswervingly implement the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee. No one is allowed to go one's own way and to make one's statement publicly contrary to the line, principles, and policies of our party; still more, to take action which run counter to the decisions and resolutions of the central authorities. This is party's political discipline and the most important aspect of party discipline. Whoever opposes the four cardinal principles and pursues bourgeois liberalization, violates party's political discipline. It is necessary to resolutely investigate and deal with him. A small number of people who adhere to bourgeois liberalization, disregard the repeated warnings of party organizations, and seriously jeopardize our party, must be resolutely expelled from our party.

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CSO: 4005/363

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG TO INSPECT PARTY STYLE--The provincial party committee has set up a party style inspection group consisting of seven teams. The seven teams will be dispatched on 9 and 10 December to all localities and units directly under the provincial authorities to inspect party style there. The stress of the inspection will be laid on leading groups above the county level. The inspection will focus on how the whole party has improved party style, how leading groups and cadres have set an example, how the improvement of party style has promoted reforms, opening up, and economic construction. Through the inspection, the teams will correctly appraise the status of party style, sum up the experiences in carrying out party style work, find out the existing problems and weak points, and further adopt measures to solve problems seriously. The head of the inspection group is Wang Ning, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and the deputy heads of the inspection group are Wang Zongchun, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and Vice Governor Yang Li. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Dec 86 HK] /6662

GUANGZHOU CITY FIGHTS 'BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION'--The party committee of organizations under direct jurisdiction of the Guangzhou City Government put forth suggestions for party members in the organizations to implement a decision adopted at the First Session of the Fifth Guangzhou City Party Committee on strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The first of the suggestions is to steadfastly oppose bourgeois liberalization. The suggestions demand that party committees and party-member cadres at all levels deeply understand the nature and importance of the struggle, enhance their ability to resist the influence of bourgeois liberalization, raise their consciousness in fighting bourgeois liberalization, reach a high degree of political and ideological unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, steadfastly fight against all words and deeds running counter to the four cardinal principles, and be models in promoting the political situation of stability and unity and developing the excellent situation. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Jan 87 HK] /6662

GUANGDONG'S NON-PARTY GATHERING--The provincial party committee held a spring festival forum of well-known non-party figures in the Zhudao Hotel yesterday. Lin Ruo, Ye Xuanping, Wu Nansheng, Luo Tian, Xu Shijie, and other leading comrades listened to the views and suggestions of democratic party figures at the meeting. Wang Ning, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee,

presided. The participants aired their views on the excellent situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and pledged to uphold the four cardinal principles and resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization. They also offered suggestions on further expanding the patriotic united front and promoting propaganda and education on the ideological front. Provincial Party Committee Secretary Lin Ruo spoke at the meeting. He highly praised the spirit of the democratic party figures in being concerned for the country's future and destiny and for the great cause of reunifying the motherland and revitalizing China. Governor Ye Xuanping reported on the province's economic development last year. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Jan 87 HK] /6662

GUANGDONG DEPUTY ADDRESSES INTELLECTUALS--This morning, the provincial party committee and provincial government held a Spring Festival tea party in (Zhudao) Guesthouse for intellectuals of units at the provincial level. Some 100 intellectuals of units at the provincial level happily gathered under the same roof to celebrate the spring festival together. Leading comrades, including Wang Ning, provincial party committee deputy secretary; Wang Pingshan, vice governor; and Yang Yingbin, provincial CPPCC committee vice chairman, attended the tea party. Comrade Wang Ning spoke at the party. He first affirmed the contributions made by intellectuals of our province toward the four modernizations. He also reported the situation in implementing the policies toward intellectuals in Guangdong and talked about the future work of intellectuals. In the year ahead, we must seriously study the central documents. He demanded: In the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, we must not launch a political drive and the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals must not be affected. He encouraged the intellectuals to inherit and carry forward the working class' glorious traditions of being most selfless, working hard to pioneer a cause, uniting, and struggling hard; to act as models in carrying forward the glorious traditions and in uniting; and to work hard to speed the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for Guangdong. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jan 87 HK] /6662

HENAN LEADERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL--People of various sectors held a spring festival gathering in the Xiangjiang Hotel in Changsha on 24 January. Present were responsible persons of the party, government, and army in the province Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, Chen Xinliang, Li Jianguo, Shi Xinshan, Zhao Chuqi, Luo Qiyue, Qi Shouliang, Chen Yuntain, Yin Changmin, Zhou Zheng, Peng Mingding, and others. [Excerpt] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 87 HK] /6662

HUNAN DEALS WITH OVERMANNING PROBLEMS--Since the beginning of this year, the provincial party committee and provincial government have grasped solving the problem of organs with personnel in excess of establishment as an important job in overcoming bureaucratism and enhancing work efficiency. They have strictly controlled increases in numbers of organs personnel. The party, government, and mass organs at the prefectural and county levels have achieved relatively good results in their streamlining work. The prefectural, city, and county organs throughout the province have made arrangements for some

7,300 workers in excess of establishment. After offsetting the number of appointments by the number of removals, they have reduced the number of personnel by 3,400. Of the 138 prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, counties, and subordinate districts of cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government, 43 have ensured that their personnel do not exceed establishment and 77 have reduced personnel in excess of establishment. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 9 Dec 86 HK] /6662

COMMENTARY PROMOTES RULE BY LAW--It has been reported that 1.7 million people in Guangdong last year participated in legal awareness classes. More than 500 enterprises throughout the province set up legal advisor's offices and more than 2,100 enterprises offer legal services. Several hundred thousand economic contracts were processed via notarization or legal authentication. More than 15,400 criminals and fugitives voluntarily reported to law enforcement authorities, and more than 25,000 individuals confessed to the authorities of their wrong deeds. The implementation of China's reconstruction programs, particularly the four modernizations, must be protected by law. Therefore, to promote education in legal awareness and the learning and practice of law by our cadres is an important task. Regrettably, some local leading cadres complain that they are too busy with their regular duties to be able to spare a time for learning law. In other words, they do not regard awareness of the law as part of their regular duties, and this is wrong. Facts have already shown that without the widespread awareness of rule by law, law and order in our society cannot be improved and there can be no swift realization of the four modernizations. Indeed, the intensification of legal education in China is instrumental to bringing about a more durable legal order and greater prosperity, so it must be treated seriously. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 87 p 1]

CSO: 4005/442

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA EXPERTS URGE STUDY OF SUN WU'S ART OF WAR

HK131027 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 2 Mar 87 p 1

[Report by Jian Ni (4675 1200): "PLA Experts Call for Strengthening the Study of Sun Wu's Art of War"]

[Text] The most popular Chinese classical military book must be Sun Wu's 5,000-character "Art of War," which has been widely read in China and abroad at different times and whose brilliant strategic aphorisms and military philosophy have exerted a great influence on mankind.

In recent years, the scope of the study of "Sunzi's Art of War" has expanded and more people have become interested in studying the book. It seems that a "wave of studying Sunzi's Art of War" will soon emerge. Those interested in reading the book include many Chinese and foreign military strategists, statesmen, diplomats, entrepreneurs, and business people, who consider it a magic weapon for them to win victories. Some countries, including Great Britain, the United States, Federal Germany, and so on, have also established special institutions for the study of the book. American military academies have also listed "Sunzi's Art of War" among their textbooks. At present, there are over 1,000 people doing research on the book in Japan, where its study has resulted in the publication of some 100 books.

The study of Sunzi in our country has had a long history. Ever since the book "Sunzi's Art of War" was published, the people of our country have regarded it as a classical military book, and the well-known generals of many dynasties of our country all absorbed inexhaustible wisdom from the book. The old generation of proletarian revolutionaries of our party and country have always paid great attention to studying the book and using it, as well as some other military theories, for reference. Even during the years of the revolutionary wars, our country's veteran revolutionaries still continued absorbing the essence of the book to enrich their own military ideology and knowledge. In recent years, our armed forces have paid more and more attention to the study of "Sunzi's Art of War," and the headquarters of the PLA General Staff has listed the book as required reading for senior military officers. Last year, the "Symposium on the Development Strategy and Modernization of National Defense" was held. One of the contents of the symposium concerned China's ancient military strategy and national defense policy, which was mainly composed of "Sunzi's Art of War." The academy of military command of our Army

has now opened a course on "Sunzi's Art of War." There are also some officers and soldiers in the grassroots units who are very fond of "Sunzi's Art of War." "New Views on Sunzi's Art of War," compiled by the Military Science Academy and published by the Zhonghua Publishing House, has been published six times and the supply of the book still falls short of demand.

However, there are also some areas in which we should make more efforts. According to our reporters, at present, our country's study of "Sunzi's Art of War" is still centered on the translation, collation, and textual criticism of the book, and more efforts should be made in carrying out a systematic study of the military ideology and basic principles advocated in "Sunzi's Art of War." In particular, we should make more efforts to study "Sunzi's Art of War" with specific goals, in a planned way, and in the light of modern wars so as to grasp the essential points of "Sunzi's Art of War" and make them serve our nation defense. This is a question we should pay attention to. An expert who has been carrying out research on "Sunzi's Art of War" for a long time has called for efforts to be made to raise the study of Sun Wu and his classical work to a higher level.

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CSO: 4005/484

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEW POLITICAL WORK CONCEPT IN AIR FORCE

OW130121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Article by reporters Sun Maoqing and Liu Yong]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--Over 50 ranking Air Force cadres at the Army level or higher, engaged in political work for a long time, have conducted in-depth and practical investigation and study into ways to do effective political work in the military in the new period. Their reports have served as a good guide in intensifying and improving political work in the military.

The reports of these ranking political cadres cover such subjects as new features of ideological and political work in the new period; how to improve work methods and provide scientific guidance after the reduction-in-strength reorganization of the military; how education and training can keep pace with the strategic change in concepts guiding the building of the armed forces; and how to use the power of political work to arouse the initiative of officers and men. Because of its unique ideas on reforming political work and military training, the report "Issues of Intensifying Military Training in Peacetime" written by Song Chaoshi, deputy political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region Air Force, has been distributed throughout the armed forces by the General Political Headquarters. The investigative report "Arousing the Enthusiasm of Cadres at All Levels by Instituting the Assessment System" written by Yang Hanwen, director of the Political Department of the Chengdu Military Region Air Force, based on a summary of experiences gained by cadres in the armed forces in recent years, is a valuable guide for improving cadre proficiency.

In order to provide guidance for dealing with problems arising from doing political and ideological work in the military, these high-ranking political cadres have paid attention to integrating investigation and study with properly doing actual work. On intensifying grassroots construction, several leading political cadres in an Air Force corps have respectively written reports after investigating and studying this special subject. According to their reports and suggestions, the Army party committee earnestly solved some practical problems for grassroots units and won very favorable comments in the military.

It is reported that, guided by the Central Military Commission's "Decision Concerning Political Work in the Armed Forces in the New Period" and in light of situation in the Air Force, the Air Force Political Department is again planning to organize even more Army-level or higher political cadres to conduct thorough investigation and study of many other subjects in an effort to further intensify Air Force ideological and political work.

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CSO: 4005/484

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA ORGANIZATIONS STRESS LEARNING FROM LEI FENG

Shenyang MR Holds Meeting

OW020447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1151 GMT 28 Feb 87

[By reporter Huang Mingsong and correspondent Zhang Lieying]

[Text] Shenyang, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--Commander of the Shenyang Military Region Liu Jingsong has appealed to all commanders and fighters of the military region to further develop the Lei Feng spirit under the new situation and make it more radiant in the 1980's era of reform and opening.

Liu Jingsong made this appeal in an address delivered to a learn-from-Lei Feng speech contest sponsored by the military region. During the contest, which concluded on 27 February, over 20 cadres and soldiers from all PLA units under the military region gave a vivid and realistic account of Lei Feng's deeds, answered questions about the ongoing learn-from-Lei Feng activity among the youths, rebuked the bourgeois liberal view that negates Lei Feng's spirit, and pledged to deepen the learn-from-Lei Feng activity in the PLA units.

In his address, Liu Jing song stressed the importance of carrying forward Lei Feng's spirit in the following five aspects:

First, it is necessary to emulate Lei Feng in firmly trusting the party's leadership and socialism and perserving in a correct political direction. Comparing the party to his mother, Lei Feng faithfully safeguarded the party's interests. It is precisely such strong political conviction as Lei Feng's, that we must energetically advocate and develop in the current struggle to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. We must learn from Lei Feng in "dedicating ourselves wholeheartedly to the party, socialism, and communism," actively safeguarding the party's leadership, and maintaining political and ideological unity with the party Central Committee.

Second, it is necessary to emulate Lei Feng in fostering a selfless spirit and correct outlook on the world. Lei Feng asked himself to "get rid of selfishness as quickly as the autumn wind sweeping fallen leaves" and to "devote

his limited life to unlimited service for the people." In encouraging utmost devotion to the public and selfless spirit in the learn-from-Lei Feng activity, it is necessary to conscientiously resist and criticize the erroneous views of so-called "justified individualism" and "personal considerations in public service." Selfless dedication to the motherland in defiance of hardships and personal gains or losses is very essential to our socialist modernization drive.

Third, we should learn from Lei Feng's spirit of working hard and practicing economy in sharing the burdens of the country. We should be clearly aware that our economic foundations are weak and education, science, and technology backward for the modernization drive, which requires the solid and strenuous efforts by the people of several generations. In view of this, it is imperative to emulate Lei Feng's hardworking spirit in building up the country and the army, in managing a household thriftily, and in opposing waste and extravagance. In encouraging this hardworking spirit, we must ensure that financial resources are used sparingly and sensibly and concentrated, as much as possible, on various constructive undertakings.

Forth, we should learn from Lei Feng's willingness to be a "screw" of the revolution by striving to do our own job well. It is necessary to advocate and develop at all times Lei Feng's spirit of integrating himself into the cause of the people, subordinating himself to the nation and the organization, loyally and enthusiastically performing his job, and serving the people wholeheartedly. It is fine that the present generation of youth has a strong self-consciousness and pursues an active exploration of life. However, they should by no means lopsidedly emphasize so-called "individual consciousness" or "individual values," deviating from the motherland's needs and violating objective reality. It is necessary to build individual values on the basis of contributions to society, the motherland, and the people, and to perform whatever the party asks one to do by making full use of an individual's talents and rendering meritorious service at an individual's own post.

Fifth, it is necessary to emulate Lei Feng's spirit of happily assisting other people and cultivating a communist moral standard. We should enthusiastically help other people, vigorously build socialist spiritual civilization, and strive to create a healthy social milieu for ensuring the smooth progress of the modernization drive.

Henan MD Issues Circular

HK021308 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Report by station correspondents (Zhou Guiziang) and (Ni Yongxin)]

[Text] On 27 February, the political department of the provincial military district issued a circular stressing tradition and calling on the vast numbers of CYL members and youths in the armed forces throughout the district to carry out extensively and deeply activities of learning from Lei Feng.

The circular noted: The 24th anniversary of the call issued by Mao Zedong and a number of other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation on learning from Comrade Lei Feng falls on 5 March this year. Under the current excellent situation, extensively carrying out activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng and carrying forward the glorious traditions of our party and army is of great importance to upholding the four cardinal principles, to opposing bourgeois liberalization, to developing the revolutionary spirit of Lei Feng, and to providing new people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, a good educational background, and a high sense of discipline.

The circular demanded: In carrying out activities of learning from Lei Feng and stressing traditions, we must give prominence to education in revolutionary traditions, combine learning from Lei Feng with the study of revolutionary traditions, and with the activities of treasuring the excellent situation and lighting the torch of faith, act in close connection with reality, strengthen the remolding of our ideology, and be educated in this regard. We must energetically publicize and study our own units' advanced models in carrying forward the spirit of Lei Feng, organize CYL members and youths to carry out actively learning activities from Lei Feng, foster new styles, and do voluntary service, and make valuable contributions to places where our troops are stationed.

Changsha MSD Launches Activities

HK220325 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Excerpt] The Changsha Military Subdistrict has continuously launched activities to learn from Lei Feng and inherit and carry forward the Lei Feng spirit while making a thorough success of its various tasks. On 14 February, the subdistrict organized organ cadres and fighters to visit the Lei Feng Memorial Hall. As a result they deepened their understanding to the significance of learning from Lei Feng.

In view of a few people in society belittling the Lei Feng spirit in recent years, the Changsha Military Subdistrict has consistently regarded this spirit as a major content of education for improving the units' political qualities and has continuously launched activities to learn from Lei Feng. In conjunction with the reality of the subdistrict's work, they have adopted various forms to link this drive with doing a good job in their own tasks. The cadres and fighters have been taught to take Lei Feng as their example, keep the whole situation in mind, do everything in a selfless spirit, do their work in a thorough and careful way, and spontaneously link their individual fate to the future of the motherland and the people's cause. A number of advanced Lei Feng-style figures have emerged.

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CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XINHUA CLARIFIES PLA CIRCULAR OPPOSING LIBERALIZATION

HK230648 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 23 Feb 87 p 2

["Special Dispatch": "Xu Jiatun Says Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization in the Army Does Not Mean Extending the Struggle Outside the Party"]

[Text] A few days ago, the PLA General Political Department issued a circular calling on all officers and men to take part in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. Some foreign news agencies maintain that this means that the CPC plans to extend the struggle outside the party. However, Xu Jiatun, head of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong Branch, said last night that this is a misunderstanding.

After attending a Spring Festival banquet given by the Cultural and Educational Department of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong Branch at the banquet hall of the China Resource Building last night, Xu Jiatun was asked by newsmen about the circular issued by the PLA General Political Department. He said: Participation of all PLA officers and men in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization only means that they are needed to take part in political study for solving ideological problems. If issuance of the relevant circular is regarded as an extension of the struggle, this is a misunderstanding.

Referring to the suspension from duty of the chief editor of RENMIN WENXUE, Liu Xinwu, Xu Jiatun said: That is another thing, which has nothing to do with extension of the struggle.

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CSO: 4005/484

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FUJIAN COASTAL DEFENSE POLITICAL WORK MEETING ENDS

OW162028 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] A 6-day provincial meeting on political work of Fujian coastal defense militiamen ended today in Zhangzhou City. Focusing on the reality of building coastal defense militia, the meeting seriously reviewed and probed deeply into such questions as how to further enhance political work of coastal defense militiamen, thus bringing into full play their role in building two civilizations in a new era.

Addressing the meeting, Vice Governor You Dexing pointed out: Militiamen in Fujian's coastal areas share a glorious tradition of and have good experience in defending the coastal areas. Militia work should then carry forward the fine traditions of our Army, persisting in the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, upholding the four cardinal principles, and adhering to the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the economy. It is important to enhance militia political work, so that it can better serve China's socialist economic development. It is imperative to secure absolute party leadership over militia work in organizational, political, and ideological aspects; therefore, new headway can be made to invigorate Fujian's economy, to make fundamental turn in social conduct, and to promote a stable and unified political situation.

Political commissar of the Fujian Military District Cong Lizhi delivered a report at the meeting entitled "Simultaneously Take Up the Building of the Two Civilizations and Shoulder the Two Burdens at the Same Time in Order to Make the Coastal Areas More Civilized, Prosperous, and Fortified."

Also speaking at the meeting were Wang Keqing, deputy director of the Mass Work Department of the PLA General Political Department; Yu Jiade, deputy director of the Political Department of the Nanjing Military Region; and Zhang Zongde, member of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and commander of the Fujian Military District.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HENAN LEADER CALLS FOR LEARNING FROM RED ARMY SPIRIT

HK260643 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Excerpts] According to NONGMIN RIBAO reporter (Lu Xinyun) and HENAN RIBAO reporter (Sun Yaoyu), provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Liu Zhengwei repeatedly stressed while inspecting the Dabie mountain area in Xinyang: The cadres at all levels must continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of the old Red Army in building up the revolutionary base in the Dabie mountains. They must work with a will to make the country strong, be self-reliant, wage arduous struggle, and lead the masses to eliminate poverty and get rich and build new socialist rural areas.

From 17 to 22 February, Comrade Liu Zhengwei, braving snow and bitter cold, conducted investigation and study in Guangshan, Xinxian, Shangcheng, Huangchuan, and Luoshan counties in the Dabie mountain area.

Liu Zhengwei said: There are now many favorable conditions for economic development in the Dabie mountains in Xinyang Prefecture. First, the central policies and principles have pointed out the orientation for developing commodity production in the mountains. Second, the central authorities and the provincial party committee and government are very concerned over construction in the old Soviet area and the poor areas, and have formulated many special policies. All sectors, trades, and departments, and the people of the whole country are very concerned for the efforts of the old Soviet area to extricate itself from poverty and get rich, and have provided great support. Third, we have gained some experience in work here and identified the ways for developing the mountain area.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LANZHOU MILITARY REGION HIRES EXPERTS AS ADVISERS

HK230416 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] On 16 February, Professor Wang Daheng, vice chairman of the Chinese Science and Technology Association and chairman of the Chinese Optics Association, happily accepted a letter from the Lanzhou Military Region hiring him as a science and technology adviser. The letter was personally signed by Commander Zhao Xianshun.

Up to now, Lanzhou Military Region has hired 50 experts and specialized technicians inside and outside the Army as science and technology advisers. In the past, due to lack of close scientific scrutiny, many of the military region's science and technology projects were launched in a blind fashion and proved abortive, causing very great waste.

Since last year, in view of the actual situation in science and technology work, the Lanzhou Military Region has hired a number of experts and specialized technicians inside and outside the Army, whose specialities include computers, telecommunications, chemistry, optics, and cartography, to provide consultative services for the military region's science and technology. In the past year the experts have scrutinized nearly 100 projects, resulting in the saving of 800,000 yuan in science and technology expenditure. Six of these projects have reached advanced standards in the whole country and the whole Army.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGSU LEADERS ATTEND COASTAL DEFENSE WORK MEETING

OW160120 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] In light of the actual situation in coastal areas, our province has developed a comprehensive defense system which will have fundamental importance and will remain effective for a long time to come. This has promoted coordinated development of coastal defense and the economy.

In recent years, under the unified leadership of local party committees and governments, a defense organization has taken shape. With the Army and armed police as the backbone, and the militia as the mainstay, it comprises public security, people's armed forces, communications, people's defense, posts and telecommunications, and water conservancy departments.

From 11 to 14 March, the provincial government and the provincial military district held an on-the-spot meeting in Nanjing to study coastal defense work. Gu Xiulian, governor; Zhen Shen and Yue Dewang, respectively commander and political commissar of the provincial military district; and other leading comrades attended and addressed the meeting.

Academic exchanges were also made at the meeting. Participants also visited [words indistinct].

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PLA CIRCULAR COMMENDS ADVANCED FINANCIAL WORKERS

OW140524 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1423 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--The three General Departments of the PLA and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission recently issued a circular to commend advanced units and individuals of the whole Army who have set good examples in observing financial discipline.

The circular issued by the General Staff Departments, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission points out that these advanced units and individuals that have emerged during implementation of state and party principles and policies, and the Army's unified financial system have persistently served the Army, executed their duties strictly according to the financial system, been determined in carrying out reform, increased income and decreased expenses, worked hard, performed their official duties honestly, and dared to correct all kinds of unhealthy practices, thus setting good examples for the whole Army.

The circular called on advanced units and individuals to continue efforts to add to their achievements and make new contributions in implementing and upholding the financial discipline of the Army. It appealed to various units and broad masses of financial workers to strictly implement the financial rules, regulations, and discipline by learning from advanced examples, fully develop the usefulness of funds and materials and promote the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of our Army in a better way.

The 50 advanced units and 35 advanced individuals receiving commendations include a detachment under the Guangzhou Military Region in the special economic zone, the party committee of a group army under the Beijing Military Region which has set a good example in observing financial discipline and complied with financial system, and Political Commissar Li Shilin of the Kaiyuan Military Supply Depot of the Chengdu Military Region who has performed his official duty honestly and refrained from taking ill-gotten gains.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE HOLD ENLARGED MEETINGS

Zhejiang Meeting on Political Work

OW121253 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The enlarged meeting of party committee of the provincial People's Armed Police Zongdui ended yesterday. It called on party committees at various levels to seriously implement the decisions of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, firmly adhere to the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, strengthen the building of spiritual civilization and political work while focusing their attention on police work, grasp work at the grassroots level, consolidate the achievements of party rectification and results in correcting party conduct, strive to raise military and political quality and professional capability, ensure the successful accomplishment of various tasks while laying stress on police work, and make new contributions to maintaining public security, consolidating the political situation of stability and unity, and defending the building of socialist modernization.

(Chen Zhaogu), deputy secretary of the party committee of the provincial People's Armed Police Zongdui and acting Zongdui commander, made a work report at the meeting.

Cadres at and above regimental level attending the meeting studied the guidelines of the enlarged meetings of the Central Military Commission and the party committee of the Armed Police General Command and related documents of the party Central Committee, discussed and adopted a decision on strengthening the building of spiritual civilization and political work and a 3-year plan for the building of units at the grassroots level, and made arrangements for this year's tasks.

Shandong Opposes Bourgeois Liberalization

SK111224 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] At an enlarged party committee meeting of the Shandong Provincial Armed Police Forces, which ended on 10 February, Ma Lianli, vice governor and secretary of the Political and Legal Commission of the provincial party

committee, stressed: The armed police forces should serve as the persons who study, understand, observe, and enforce the law and should implement the policy of managing the police strictly so as to build the armed police forces into an iron contingent that is firm in politics, rigid in workstyle, and meticulous in work and to make new contributions to ensuring a good social environment and a stable and united social order.

After affirming the achievements of the armed police forces over the past few years, Comrade Ma Lianli said: The two major matters of deepening reform and conducting a campaign to increase production and revenues and economize on expenditures in the economic field, and to resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalism in the political and ideological fields should be grasped by the entire party, all the people, and the armed police forces. We should conscientiously study the principles and policies of the central authorities on opposing bourgeois liberalism, and stand at the forefront of the struggle with a clearcut stand.

Among the armed forces, we should always persist in educating them by positive measures and by example, enhancing the political and ideological awareness of the broad masses of cadres and fighters, and intensifying their sense of organizational discipline so that the armed police forces will become one of the units that are composed of persons who have ideals, morality, education, and a sense of discipline.

Qinghai Formulates 3-Year Plan

HK231039 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] The 4th enlarged plenary session of the provincial People's Armed Police Party Committee, which concluded on 21 February, pointed out that the tasks for the armed police this year are to uphold the four cardinal principles, to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization and the building of grassroots armed police units, and to continuously promote the drive to build the armed police into a revolutionary, modernized, and regular force.

The plenary session was held on 16 February, at which the participants relayed the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the party committee of the headquarters of the Chinese people's armed police force, studied the speeches of central leading comrades, and arranged this year's tasks.

The session demanded that party committees of all armed police detachments closely link the struggle against bourgeois liberalization with the actual ideological situation in their own units; adhere to positive education; have a good grasp of political orientation; conduct in-depth education on ideals and business ethics, and continuously conduct education on legality and discipline. While doing a good job in self-building, the armed police detachments must take an active part in comprehensive improvement of public order and do more good things for the masses. They must further maintain close ties between the police force and the government, and between the police

force and the people. They must take advantage of the favorable conditions in the armed police force to train a number of talented people who are useful to both the armed police force and to the localities.

In accordance with the arrangements of the headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, the session formulated a 3-year plan for grassroots building in the Qinghai Provincial People's Armed Police force.

The plan proposed that in the next 3 years, all armed police detachments must improve their leadership style; seriously strengthen the building of party branches in the armed police force and the building of the ranks of key elements in grassroots units; improve material and cultural conditions in grassroots units; and upgrade the ideological, organizational, and military work of the named police force to a new level.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BEIJING MR IMPROVES CIVILIAN TECHNICAL TRAINING

OW150945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0722 GMT 13 Mar 87

[By reporter Yue Su]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)--The Beijing Military Region has readjusted and improved its education and training system and programs in an effort to institutionalize and regularize its civilian technical training. The General Staff, Policial, and Logistics Departments recently disseminated their experience throughout the army.

The information provided by the relevant department of the Beijing Military Region shows that a civilian technical training system has basically been established which meets the troops' need in training dual-purpose personnel. To date the military region has set up 699 civilian technical training centers, built 617 workshops in cooperation with local government, and opened 1,544 courses on various specialized subjects. Various units have established offices in charge of civilian technical training, composed of responsible comrades of military welfare, political, logistics, and technical departments. All specialized courses have regular teachers, teaching plans, and management systems. The units' training capacities basically meet the soldiers' civilian technical training needs.

The Beijing Military Region's training project continues to be developed. Training quality continues to be raised. More and more trained individuals are employed in their hometowns after discharge. According to incomplete statistics of the relevant department of the military region, some 67,000 dual-purpose personnel from the military region have been hired by the civilian sector in the past 2 years. Many of them are plant directors and managers of rural enterprises.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHAANXI MEETING DISCUSSES USE OF CIVIL DEFENSE PROJECTS

HK030317 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] A provincial forum on integrating civil defense construction with urban construction, convened by the provincial government, concluded yesterday. The meeting proposed that urban construction should match the demands of civil defense and preparedness against war, and civil defense construction should be included in the urban construction plans. The coordinated development of the urban areas should thus be promoted.

The participants concentrated on studying the important speeches of leading comrades concerned of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on civil defense construction, and studied and discussed the work of construction for civil purposes and the building of underground cities as a precaution against air attack.

The participants held: the urban areas are developing rapidly now, and the population there is highly concentrated. Traffic is becoming more and more congested and the land shortage is becoming more and more acute. We must use space underground as well as on the surface. In this way, the integration of civil defense construction with urban construction will become an inevitable trend for developing underground space, economizing in land, and increasing the defensive capability of the urban areas as entities.

In recent years civil defense projects in Shaanxi have developed quite rapidly in integrating peacetime and wartime uses. The rate of use of the province's civil defense projects has increased from 13 percent to 26 percent, thereby exceeding the national average. Marked economic results have been achieved from using civil defense projects to set up tertiary industry. In 1986, the province used a total area of 328,000 square meters of civil defense project space, representing one-fourth of the total space in such projects. Total output value was 14 million yuan. There was a net profit of 2 million yuan. Over 2,400 work personnel were involved in such work.

Since going into business in 1982, the underground palace at the Dayan Pagoda has provided work for 50 people awaiting employment and has been visited by 2.7 million Chinese and foreign tourists. The annual profit is nearly 500,000 yuan. This is a nationally commended civil defense project.

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ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR ADDRESSES MILITIA WORK MEETING

OW121231 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The people's armed force commission of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on 11 February. Xue Ju, governor of Zhejiang Province and chairman of the commission, presided over and addressed the meeting. Li Qing, commander of the Zhejiang Military District and vice chairman of the commission, conveyed to the meeting the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission.

Liu Xinzeng, political commissar of the Zhejiang Military District and vice chairman of the provincial people's armed force commission, spoke on how to organize and mobilize the militia to participate in building the two civilizations. Wang Wenhui, deputy commander and chief of staff of the provincial military district and member of the provincial people's armed force commission, made a report on the situation in Zhejiang's militia reserve in 1986.

Governor Xue Ju set clear and definite demands for the province's militia reserve work in 1987. He said: In order to guarantee the implementation in our province of the instructions issued by the Central Military Commission on building up the reserve force, we must do our work well in three areas. First, we must correctly understand the strategic changes in the guiding principles for national defense building and fully realize the importance of improving the people's armed force work in the new period. While giving priority to economic construction, which concerns our overall interest, we must make comprehensive plans to ensure that the peacetime build up of our national defense reserve force is truly on course. Second, we must actively organize and mobilize the militia to participate in building the two civilizations. In urban areas, we must encourage the militia to improve their job skills and strive to become experts and advanced workers. In rural areas, the militia must take the lead in developing the commodity economy. In poor and difficult countries and townships in particular, the militia must take the lead in eliminating poverty and strive to become models in helping the poor or in becoming well-off themselves. Third, we must carry out in-depth reform in militia work, and overall build our reserve force.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NANJING MR LOGISTICS MEETING ENDS--At the Nanjing Military Region Logistics Work meeting which closed yesterday, Xiang Shouzhi and Fu Kuiqing, commander and political commissar respectively of the Nanjing Military Region, called on the whole military region to carry on the good traditions of working hard and practicing economy and austerity, to serve the cause of the nation's economic development, and to enhance the troops' self-development and self-reliance. The meeting, which opened in Nanjing on 9 February, was a great event for the logistics department of the military region following the merger of the Nanjing and Fuzhou military regions. Commander Xiang Shouzhi and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing stressed at the meeting that working hard and practicing economy and austerity are fine traditions of the party and the army and outstanding moral character traits of logistics workers, and that we should vigorously publicize this spirit throughout the military region. Guo Tao, Chen Hui, and Wei Yu, Nanjing Military Region deputy commander and logistics department director and political commissar respectively, also attended and spoke at the meeting. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 87 p 1 OW] /6662

NANJING MR VIDEO SPEECHES--Beginning today, over 1,000 video tapes containing the warm greetings and best wishes of the Standing Committee of the Nanjing Military Region Party Committee will be shipped to various coastal defense units, detachments, and companies from the Nanjing MR Political Department. This is the first time the Nanjing MR Party Committee has used television to wish the affiliated units happy Spring Festival. Presently the various coastal defense units and detachments under the Nanjing MR are equipped with more than 1,000 video cassette recorders. In their heart-warming televised speeches of 24 January, Xiang Zhouzhi, Nanjing MR Party Committee secretary and military region commander; and Fu Kuiqing, Nanjing MR Party Committee deputy secretary and military region political commissar, urged all officers and men earnestly to study and implement the guidelines set forth in the communique of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and other documents issued by the Central Committee, uphold the four cardinal principles, firmly combat bourgeois liberalization, safeguard stability and unity, [words indistinct] implement the guidelines set forth by the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, intensify ideological and political work and spiritual construction under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought strengthen the building of grass-roots units, and accomplish all modernization-oriented missions.[Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1015 GMT 27 Jan 87 OW] /6662

YANG SHANGKUN ATTENDS SPORTS RECEPTION--[By reporter Gu Juan] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA)--The State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the All-China Sports Federation, and the China Table Tennis Association jointly gave a reception at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to warmly congratulate Chinese table tennis players on the honors they had won again for the motherland at the 39th World Table Tennis Championships. Party and state leaders Yang Shangkun, Wu Xiuquan, Huang Zhen, and Rong Gaotang, as well as Vice Minister He Zhenliang of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, attended the reception. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 10 Mar 87 OW] /6662

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