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1 March 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

SUPERPOWERS STEP UP ARMS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OWO41413 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Nairobi, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has become the largest single weapon supplier to Sub-Sahara Africa but its market position is under great threat from the United States, the London-based monthly AFRICAN BUSINESS said February [as received] in its latest issue.

The magazine said the Soviet Union military supplies occupies half the Sub-Saharan African market with a virtual monopoly in Ethiopia and Angola while the United States corners only 4.5 percent of the market. Sub-Saharan Africa's arms bill between 1980 and 1983 was 7.5 billion U.S. dollars although the rate of growth has recently declined slightly.

It said in recent years, the Soviet Union has dominated the supply of tanks, artillery, supersonic combat aircraft and missiles, while West European countries have led in deliveries of ships, armored cars and subsonic aircraft.

In the long term, it said, the Soviet market position is under greater threat from the Reagan administration's more aggressive policy towards Africa and from the entry into the market of new suppliers like Israel.

It said, "The U.S. Government, which has set a high political value on African arms sales, faces difficulties in entering an already saturated market. They have concentrated, therefore, on the growing demand for military training and ancillary services, covering internal security forces as well as the orthodox military."

In 1982, the Reagan administration created the special defence acquisition fund, which stockpiles arms and equipment to allow quicker transfers abroad, the magazine said, adding that during 1985, 18 African countries will get direct U.S. funding, which includes five "major country programs" in Botswana, Cameroon, Liberia, Senegal and Zaire.

For the first time, the magazine said, the recipients of U.S. aid will not be obliged to make its military purchases from the United States--a condition normally attached to military aid. Under the 1981 strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel, U.S. military aid can be used to purchase Israeli-made weapons.

The magazine said after the Soviet Union comes France, which holds a 10-percent share overall of the Sub-Sahara African weapon market.

UNITED STATES

SHIJIE ZHISHI CRITICIZES U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO

HK310705 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 24, 16 Dec 84 p 14

[Article by Li Jianguo: "The Date 31 December Is Drawing Nearer and Nearer"]

[Text] Time flies. The year will soon be over. The date for U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO, that is, 31 December, which the United States announced in late 1983, is now drawing nearer and nearer. Although the disturbances caused by the announcement have now subsided, in the United States people are still arguing about the appropriations and the advantages and disadvantages of the move taken by the United States.

It is reported that U.S. experts hold two different views on the U.S. pullout from UNESCO. First, some think that the Reagan administration is overly sensitive to the organization's "anti-Western views." The so-called "anti-Western views" mainly refer to the developing countries' call and demand for the establishment of a new world news order. At present, in world news reporting a few transnational news agencies of the West have almost monopolized the reporting and relaying of the world's international news. According to statistics, of the international news that is relayed throughout the world each day, more than 80 percent is reported and transmitted by the four major Western news agencies, and only 10 to 30 percent of the news is about the developing countries. Even this insignificant portion of world news is mainly exaggerations about natural calamities, crises, conflicts, and crime in the Third World.

The large number of developing countries call for an end to this unfairness in the relaying of international news and protest the distortions by the Western mass media of the image of the developing countries. The developing countries should not be blamed for that. However, their just demand was resolutely resisted by the developed countries headed by the United States. The United States is of the opinion that UNESCO "handles almost all problems with some political flavor" and that its policies "over the years have always been devoted to serving anti-U.S. political ends."

Hughes, spokesman for the U.S. Department of State, criticized the Third World's just call for the establishment of a new world news order as being an attempt to "restrict freedom of the press" and to "counter the power of freedom." The U.S. representative even stated that all of UNESCO's motions and proposals fundamentally run counter to the principle of freedom of the press contained in the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Let us, for the time being, set aside the issue of the ridiculous practice of imposing one's country's laws on international affairs or the internal affairs of other countries and focus our attention on how the United States interprets the First Amendment to its Constitution. For many years the question of how to interpret the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution has remained a controversial issue. Let us take a look at the theory of "social responsibility," which is advocated by many scholars in the field of journalism. It is supposed to be the most perfect theory of journalism as well as the revision and development of the "theory of liberalism."

The actual picture is that nowadays, in the United States, the number of people favoring the absolute freedom of the press is steadily decreasing. The prevailing trend is that the press is required to be responsible to society and the public and to serve the political system. The U.S. Government also tries to control the press by various means. This is a commonly acknowledged fact. "Do not do to others that which you do not wish to be done to yourself." If the United States stresses the "responsibilities" of the press in the United States, why does it not stress "responsibilities" in the domain of international news reporting? Why should the suggestion by some developing countries that the governments of various countries should be responsible for their mass media's international activities be regarded as an outrageous "anti-U.S." and "anti-Western" views? How can one do that?

The other view held by U.S. experts is that if the United States pulls out from UNESCO, the United States will lose its political and cultural influence on the organization. In addition, it will also suffer a financial loss. According to one U.S. document, for each \$1 the United States contributes to UNESCO, the United States will somehow receive \$0.4 back. Of even greater importance is the fact that the United States can greatly profit from its participation in the international scientific research projects sponsored by UNESCO. Some far-sighted people in the United States have pointed out that scientific research has its international character and that without international cooperation, a country cannot effectively conduct certain kinds of research. For example, scientific research in the fields of earth science, oceanography, and meteorology must be sponsored by UNESCO.

The U.S. representative to UNESCO suggested that the United States is sustaining some losses because, by providing UNESCO with one-quarter of its funds each year, it receives "anti-U.S." and "anti-Western" slogans in return. Some U.S. experts are afraid that by taking such a move, the United States "would be ousted from global oceanographic and environmental research" and that the United States "will become isolated on the world's scientific and cultural stages." They are of the opinion that it is really unwise for the Reagan administration to take such a move simply due to its political bias.

Now the time for U.S. pullout from UNESCO is drawing nearer and nearer. The U.S. Department of State is asking for people's opinions so that it can make its final decision before the yearend. Not long ago the U.S. representative spoke at a regular meeting of the organization, admitting that it had made tremendous efforts to improve its work. However, he also stated that it should "do more" and "not overlook the possibility that this could be the last time the United States attends its meetings." It seems that the United States has no intention to choose a wiser course of action or to change its mind. Of course, the United States will act according to its interests. However, the question is what is in the U.S. interests. Some U.S. experts do hold some wise views on this question.

UNITED STATES

REPORT ON THREATS TO U.S. LAWYER SUPPORTING PALESTINIANS

RENMIN RIBAO Report

HK050615 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 6

["Special dispatch" by reporter Wang Shifang [3769 1102 2455]: "United States Black Female Lawyer Adeline Threatened for Supporting the Struggle of the Palestinian People"]

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb--United States black female lawyer Adeline is being subjected to intimidation and threats by U.S. racists for her support of the Palestinian people's struggle.

As a representative of the U.S. national black lawyers' convention, Adeline attended the meeting of the 17th Palestine National Council held in Jordan on 22 November last year, doing so in response to an invitation. According to a recent report in the ARAB NEWS of Saudi Arabia, Adeline gave a speech at this meeting voicing support for the Palestinian people's struggle and criticizing U.S. protection of Israel, and was thus subjected to attack by certain U.S. newspapers. In a front-page report on Adeline's activities in Amman entitled "New York Woman Cherishes PLO Organization," the NEW YORK POST accused her of "beating the drum for the PLO." Not long after, she received a telephone call threatening her life. The national black lawyers' convention also received a bomb threat and met with trouble in many respects. A letter of intimidation to her said: "You are an enemy and one that we do not like. We want to annihilate the enemy."

Adeline recounted her experiences in a letter to a reporter of this newspaper stationed in Cairo appealing for support from international public opinion upholding justice.

Commentary on Lawyer

HK050617 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 6

[Short commentary: "Persecution of Adeline Is Not Permissible"]

[Text] For her support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people, U.S. black lawyer Adeline was subjected to intimidation and threat by racists after her return to the country. This cannot help arousing people's indignation.

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The Palestinian people's opposition to Israel's aggression and expansion in a bid for national rehabilitation is a just struggle that has won the sympathy and support of peace-loving and justice-upholding people throughout the world. The U.S. black lawyers' convention sent Adeline to attend a Palestine National Council meeting, expressing U.S. blacks' support for the Palestinian people. This is proper and irreproachable. But it has met with attack by U.S. racists, who have even threatened to take her life. This blatant display of arrogance on the part of U.S. racists is shocking and should be resolutely condemned.

It is common knowledge that the U.S. administration supports Israel in its opposition to the Palestinian people's struggle. The U.S. racists have dared to persecute Adeline, obviously because they think they will be shielded with the U.S. administration's connivance. We hope that the U.S. administration will act realistically to protect the safety of Adeline and the black lawyers' convention and also the freedom to air views different from the government's. This will be to uphold its consistently avowed stand of opposition to racism.

CSO: 4005/455

SOVIET UNION

REPORT ON ARKHIPOV'S CHINA VISIT

HK041146 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 2, 7 Jan 85 pp 7-8

[Article by staff reporter Zhu Minzhi [2612 2402 0037]: "Arkhipov's China Visit"]

[Text] The visit to China by Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, in late December was a major event in China's foreign relations in 1984 that attracted world attention.

Originally, Arkhipov was to visit China in May 1984. But prior to his visit, the Soviet Union declared that his visit would be postponed because "no full preparations have been made." This aroused comments and speculation in the world. However, like Arkhipov said, since "the two countries objectively required to strive to stabilize and strengthen the actively developing trend that has emerged in Sino-Soviet relations over the past few years," he finally flew to China on the New Year's eve of 1985.

In general, world public opinion maintained that this high-ranking official's first visit to China for 20-odd years implied the "new period of Sino-Soviet dialogue" and was a "major event of symbolic significance."

Arkhipov is in charge of foreign economic work. Upon his arrival in Beijing he said that during his visit, his talks with the Chinese side would be focused on developing trade and economic relations between the two countries. Vice Premier Yao Yilin and Arkhipov held three rounds of talks on further developing economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. The talks proceeded smoothly and achieved results. Both sides signed three agreements--the Sino-Soviet agreement on economic and technological cooperation, the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, and the agreement on establishing the Sino-Soviet economic, trade, scientific, and technological cooperation commission. Also, both sides agreed that in the first half of 1985, they will sign a Sino-Soviet long-term economic and trade agreement for 1986 to 1990, and they decided that both sides will hold negotiations at the specialist level in the first quarter of 1985. These achievements show that China and the Soviet Union have made a big stride forward in economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation, and that so long as both sides adopt

a positive attitude, they will further expand and develop their cooperation in various fields. Arkhipov said that the signing of the three agreements was an "important step" in improving and developing Soviet-Chinese relations.

Over the past few years there has been fair development in economic, trade, scientific, and technological exchanges between China and the Soviet Union. Yao Yilin said in the talks that "this is a good beginning." Sino-Soviet trade amounted to \$1.2 billion in 1984. During Arkhipov's visit, both sides showed interest in expanding trade between the two countries, and they also expressed the hope of further developing their trade relations. Both sides maintained that since China and the Soviet Union are two big neighboring countries, they have favorable conditions for expanding economic and cooperation. For example, since the two countries are close and easily accessible to each other, it is easier and cheaper to transport some goods to the eastern part of the Soviet Union from China than from the western part of the Soviet Union to the east. Both countries have large markets and their goods are marketable to each other. For example, the Soviet Union needs beans, corn, pork, meat products, food, textiles, and other light industrial products from China, and it can provide China with timber, steel, large machinery, and various types of motor vehicles. The Chinese side expressed the hope that China and the Soviet Union will make useful contributions in the interests of the people of the two countries and to the construction cause of the two countries. The agreement on economic and technological cooperation stipulates that the Soviet Union will be responsible for carrying out technical innovations in enterprises and introducing new, large equipment to China. In view of the development of Sino-Soviet economic and trade relations over the past few years, both sides agreed to set up a planning and coordinating organization, that is, the Sino-Soviet Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission at the vice premier level. In [word indistinct], both sides agreed in 1984 that the trade volume between the two countries should reach 3.6 billion Swiss francs in 1985, a 35.7-percent increase over the previous year. This time both sides concluded a supplementary trade agreement, increasing the trade volume by 1 billion Swiss francs, which means that the trade volume between the two countries will be 4.6 billion Swiss francs in 1985.

In scientific and technological cooperation, both sides exchanged three investigation teams in 1983 and five in 1984. These are expected to increase in 1985. The two countries have expanded exchanges in the cultural, educational, health, and sports fields. In 1984 both sides exchanged 70 students, one medical investigation team, and four sports teams. Contacts between the friendship associations of the two countries have been resumed. In 1984, the associations exchanged two groups of active tourists. Viewed from the results of Arkhipov's visit to China, exchanges and contacts in the above fields will be further developed and expanded in 1985.

Arkhipov is an old friend of the Chinese people. He began life as a metallurgical engineer. He came to China as a specialist in the early 1950's. Subsequently he became general adviser to the Soviet specialists in China. He lived and worked in China for as long as 8 years, and his footprints could be found in every corner of our country. He did a useful job in helping China implement the First 5-Year Plan. In 1961, as deputy chairman of the Soviet Foreign Economic Liaison Commission, he led a delegation in visiting China for 50 days. Always keeping old friends in mind is a traditional virtue of the Chinese people. The

Chinese people will never forget the Soviet specialists who helped China with its socialist construction. During his visit to China, Arkhipov was given a warm welcome and friendly reception by the Chinese Government and people. Prior to his visit, he said that during his visit he would talk about the old days with old friends and visit places. On his arrival in Beijing, he embraced Yao Yinlin as soon as he stepped down from his plane, feeling very happy for having the opportunity to visit China again after 20 years. He said: The Soviet Union and China are neighbors. The Soviet and Chinese people have no right to separate the two countries, and as entrusted by history, the responsibility of the people of the two countries is to resume the bilateral relations to the level of the friendly years.

Comrades Chen Yun and Bo Yibo, old friends who worked with Arkhipov, gave him a warm reception in Zhongnanhai. Exceptionally excited for being able to meet again, these three old friends cordially embraced each other. Comrade Chen Yun told Arkhipov that he was their old friend and that they would never forget the aid given by the Soviet Government and people both in the revolutionary war period and in the peaceful construction period. Comrade Peng Zhen met Arkhipov prior to his departure from China. He warmly congratulated the success of Arkhipov's talks with the Chinese side and pointed out that this was beneficial to the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries as well as to normalizing relations between the two countries.

While Comrade Wan Li attended Andropov's funeral in Moscow in 1984, Arkhipov met him. When Wan Li invited Arkhipov to visit China, Arkhipov said: Will you treat me to Sichuan hot noodles when I visit China? Wan Li replied: I will treat you to Beijing roast duck if you come. During Arkhipov's visit, Wan Li specially invited him to enjoy Beijing roast duck. The scenes of eating Beijing roast duck in a roast duck shop near Qianmen over 20 years ago came back to Arkhipov's mind. Wan Li said that Arkhipov was revisiting an old place with an old friend.

From time to time Arkhipov revealed his feelings about the old days in China. He visited his old residence in Dongjiaminxiang in Beijing and talked about China's great development over the past 20 years. He said that Beijing had changed so greatly that he could hardly recognize it. He likes Chinese food and Longjing tea. While drinking a cup of tea at the People's Great Hall, he said that he had never had such tea for more than 20 years. When an attendant came to him with some coffee, he said that he did not like coffee and had been drinking green tea, particularly Longjing tea, since his arrival in China. His first dinner in China was Chinese food--lobsters braised in brown sauce, crisp chicken ... a cup of green tea after dinner.

Arkhipov visited Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Wuhan. While in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, he went to the industrial area, tourist places, and a fisherman's home. He said that there had been great development in China over the past few years. As for special economic zones in particular, he said that he had read and heard much about their development.

But only after coming to China did he begin to know the real situation. A member of his entourage has frequently come to China over the past years. He said that the change in the livelihood of the 800 million Chinese peasants has been so fast

that it is hard to believe. He also said that life in Beijing has changed much, too. In the past, people liked to dress in black or blue, but now they like to wear clothes of various colors. Arkhipov also visited the Wuhan Iron and Steel Plant, the construction of which was carried out with the participation of Soviet specialists. He saw the great changes in the plant. With special feelings he stood in front of the No 1 open-hearth furnace watching the boiling molten steel. When molten steel was first poured from the No 1 open-hearth furnace, he personally came to have a look. Subsequently, he came to the Wuhan Iron and Steel Plant several times, demonstrating his care for the production of the plant. When he learned that the No 1 open-hearth furnace could produce twice as much steel as much as in the past, and that the factory is still carrying out technical innovations, he nodded happily and told the responsible person of the plant that he wished the plant greater successes.

No historical trend can check the friendly aspirations of the people of the two countries. While meeting Arkhipov, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the Chinese people not only value the traditional friendship between China and the Soviet Union as well as between their people, but also sincerely hope that Sino-Soviet relations will improve. China and the Soviet Union have conducted good talks on economic problems. So long as both sides adopt a positive attitude, it will not be difficult to solve political problems. Arkhipov's 9-day historic visit to China signifies that Sino-Soviet contacts have risen to the vice premier level and that China and the Soviet Union have made a great stride forward in developing their economic, trade, and technological cooperation. But there are still obstacles to Sino-Soviet relations. This is an objective fact and must not be overlooked. Five rounds of Sino-Soviet negotiations have been carried out, and it has been almost 3 years since the first round. However, no fundamental progress has been made in eliminating the obstacles. Only when the obstacles are removed can Sino-Soviet relations be developed on a long-term basis and brighter prospects be opened for economic cooperation between the two countries.

CSO: 4005/455

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

KIM TAE-CHUNG TO S. KOREA--Kim Tae-chung, South Korea's noted democratic figure who had been forced by the South Korean authorities to go to the United States 2 years ago, declared, in a 19 January press conference in Los Angeles, that he will return to South Korea on 8 February. Kim Tae-chung said he will return to South Korea to join the South Korean people in their struggle to win human rights and democracy, and even if he were to be imprisoned again because of this, it would encourage the South Korean people carrying on the struggle for democratization. According to a report, the South Korean authorities had earlier said openly that they would imprison Kim Tae-chung again if he returns to South Korea and would continue to punish him. Meanwhile, according to a report, Kim Yong-sam, former president of South Korea's New Democratic Party, issued a statement in Seoul on 19 January, welcoming Kim Tae-chung's return on 8 February. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 22 Jan 85]

CSO: 4107/85

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND REFUSES PORT CALL BY U.S. WARSHIP

OW011040 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Wellington, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand, in an informal reply to a U.S. request for a port visit here by a U.S. warship, said vessels that might be carrying nuclear weapons are not acceptable to his government.

Speaking after a caucus meeting yesterday, Mr Lange said that there will be "no ambiguous ships coming to New Zealand" while the labour government is in power.

The United States policy is to neither confirm nor deny the existence of nuclear weapons on board the vessel intended to visit New Zealand after the Anzus Sea Eagle exercise in March.

While rejecting the request, the New Zealand Government has made it clear that its anti-nuclear policy is not anti-American or anti-Anzus and that it believes the alliance can continue in spite of the development.

To show support for the government's policy of banning entry of nuclear ships into New Zealand waters, crowds estimated at some 20,000 jammed Queen St, Auckland, in a peaceful march on the night of 30 January.

CSO: 4000/107

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CGDK PARTIES DETERMINED TO ENHANCE UNITY

OW031619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The three parties of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea are determined to further enhance their unity and carry on their struggle until the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese occupation troops from Kampuchea.

The commitment was made at the fifth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the coalition government, which was held today under the chairmanship of President Norodom Sihanouk. Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan attended the meeting.

The meeting made an overall assessment of the situation in Kampuchea. A communique issued here after the meeting said the concentration of Vietnamese troops on the western border of Kampuchea had left areas in the interior rather empty, which offered a golden opportunity for the resistance forces to strike deeper and deeper to the east.

Communique said the Vietnamese last-ditch military efforts against the three parties of the coalition government during the current dry-season proves that the coalition government is gaining strength militarily and widening its political influence both inside and outside Kampuchea.

it pointed out that instead of loosening the bonds of the three factions of the coalition government, the Vietnamese current attacks have contributed to reinforcing these bonds and bonds of all the Kampuchean patriots everywhere.

"The Council of Ministers is therefore determined to further enhance its unity in the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president in order to carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy until their total withdrawal from Kampuchea in accordance with relevant UN resolutions," it added.

The Council of Ministers once again declared that only with the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in accordance with relevant UN resolutions could the problem of Kampuchea be solved, the communique said.

The Council of Ministers agreed to adopt a number of measures which would help increase the effectiveness and efficiency in all aspects of its struggle against the Vietnamese, it added.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

WU XUEQIAN PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

OW310833 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] In his news conference in Singapore yesterday afternoon, Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, said:

During the talks with the Singapore side, the Chinese side expressed its desire to learn from Singapore's good experience in management and measures for solving housing problem. The Singapore side responded with positive attitude.

On the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian pointed out:

Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia is the main cause of the deterioration of relations between the two countries. Provided that Vietnam changes its policy of aggression and assumes the responsibility of withdrawing all its troops from Cambodia and, at the same time, takes concrete actions, Sino-Vietnamese relations will be improved immediately.

In answer to newsmen's questions, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said: The issue of Southeast Asian communist parties was not a topic of discussion between him and the Singapore foreign minister. He pointed out, however, that, regarding the communist parties of other countries, China adheres to the four principles; namely, independence and sovereignty, complete equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian concluded his Singapore visit and left for home this morning.

In his airport statement to newsmen, he said: I am much pleased with this visit.

CSO: 4209/194

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PRC REJECTS SRV CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

OW101355 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1100 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] At a Beijing news conference yesterday, the Chinese Foreign Ministry Press Department spokesman said that the Vietnamese authorities' Tet cease-fire proposal along the Sino-Vietnamese border is a smokescreen to cover up their continuous provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border and their military actions along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

He said: The Chinese side highly treasures the longstanding friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and has all along been working for tranquility and stability on the Sino-Vietnamese border. So long as the Vietnamese authorities stop their armed provocations and intrusion, the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border will be eased, and the border inhabitants of the two countries can not only celebrate their traditional Tet festival but also live peaceably and joyfully in a peaceful situation.

Later, answering newsmen's questions, the spokesman said: Over a long period of time, the Vietnamese authorities have used armed provocations and intrusions along the Sino-Vietnamese border as an important scheme in pursuing their anti-China policy. Recently, the Vietnamese troops have created many incidents along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The spokesman also vehemently condemned the Vietnamese invasion troops' recent frenzied attacks on a number of camps and villages of the anti-Vietnamese patriotic forces of Kampuchea.

He said: China resolutely supports the just struggle of the anti-Vietnamese patriotic forces, and demands that the Vietnamese authorities immediately stop their criminal acts of ravaging and slaughtering the Kampuchean people.

CSO: 4209/194

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND REJECTS LATEST SRV OFFER ON CAMBODIA

OW011652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--The Thai Government sees no new ideas in Vietnam's latest offer for a solution to the Kampuchean issue, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said here today.

While briefing to reporters the results of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's visit to Thailand, Sawanit said Vietnam made a proposal during de Cuellar's recent trip to Hanoi that a bilateral meeting be held between the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime on the one hand and Sihanouk and Son Sann on the other to find out a solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Norodom Sihanouk yesterday termed the Vietnamese offer as an attempt to split the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea by means of liquidating the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, which is an important faction of the coalition.

Sawanit said that Thailand was studying Vietnam's new offer conveyed through de Cuellar. However, he pointed out that for 6 years Vietnam's proposals had never taken into account the interests of the Kampuchean people. Vietnam concerns only with its own interests, he said.

"Vietnam is propping up the puppet Heng Samrin regime so that it may continue to exist under Vietnam's aegis," Sawanit said. "Such a situation is unacceptable to Thailand and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations."

"We maintain that the destiny of the Kampuchean people must be decided by themselves. We do not allow Vietnam to install or control a puppet regime composed of one clique. The Kampuchean people are the masters of their country and they should be allowed to choose their own government," Sawanit stressed.

He said that the Thai Government had told de Cuellar that Kampuchea should be an independent, neutral and nonaligned country which would pose no threat to its neighbors and that any solution to the Kampuchean problem should be a lasting one.

"Vietnam might temporarily accept some conditions so that it could continue its present policy. We want a permanent settlement of the Kampuchean problem to prevent Vietnam from making new troubles in the future," Sawanit said.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE TROOPS INTRUDE INTO EASTERN THAILAND

OW041408 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--Eight Vietnamese soldiers were killed on 1 February by the Thai frontier guards when a group of Vietnamese troops intruded into an area in Wattana Nakhon District of Thailand's Prachin Buri Province bordering western Kampuchea, according to a report received here today from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

The report, quoting first army region commander Pichitr Ullavannijaya, said that the Vietnamese troops attempted to seize a strategic hill there so as to attack the positions of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on Phnom Malai Mountain with artillery pieces and mortar fire.

Pichitr told border reporters yesterday that Thai gunners fought a fierce artillery duel with the Vietnamese on 2 February. Over 80 Vietnamese shells crashed into Khao Din, Khao To and Khao Loem mountains on Thai soil.

Today's BANGKOK POST quoted a Thai military source as reporting that the eastern task force of the Thai army guarding the Thai-Kampuchean border had set up a forward headquarters closer to the border. The main headquarters was based in Wattana Nakhon District, Prachin Buri Province. This indicated the seriousness of the situation and Thai military concern over possible Vietnamese intrusion, the sources said.

CSO: 4000/107

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING CONDEMNS SRV SCHEME REGARDING CAMBODIA

OW271205 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Station commentary: "Cunning Scheme"]

[Text] While mounting a dry-season campaign against the patriotic Cambodian resistance armed forces along the Cambodian-Thai border, the Vietnamese authorities convened a so-called conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City and launched a political and diplomatic campaign against the ASEAN states and the Cambodian resistance forces. This carefully planned combined action is evident proof of the Vietnamese authorities' attempt to continue their occupation of Cambodia and their continued threat to Southeast Asia through the use of military schemes and political manipulations.

The Vietnamese authorities have concentrated their aggressor troops to attack and occupy some of the camps of the Son Sann and Norodom Sihanouk factions, which make up part of the patriotic Cambodian armed forces. They have further attempted to attack Democratic Kampuchean bases.

However, the Vietnamese aggressor troops' attacks have failed to make a dent in the strength of the patriotic Cambodian armed forces, which have moved to the enemy's rear areas, switching to guerrilla warfare. Developments on the battlefield will prove that the Vietnamese aggressors' current dry-season campaign will end up in failure, just as their previous dry-season offensives.

The communique of the so-called conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers reveals that the Vietnamese aggressors' military action is closely linked to the so-called political solution of the Vietnamese authorities, in their attempt to put pressure on the military factions of Son Sann and Norodom Sihanouk, which are part of the Cambodian resistance armed forces. The so-called political solution referred to in the communique calls on Messrs Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann to change their attitude, sever their relationship with Mr Pol Pot, and help the Vietnamese invaders wipe out the Khmer Rouge. Then, they say, they would reach agreement with them and allow them to play some role in Cambodia.

People perceive right away that the Vietnamese authorities' scheme is aimed at nothing else but to cause the disintegration of the patriotic Cambodian resistance armed forces and to have Messrs Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann help them extricate themselves from their predicament, the Cambodian quagmire. The so-called political solution of the Vietnamese authorities has absolutely nothing in common with the view of the international community which is calling for Vietnam's troop withdrawal.

As for Indochina's attitude toward the ASEAN states, the communique no longer mentions the so-called dialogue between the two groups of countries--an old diplomatic ruse of the Vietnamese authorities--stressing, instead, the expansion of bilateral relations with some ASEAN nations. The communique says the Cambodian issue is not an issue which involves the Indochinese and ASEAN nations. Thus, the Vietnamese authorities admit their utter failure in group dialogue, a tactic they used as a bait to lure the ASEAN nations to recognize Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia as a fait accompli. Thus, they have been forced to shift their tactic of driving a wedge among the ASEAN nations.

However, no matter what strategy they use, their dark scheme of continued occupation of Cambodia remains as clear as broad daylight. Their words and deeds prove that they have no goodwill whatsoever to resolve the Cambodian issue, that they have no intention to withdraw their troops from Cambodia.

In the communique, the Vietnamese authorities ballyhoo that the Cambodian issue will go away by itself in 5 to 10 years, making people believe that time is on their side, that they can oppose to the end the world community's demand for their troop withdrawal from Cambodia. But their armed attacks along the Cambodian-Thai border and the communique of the so-called conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers prove that, now that the Vietnamese authorities realize that time is running out, they eagerly want to prove that they are not at the end of their tether in Cambodia, that, through the so-called military victories and their posture, they have no need for a solution to the Cambodian issue. Is the Vietnamese authorities' cunning scheme going to deceive anyone, one wonders?

CSO: 4209/194

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SRV AGGRESSION IN CAMBODIA

HK011235 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0949 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Tang Tianri [0781 1131 2480]: "Is Time Advantageous to Vietnam?"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--Recently the Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly publicized their propaganda that "time is advantageous to Vietnam" concerning the question of Cambodia, and have refused to settle the Cambodian question as quickly as possible in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. They said: "In 5 to 10 years, even without any solution reached, the so-called 'question of Cambodia' will disappear." The meaning of this thesis is: So long as Hanoi can hold out for 5 to 10 years in its war of aggression in Cambodia, it will be able to annihilate the resistance forces of the three factions of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, with the result that the Heng Samrin puppet regime will be able to stand on its own legs, and the international community will recognize the status quo of Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. This is Hanoi's day-dream concerning the self-disappearance of the Cambodian question.

This type of dream by Hanoi did not start today. For more than 6 years since its invasion of Kampuchea, it has launched its annual dry season offensives in a bid to annihilate the resistance forces of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. Back in its first dry season offensive, the Vietnamese authorities proudly declared that it would wipe out the resistance forces completely and solve the Kampuchean question quickly. However, up to the present, the Vietnamese authorities have launched as many as seven dry season offensives. With the exception of the seventh offensive, which is still going on, the other six offensives ended in failure for the Vietnamese. The resistance forces of the three factions of the Democratic Kampuchean Government have not been annihilated; on the contrary, they have grown enormously and developed into a fighting force of 80,000 to 90,000 soldiers. Its anti-aggression activities have developed in breadth and depth on the broad territory of Kampuchea.

The invading Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are now carrying out their seventh dry season offensive. They launched the present dry season offensive earlier than the previous ones after making well-planned military deployments and preparations and mustering many more ground forces and heavy weapons than before, but it remains wishful thinking for them to annihilate the resistance

force of the three Cambodian factions. From mid-November of last year to mid-January, Vietnamese troops launched a number of offensives against the camps of the Son Sann faction in Nong Chan, Nong Samet, and Ampil in an attempt to destroy the main force of Son Sann's troops at one blow. But things went contrary to their wishes. In the face of the fierce offensives by Vietnamese troops, the main force of Son Sann's troops stayed clear of the enemy's main force and struck at his weak areas. It withdrew from its camps on its own initiative and moved away to other places, thus leaving to the enemy only some empty camps filled with shell holes. Vietnamese troops closed in on nothing in their offensives against the camps of the Son Sann faction located on plains, which are strategically indefensible. They are now planning to launch attacks against the camps of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army in Meilai Shan [2734 5490 1473]. This is a mountainous area with thick forests, where tanks, armored cars, and other heavy weapons can hardly demonstrate their power. Therefore, attaining what they expect is easier said than done.

Shedding petals, the waterside flower pines for love, while the heartless brook babbles on. Like running water, time has no mercy on the Vietnamese invaders. In the 6-year long invasion of Cambodia, what "interests" and "benefit" on earth has Vietnam gained?

--The invasion has brought the 180,000 to 200,000 Vietnamese invaders into the abyss of war in Cambodia. This bottomless pit has caused Vietnam's military expenses in its financial expenditures to spiral. In 1979 they accounted for 47 percent in the total state expenditures; in 1980, over 50 percent; and from 1981 to 1984, 60 percent on average.

[HK011237] --It made a large number of Vietnamese people leave their work posts and become cannonfodder in the aggressive war under coercion. A large quantity of material and financial forces have been consumed in the flames of war rather than being used in economic construction. Moreover, since the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, most countries of the international community have ceased their aid to Vietnam. All this has brought Vietnam disastrous consequences. At present, only 50 percent of the equipment in Vietnam's industrial and mining enterprises are in use. The accumulated total of its financial deficits reaches nearly 30 billion Vietnamese dong, while its foreign debt has reached \$6 billion. Its foreign exchange reserves are thus exhausted. As a result of price increases by almost 100 percent and the shortage of supply of grain and other daily necessities, the people there are suffering many privations.

--It has made Vietnam notorious and isolated in the world. Over the past more than 6 years since the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, resolutions have been adopted by all UN General Assemblies, which are held once every year, urging a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia. The number of votes in favor of the resolutions has increased year by year: In 1979, 91 votes; in 1983, 105 votes; and in 1984, 110 votes. At each UN General Assembly, Vietnam was in the defendant's dock, condemned by all.

Harsh realities show that the aggressive war has become a burden for Vietnam, one which is becoming heavier and heavier. The longer the war is prolonged,

the less advantageous will it be to Vietnam. It will result in a vicious circle of difficulties for Vietnam both at home and abroad. If the Vietnamese authorities realize their errors and mend their ways, respect the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea as soon as possible to put an end to this disastrous aggressive war, it would result in great fortune for the unfortunate people of both Vietnam and Cambodia.

CSO: 4005/451

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

FIGHTING ESCALATES ON THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER

OW051804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Feb (XINHUA)--Fighting between Vietnamese troops and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army (DKNA) escalated south of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet this morning, driving 10,000 Kampuchean civilians across the border into Thailand, the English evening newspaper BANGKOK WORLD reported here today.

DKNA and Vietnamese troops were locked in battle for the 10th consecutive day in the hilly terrain of the Phnum Malai range, the report said.

Vietnamese gunners were blasting DKNA with 105mm and 130mm artillery guns as well as T-54 tank cannons. Some 500 shells landed in the battlefield yesterday as artillery pounding continued through this morning.

According to another report, about 3,000 Vietnamese troops from the 59th division were involved in the operations against DKNA.

It said that fierce fighting took place yesterday morning after half an hour Vietnamese bombardment of DKNA on Highway 5 at Kilometer 13, close to the Kampuchean town of Poipet.

About 20,000 Kampuchean civilians in the areas under the control of Democratic Kampuchea reportedly crossed over the border into Thailand yesterday.

CSO: 4000/107

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

LI XIANNIAN REITERATES SUPPORT FOR SIHANOUK

OW300821 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1100 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] On 28 January, PRC President Li Xiannian reiterated in Beijing China's resolute support for the Cambodian people's resistance against the Vietnamese invaders under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's leadership and for the building in the future of Cambodia into an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country led by Sihanouk.

President Li Xiannian made this statement at a dinner hosted by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife at their residence. He vehemently condemned the recent dry season offensive by the Vietnamese authorities.

He said: The Vietnamese authorities' arrogant move will surely end with failure like previous dry season offensives. He said that the resolutions passed in previous UN General Assembly sessions on the Cambodia issue proved that most of the countries and peoples in the world sympathized with and supported Cambodia.

Sihanouk expressed his gratitude for China's strong and great support for the Cambodian people's resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors. He said that he would proceed to Bangkok in his capacity as the president of Democratic Kampuchea to meet UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar for talks on the issue of Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia.

CSO: 4209/194

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK DISCUSSES STATIONING UN TROOPS IN CAMBODIA

OW041524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--Norodom Sihanouk said here today, "UN forces can enter and station in Kampuchea. But their aim would only be to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea."

Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, made this statement during his meeting with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this afternoon as he spoke of a recent proposal of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on dispatch of UN forces to Kampuchea.

Sharing the views of Sihanouk, Prime Minister Prem said: "The purpose for the United Nations to dispatch its troops to Kampuchea would only be to make Vietnam to pull its forces out of Kampuchea."

Sihanouk, who arrived here on 29 January for a visit, said the three factions of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will be united as one and continue their cooperation in the fight against Vietnam.

Prem agreed with Sihanouk that Kampuchea should be an independent, neutral and nonaligned country and its problem should be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves.

In their meeting, Sihanouk also thanked Thailand and other countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations for their aid to the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea in its struggle against Vietnam.

CSO: 4000/107

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

TIES WITH INDONESIA--A spokesman for the PRC Foreign Ministry yesterday announced that President Li Xiannian will visit Burma and Thailand and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang will visit Great Britain and the FRG. However, a schedule for these visits has not yet been fixed. Answering questions from newsmen on the Sino-Indonesian relations, the spokesman for the PRC Foreign Ministry said that the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has suggested a meeting with PRC representatives in Singapore and Hong Kong to discuss Sino-Indonesian direct trade links. If Indonesia formally puts forth the proposal, the relevant PRC agencies will consider this question and take a positive attitude. The spokesman said further that the early normalization of diplomatic relations between the PRC and Indonesia will not only be in the interests of the peoples of the two countries but will also contribute to peace in Southeast Asia. [Excerpt] [Beijing International Service in Indonesian 0830 GMT 10 Jan 85]

SINO-SRI LANKAN RELATIONS--PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said in Colombo yesterday that the further enhancement of Sino-Sri Lankan friendly relations will contribute to peace in Asia and the world. Answering a question on whether the PRC will attend the 30th anniversary celebrations of the Bandung Conference if invited by Indonesia, Minister Wu Xueqian said that the PRC will give priority consideration to any such invitation. [Excerpt] [Beijing International Service in Indonesian 0830 GMT 27 Jan 85]

CSO: 4213/136

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HE KANG OPENS BEIJING SPRING FESTIVAL FAIR

OW011723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--People flocked to buy raisins from Xinjiang, beef from Inner Mongolia, crabs from Shandong, oranges from Sichuan and a host of other products at a Spring Festival Fair which opened here today.

Organizers of the fair, being held at the Agricultural Exhibition Center, said it would now be held every year up to the eve of the traditional Spring Festival.

This year, the festival to celebrate the Lunar New Year falls on 20 February.

On show at the fair are native produce and industrial goods from more than 100 enterprises in 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

People are drawn by wines from Turpan in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; pork, red meat and game from Inner Mongolia, Hebei and Beijing; preserved eggs from Hubei and earthenware pots for cooking meat from Guangxi.

Young people showed an interest in Shanghai furniture, down-filled quilts and pillows from Jiangxi, and sewing machines and sofas from Guangdong because the Spring Festival is traditionally an occasion for weddings.

Organizers said the fair was helping to promote the circulation of commodities between urban and rural areas.

He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries cut the ribbon to open the fair.

CSO: 4000/108

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC PAPER DISCUSSES WARS WITH NATIONALITY FEATURES

HK010811Beijing QUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Huang Lie [4106 3525]: "A Brief Discussion on the Question of Wars With Nationality Features During the Period of the Southern and Northern Dynasties of Wei and Jin"]

[Text] Wars with nationality features were many during the period of the Southern and Northern Dynasties of Wei and Jin. Not only the war between the North and South had nationality features, even the wars between the regimes in the North were often tinged with nationality features. But can we say that all wars with nationality features were national wars? No. Wars with nationality features and national wars are different.

Characteristics of Wars With Nationality Features

During the period of the Southern and Northern Dynasties of Wei and Jin, wars with nationality features generally had the following characteristics: 1) the wars were generally carried on within China; and China here does not refer to a dynasty of the Han or the central regime, but to China as a historical entity, it should be regarded an indivisible entity in politics, economy, culture, and territory, formed by the Han and many minority nationalities, with the former as the main body; 2) the regimes set up by various minority nationalities were not of a single nationality, but were linked with the Han landlord class; 3) the various nationalities which migrated into central China generally did not have strict territorial boundaries, but lived mixed with the Han; 4) various nationalities were in harmony with the Han to differing degrees. Because of these characteristics, some wars in this period were not only different from national wars in modern sense, were also different from wars between two single nationalities in ancient times. The war between the Western Han and the Xiongnu was not the same as the war between the Later Zhao and Eastern Jin, the war between the Former Qin and Eastern Jin, or the war of the Northern Wei against the Song and Qi. The former was a war between two single nationalities, while the latter were more complex; therefore, they cannot generally be called national wars.

During the period of the Southern and Northern Wei and Jin, the various nationalities which set up regimes in central China and remote border areas had long become part of the entity of China, and the majority of the Xiongnu, the Jie,

the Di, the Jiang, and the Xianbei nationalities were under the rule of the Han and Jin governments, and the military actions they initiated or bore were of the nature of civil wars. Although we can differentiate between right and wrong or just and unjust regarding the two parties involved in the wars, we cannot regard them as being equal to foreign invasions.

Differentiate Between National and Class Oppression

National oppression was an expression of class oppression in national relations. However, we should not confuse national oppression with class oppression. National oppression was based on national discrimination; for example, the exploitation of other nationalities under domination was all the more cruel; and the taxes, levies, and corvée were all the heavier; or they were insulted. The policy pursued by Wang Mang was precisely one of grave national discrimination. For example, he changed the name of the Xiongnu into "obedient slaves," and changed the title of their chief to "obedient captive and slave," which were sheer national insults; he forced the people of Wuhuan and the Dingling into exile, and implemented the hostage system by "keeping their wives and children in prefectures or counties as hostages," while local officials aggravated the oppression and "all hostages in the prefectures were slaughtered." The Yuan Regime classified the Monggols, the Semu, the Han, and the southerners into those four categories, which received different treatment politically and in terms of economic burdens. These were all policies of national discrimination. Ban Biao, a historian of the Eastern Han, gave a clear description of the national contradictions brought about by national discrimination in the Eastern Han. He said: "Nowadays there are Jiang captives in Liangzhou, the Jiangs wear a different style of clothing and let their hair fall on their shoulders; however, they mix with the Hans in their living quarters. They have different customs and habits, and they fail to understand each other because of the language barrier. Often they are bullied by petty officials and crafty men. These people are poverty-stricken and idle, which leads to rebellion and social unrest." ("History of the Later Han Dynasty: The Jiangs in the West") This explains that national contradictions are in essence class contradiction; however, national contradictions differ from class contradictions chiefly in the national discrimination which is innate in the former. It is incorrect to differentiate between national oppression and class oppression simply on the basis of the nationality factor; even if there is a difference in nationality between the oppressing and the oppressed nationalities, without the factor of national discrimination, this can only be class oppression, not national oppression. Differentiating between the two different natures of national contradictions and differentiating between national oppression and class oppression is of great significance in correctly understanding nationality relations during the period of the Southern and Northern Dynasties of Wei and Jin.

Just how should we regard the wars with nationality features during this period and judge whether they were national wars? I hold that the discussions of classical Marxist-Leninist writers on the nature of war are still applicable to judging wars with nationality features. Whether a war was national in nature cannot be determined simply on the basis of the nationality factors of the two parties engaged in the war; and it is necessary for us to study the

policies implemented by the regime which launched the war before it broke out, in particular its nationality policies, and whether the purpose of the war, which was related to its policies, was national slavery. This is the basis on which we judge whether the war in question was a national war. Take, for instance, the wars between the Northern Wei and the Rouran throughout the 5th century. The Rouran continuously initiated wars on the northern borders of the Northern Wei so as to plunder their people, grain, and livestock, while the Northern Wei initiated wars on a still larger scale against the Rouran, and plundered even more of their people and livestock; and the people and livestock they plundered were given to the nobles, officers, and men as booty. Such wars were beyond doubt national plunder and wars of national oppression.

However, the wars between various nationalities with their regimes set up in central China were more complex. Not only were the relations between the Han and various nationalities different, but even regarding the same nationality, there were changes in their relations with the Han between different periods; and with differences in the nationality structure within the regimes themselves, there were differences in their policies toward the Han. This involves specific analysis, and we cannot regard them in a general way as national wars or wars with nationality features. Engels' theory on the two types of conquests ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 20, pp 198-199) has often been quoted; however, we should pay attention to the first conquest he mentioned, namely, "the conquest of a comparatively barbarous nationality," which refers to foreign invasion. The various nationalities which set up regimes in central China were nationalities inside China, and the difference regarding this point has a qualitative and defining significance. The second conquest which Engels mentioned, namely "they were assimilated by the conquerors, and the majority of them were even forced to use the language of the conquerors," refers to the law governing national assimilation, namely, an economically and culturally underdeveloped nationality has to be merged into a comparatively developed nationality. And it was precisely the role of this law that found expression in the policies of the regimes of various nationalities. The nationalities which set up regimes differentiated greatly between the Han and other nationalities in their policies. For example, in the Northern Liang, regarding the Han, Juqumengsun implemented the policy of "exempting the Han from all kinds of compulsory labor, making them specialize in farming, while formulating explicit regulations to make the best use of the land." ("History of the Jin Dynasty," Vol 129: "Annals of Juqumengsun") Nevertheless, on many occasions they attacked the tribes of minority nationalities nearby, captured their people, and implemented national oppression.

It was precisely because of the difference in the degree of harmony between various nationalities and the Han that there were differences in their nationality policies; for example, the Ba, Di, and Jiang nationalities, which formed the Cheng Han, Former Qin, and Later Qin Dynasties had close ties with the Han, having a long history, and they were much influenced by the Han culture. In their regimes, no trace of national discrimination against the Han could be found. For instance, according to the history of Cheng Han, under the reign of Li Xiong of Di Origin: "For adult Han males, an annual tax of 3 dou of grain, and half that amount for adult females, was levied, in addition to a

certain length of silk cloth and several ounces of raw silk, on a household basis; corvee was rare and the people were well off, and they did not have to shut their doors and windows because robbery and theft were unheard of." ("History of the Jin Dynasty," Vol 121, "Annals of Li Xiong") According to history, during the Former Qin Dynasty, under the reign of Fu Jian: "There was peace on earth, and people enjoyed prosperity.... On festive days, willow and poplar trees shaded the boulevard in Chang An, on which beautiful carriages ran, and precious birds rested in the trees. Wise men gathered to teach the masses" ("A world at peace," p 465). Here there might be some beautification; however, if a feudal historian was willing to beautify a regime set up by a minority nationality, this at least demonstrates that no national discrimination was practised against the Han in this regime.

It was precisely because of the effects of the law that governs national assimilation that there was a great difference in policies toward the Han between different periods of some regimes. When the Northern Wei Dynasty unified central China, in the initial stage it sought the support of the Han landlord class. When Tuoba Gui "first set up his regime in central China, he took pains to appease the Han." However, the Han restricted themselves to activities of "giving advice in drawing up new laws referring to conventional practices." ("History of the Wei Dynasty," Vol 35, "Biography of Cui Hao") Both sides were guarded toward each other, and there was still rather deep national estrangement. Cui Hao, who had rendered service to the first kings of the dynasty, was finally given the death sentence, and the Cui clan of Qinghe, the Guo clan of Taiyuan, and the Liu clan of Hebei, all those famous clans in the north, were involved, and the whole clans were extinguished. Of course, there have been differing views among scholars concerning the causes of Cui Hao's case; however, "going into full detail in discussing affairs of state without restraint in his speeches" ("History of the Wei Dynasty," Vol 35, "Biography of Cui Hao") is always considered a factor in his destruction. But things had changed greatly during the reign of Xiao Wen Di of the Wei Dynasty. He let his officials "write straightforwardly about current affairs, without evading the malpractices of the day" ("History of the Wei Dynasty," Vol 7, Part 2, "Annals of Gao Zu of the Wei Dynasty"). With the intention of abolishing the dialects of the northern nationalities and adopting a unified correct national language, he had a discussion with Li Chung, who said: "The dialects of various regions differ; and how can we be sure which one is correct? The king's language is the correct language, why bother to change the conventional rules and to draw up new regulation." Xiao Wen Di was very unhappy about this, and held that "the statement of Li Chung in question was enough to deserve a death sentence." ("History of the Wei Dynasty," Vol 27, part 1, "Biography of Xianyang"). What a profound change it was. This demonstrates that the assimilation of language Engels discusses had already become a fact during the time of Xiao Wen Di. If we say that in the initial phase of the Northern Wei Dynasty there existed national discrimination to certain degree, there was no such phenomena in policy when it came to the time of Xiao Wen Di of the Wei Dynasty.

According to Marxist-Leninist discussions on studying the nature of wars, in a regime in which a minority nationality was combined with the Han, when there did not exist discrimination against the Han in the policies implemented by

the regime, and when the purpose of war was not national slavery, directed against the Han, it could not be a national war in any sense. For example, despite the fact that the war launched by the Former Qin against the Eastern Jin, and the war launched by Xiao Wen Di of the Northern Wei Dynasty in the 21st year of Tai He Had, more or less, some nationality features, they could not be said to be wars of national aggression or wars of national conquest; they were but wars between two feudal regimes inside China.

CSO: 4005/460

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FEMALE WORKERS REJECT RETURN TO TRADITIONAL ROLE

OW030842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Who should carry more of the family burden--a subject not so much discussed in China--has given rise to controversy in recent years, according to an article in BEIJING REVIEW to be published tomorrow.

Though some people have suggested that women should return to housework in order to leave more and better jobs for men, the article says, the idea has been rejected by both women and men in public opinion.

Some trade union officials and women leaders represent different views in the issue.

Lately some union officials have suggested that too many women are employed in types of work more suitable to men and that women should step aside to make way for unemployed or underemployed young men.

They suggest that some working women, not all, stay at home, while giving their husbands or brothers double wages. In this way, they argue, families would retain their same level of income, and women could run the house and raise children much better.

But an official of the Nanchang Municipal Women's Federation said that "the idea reflects the feudalistic ideology that women are inferior to men and incapable of performing work that requires high intelligence or an aggressive manner."

According to a poll she and one of her colleagues conducted in the city, the idea of women returning home was rejected by 9 out of 10.

There are, however, alternatives to the idea. One of them suggests that a woman worker takes leave from her job when she is 7 months pregnant and stays off the job until her baby reaches the age of three. A union official of Beijing published an opinion poll, indicating that 64 percent of the women workers at a local factory favor the theory.

Zheng Zhaohong, a staff of the All-China Women's Federation, said that the debate was beneficial. Housekeeping problems should not be solved at the cost of women's jobs. Instead, she said, housework should be reduced by developing the service trades and socializing, modernizing and professionalizing housekeeping.

The number of women employees has risen remarkably since liberation. In 1949 women made up only 7.5 percent of all workers in state-owned enterprises. The percentage rose to 21 percent in 1965 and 36 percent in 1983.

CSO: 4000/108

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA ON GIFT-GIVING AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

OW020356 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--(XINHUA editor's note) It is hard to believe what this report says, but it is true. A perfectly good meeting was disrupted by a small number of people because the meeting did not distribute souvenirs this time. These comrades should ask themselves this question: "Did you come to attend the meeting, or to receive souvenirs?" They should know that the central authorities long ago issued an order banning the use of public funds for organizing parties and presenting gifts. Buying souvenirs with meeting funds and giving them to the participants is of the same nature. This practice must be corrected. It should be pointed out that, of late, there has emerged an unhealthy practice of distributing souvenirs whenever a meeting is held. This merits the people's attention. Souvenirs such as briefcases, vacuum bottles, tape recorders, and electronic watches, were distributed whenever inaugurations, receptions, trade fairs, and work meetings were held. If this practice is unchecked, it will not only impair the interests of the state, but will also corrupt the minds of some comrades. (end editor's note)

The [year indistinct] light industry market information briefing and commodity exchange meeting for the central-south region held in Wuhan was forced to end prematurely by a number of participants who were angry that gifts such as briefcases were not distributed. These people preferred briefcases to information.

The meeting was held in Wuhan on 15 January. It was organized by the units concerned in Wuhan City, the Central-South Supply and Marketing Administration, and the Association of Light Industry and Market Information for the Central-South Region under the Ministry of Light Industry. The State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Textile Industry, and the Ministry of Commerce, and other departments concerned sent representatives to participate in the meeting where they gave briefings on economic information. More than 1,500 representatives from Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, and Anhui provinces, and from other cities attended the meeting.

When the meeting was in progress on the morning of 15 January, some people handed notes to the responsible persons at the rostrum demanding an answer on whether souvenirs would be distributed. When the morning session was about to end, the presiding chairman declared: We are going to foster a good work style

at this meeting. We cannot allow disguised unhealthy tendency to develop. Therefore, no souvenirs will be distributed. We ask for your support. Suddenly, everybody was talking about the matter. Some representatives expressed their approval, but others grumbled. Some even went so far as to shout, "disagree, we want souvenirs," "if you do not distribute souvenirs, it is going to dampen our enthusiasm," and "We want real stuff, not empty stuff." This brought chaos to the meeting.

Not long after the meeting began on the morning of 17 January, some representatives began to boo and hoot. They shouted: "You must distribute souvenirs; if you do not, no meeting will be held." These people shamelessly clapped their hands, whisled, stamped their feet; others waved their hands to urge and encourage the participants to show their "protest" by discontinuing the meeting. This made it impossible for a comrade on the rostrum to continue his talk on economic information. As his persuasion produced no result, the presiding chairman had no choice but to declare the meeting closed. Thus, this meeting, which should have ended on 18 January, was forced to conclude prematurely.

CSO: 4005/452

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUPREME PEOPLE'S COURT TO ISSUE BULLETINS

OW250926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0908 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--China's Supreme People's Court will issue bulletins to Chinese and foreign subscribers beginning in May this year. This will be the first time the court has published bulletins since the founding of the People's Republic of China.

At present, only the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council issue such bulletins.

A Supreme Court judge in charge of the work said the bulletin will print laws and decrees promulgated by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, as well as explanations of these laws and decrees. There will also be answers to questions and judicial explanations of the problems encountered in applying laws to specific cases.

The bulletin will also carry decisions arrived at by the Adjudication Committee of the Supreme People's Court, discussions of typical criminal, economic and civil cases and complaints about verdicts which have taken legal effect.

The court will publish four issues this year, the judge said.

CSO: 4000/108

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JIUSAN SOCIETY PLENARY SESSION ENDS IN BEIJING

OW021000 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0926 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--The Third Enlarged Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Jiusan Society ended in Beijing today. In his closing address, Yan Jici, vice chairman of the Central Committee, called on all members to make good use of their intellectual advantage to open up new fields of work in science and technology consultation service and in training professionals, and to make new contributions in supporting economic development in urban and rural areas and in border areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

The plenary session opened on 29 January. Xu Deheng, chairman of the Jiusan Society Central Committee, attended and addressed the session.

A resolution on studying the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic structure was adopted at today's closing session. The resolution urges all branches of the society and its members to thoroughly study the decision, participate in economic reforms, gear their work to economic construction, provide scientific and technological consultation services, develop intellectual resources, train qualified professionals, strengthen ties with foreign countries, serve opening to the outside world, and improve ideological and political work. The resolution also urged them to work out a better method of serving the four modernizations drive in the new situation of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy.

Also adopted at today's closing session were a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Seventh Central Committee of the Jiusan Society, a proposal on consolidating the society's organization, and a resolution on supporting the Sino-British joint declaration on the Hong Kong issue.

The session was presided over by Ke Zhao, vice chairman of the Jiusan Society Central Committee. Attending the closing session were vice chairmen of the society's Central Committee Zhou Peiyuan, Pan Shu, Mao Yisheng, Jin Shanbao, Sun Chengpei, Xu Caidong, Hao Yichun, and An Zhendong.

CSO: 4005/452

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDENTS URGED TO JOIN WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS

OW051900 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1417 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--In a letter to all college and secondary specialized school students on 2 February, the CYL Central Committee and the All-China Students Federation expressed the wishes that more college and secondary specialized students would join work-study programs to support their own education.

A department concerned has revealed that since the second half of 1984, work-study programs have flourished in many colleges and secondary specialized schools throughout the country. The Chinese students' traditional mentality and practice of relying on the state and the family in pursuing education are gradually being discarded. An increasing number of students are willing to cultivate the hard-working spirit and build up their ability to cope with real life by taking part in the work-study program. More than 30,000 college students in Shanghai applied to join work-study programs in the summer of 1984. More than 1,000 Nankai University students responded to the "tutors-wanted" advertisements posted in the school. Over 60 percent of the students of the Northeast Electric Power College have undertaken the college's dozens of capital construction projects under contract. Beijing University and the Qinghua University have set up special offices to organize and coordinate student work-study activities.

CSO: 4005/452

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLIC ASKED TO RECOMMEND NEW OFFICIALS

OW021822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--Authorities in Sichuan Province and Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, have introduced new measures in a bid to recruit more talented local government officials, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reports.

The organizational department of the Sichuan Provincial Communist Party Committee is asking the public to recommend young and competent people specializing in finance, trade, economic management, public relations, culture and education, as well as in party and government work, it says.

The nominees will take up leading posts at or above the county level if they pass examinations set by the organizational department.

So far, the center received 144 letters of recommendation from 9 to 30 January.

To help improve efficiency and meet the needs of current economic reforms, China abolished the life tenure of officials in 1981, and introduced fixed tenures for both officials and state factory directors or managers last October.

In another story, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reports that Shenyang has also begun to select officials at the bureau level through public examination.

To ensure the quality of new officials, it says, professors, specialists and scholars are invited to [word indistinct] the applicants, who include workers, peasants, teachers, technicians and military personnel.

CSO: 4000/108

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING PREPARES FOR YOUTH FESTIVAL IN MAY

OW011526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--Preparations are under way to stage a big get-together here in May for young people from 40 Asian and Pacific countries and regions.

The event is aimed at encouraging friendship and understanding between young people and contributing to world peace and human progress, Yu Xiangtao, deputy secretary-general of the All-China Youth Federation, said here today.

The get-together was one of the activities China was planning to mark international youth year.

Yu said his federation, the All-China Students' Federation and the Chinese Organizing Committee for International Youth Year were in charge of the preparations.

Youth observers from some international organizations and African, Latin American and European countries would also be invited.

Yu, who is also head of the office of the Chinese Organizing Committee, said the gathering would include a two-day discussion on "young people's role in peace and development." Participants would swap experience in national reconstruction, he added.

In addition, youth delegations from other countries would also tour China to meet more Chinese youngsters.

CSO: 4000/108

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC JOURNAL DISCUSSES ENACTMENT OF PRESS LAW

HK310709 Beijing XINWEN ZHANXIAN in Chinese No 11, 1 Nov 84 pp 2-5

[Article by Fu Yuzhang [4569 7183 4545]: "A Tentative Discussion on Press Law"]

[Text] Editor's note: Issue No 2 of XINWENFA TONGXUN [NEWSLETTER OF PRESS LAW] carried an article entitled "A Tentative Discussion on Press Law" written by Fu Yuzhang, which put forth some important views concerning the formulation of the press law. Because the original text is rather long, an abstract of this article is published below with the approval of the author. [End editor's note]

I

In order to carry out the work of enacting the press law satisfactorily, it is necessary, first of all, to have a correct understanding of the relationship between party leadership and doing things according to law. At the 3d Session of the 5th National People's Congress in 1980, some deputies proposed the enactment of the press law. This proposal was highly approved of by comrades in the press circles, but there were some comrades who did not give their consent. These comrades held: Our press undertaking is the party's press undertaking and it is placed under the direct leadership of the party. It will do very well if things are done in accordance with the party's policies, principles, and instructions. Then what is the use of having a press law? If the press law is enacted, should things be done according to the instructions of the party, or according to the press law? After that, at the forum on the enactment of the press law which was convened by the Beijing Press Society, when some comrades who called for the enactment of the press law talked of "newspapers being responsible to the law," some other comrades said: "How can it hold itself responsible only to the law? Should it not hold itself responsible to the party and the people?" These comrades pitted the party against the law in this case. As a matter of fact, the law is the embodiment of the will of the party and the people. The law is enacted under the leadership of the party, and being responsible to the law amounts to being responsible to the party and the people. The above example proves that it is necessary to carry out conscientious studies and investigations concerning the question why the press law should be enacted and how it should be enacted.

In 1982 the 12th CPC National Congress laid down very profound stipulations and explanations concerning the relationship between the party and the law. The new party Constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress clearly and definitely stipulates: "The party must carry out its activities within the boundary of the Constitution and the law." In his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out specifically: "It is necessary to educate and supervise the broad masses of party members in taking the lead in abiding by the Constitution and the law. The stipulation of the new party constitution that 'the party must carry out its activities within the boundary of the Constitution and the law' is a principle of extreme importance. From the central authorities to the grassroots levels, the activities of all party organizations and party members should not go against the Constitution and the law of the state. The party is a portion of the people. The party leads the people in formulating the Constitution and the law, which must be strictly observed by the whole party once they have been adopted by the organ of state power." It can be seen from this that the whole party must carry out its activities within the boundary of the Constitution and the law, and the party organizations at all levels must strictly observe the Constitution and the law. In this regard, how can the party's newspapers and all the party's mass media not abide by the law and not hold themselves responsible to the law?

Since the Constitution explicitly stipulates that citizens have the freedom of speech and the freedom of publication, it follows that a press law should be enacted to embody the stipulations of the Constitution.

At all the past national people's congresses, there were people who proposed the formulation of the press law. At the beginning of this year, the Propaganda Department of the central authorities convened a special meeting to study this problem. After the meeting it submitted a report to the CPC Central Committee for approval on formulating the press law, which was ratified by the central leading comrades. In line with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the instructions of the central authorities, Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, instructed the NPC's Committee for Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health to take responsibility for drawing up the press law. Formulation of the press law is not only in conformity with the proposal by the deputies in the past national people's congresses, but is also the will of the people as well as in accordance with the instruction of the CPC Central Committee and the will of the party.

On 6 April 1985, Comrade Peng Zhen delivered another very important speech. At the forum convened by him and attended by the press circles of the capital, he put forward the important viewpoint of "realizing the gradual transition from doing things in accordance with policies to doing things in accordance with not only policies but also the law." He pointed out: In the past decades we have gone through two periods--one was the period of revolutionary war; the other was the period of construction. In the period of revolutionary war the attention of the party, the army, and the masses was zeroed in on implementing the party's policies. When something cropped up, people used to ask: Is this in conformity with the party's policy? At that time our

rural bases were severed by the enemy for a long period of time, and communications were poor, and what was given by the party to various localities, in short, might be said to be the policies. And relying on the correct policies of the CPC Central Committee, we succeeded in overthrowing the "three big mountains." At that time, although there were some laws in our bases laid down by the authorities, they were limited in number and crude in essence. As far as the whole country was concerned, laws belonged to the KMT of to the foreign invaders. If these laws were observed, no revolution could be made, and the rule of the three big enemies would be preserved. At that time, we had to defy laws human and divine" in dealing with the reactionary ruling class. This was a historical period, in which many of our comrades grew up, thereby more or less forming some working habits peculiar to that period. After the founding of the country, we possessed national power in our hands and things became different. In line with the changes in conditions, we have to rely on policies to do things, and realize the gradual transition from not only relying on policies but also establishing, perfecting, and observing law and order. However, it should be admitted that over a long period we failed to firmly grasp the establishment of the legal system consistently. Consequently, it was sometimes grasped rather strictly, sometimes in a relaxed manner, and sometimes it was abandoned altogether. In this connection, we have experienced very grave lessons.

The stipulations of the new party constitution as well as the speeches of Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Peng Zhen all explicitly expound that our country must strengthen and perfect the building of the legal system so that all kinds of work can embark on the road of doing things according to the law as soon as possible. This principle is naturally applicable to press work. With regard to the news front, because its leadership was once usurped by the "gang of four," people all soberly realize that the practice of "defying laws human and divine" will no longer work, or else something bitter will result. This requires the perfection of the socialist legal system in the press field. The enactment of the press law can systematize and legalize the democratic rights of the people in expressing their opinions through the mass media, and can give the system and the law stability, continuity, and great authority so that there is law to follow and must be followed, the execution of the law is strict, and violation of the law must be punished. The enactment of the press law can realize "the existence of the law even though the men who formulate the law may pass away," so that the system and the law which protect the democratic rights of the people can remain in force without being subject to the change of leaders, or being subject to the change of viewpoints or attention of the leaders.

II

In studying the enactment of the press law, it is also necessary to adopt a scientific attitude toward the bourgeois forms of democracy and law, that is, use for reference while maintaining criticism.

It is true that "freedom of speech and publication" was first put forth by the bourgeoisie, and was a progressive slogan raised by the bourgeoisie in

their struggle against feudalism and despotism. The press law was also enacted by the capitalist countries for the first time. In the great struggle against feudalism, the newly emerged proletarian class took part in this struggle, and the broad masses of people also took part in this struggle. This struggle was led by the bourgeoisie, but the main forces in this struggle were still the broad masses of people, including the proletarian class. Therefore, "freedom of speech and publication" was also the victorious fruits of the broad masses of people in opposing feudalism. The press law of the bourgeoisie not only included the results of opposing feudalism, but also included the results of the proletarian class and the broad masses of people, by whom the bourgeoisie had to be restrained, in opposing the despotism of the bourgeoisie. In addition, some stipulations on freedom of reporting, freedom to interview, and freedom of criticism also reflect the will of the people to a certain extent. Hence, the system of "freedom of speech and publication" and the enactment of the press law cannot be said to be exclusive things of the bourgeoisie. Such argumentation would attribute this victorious fruit solely to the bourgeoisie. Therefore, we should not adopt a completely negative attitude toward the bourgeois press laws. On the contrary, in formulating our socialist press law, we should study the press laws of various countries comprehensively, absorb those experiences beneficial to us, and adopt an attitude of use for reference toward the things of others in an analytical and critical manner.

The proletariat does not refuse to accept any advanced things in history. Proletarian democracy has been developed on the basis of the bourgeois democracy. The representative government adopted by us, the slogan of "every citizen being equal before the law," and others were initially learned from the democracy of the bourgeoisie. With regard to the legal form of press freedom, a socialist country will not discard it just because it possesses the aspect of hypocrisy and deceit in the hands of the bourgeoisie. On the contrary, under the new historical condition of the realization of the public ownership of the means of production, we use the force of the people's government to push this democratic form, which was created by the bourgeoisie and participated in by the proletariat and the broad masses of people, but not thoroughly implemented, forward both in breadth and in depth and make it form a constituent part of the socialist democracy.

III

In studying the press law, it is also necessary to solve well the problem of the relationship between protection and restriction.

Socialist democracy and freedom must be and can be above capitalist democracy and freedom, because they have advanced a step forward both in breadth and depth on the basis of inheriting the progressive legacy of history. The purpose of our formulating the press law is precisely for the development and perfection of socialist democracy, which is different from bourgeois democracy in terms of fundamental nature, and which is to be above bourgeois democracy both in breadth and depth. The formulation of the press law is for the promotion of socialist democracy and not for the restraint or reduction of democracy; it is for the advancement of the freedom of speech and publication; it is for the advancement of the freedom of speech and publication and

not for the restraint or reduction of the freedom of speech and publication. This is our guiding ideology and our fundamental principle in formulating the press law.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out recently: The present CPC Central Committee is a mature one. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has summed up the positive and the negative experiences and lessons, and is now advancing along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Our country's agriculture, industry, and construction of various sectors flourish amid simultaneous reform and development. A high degree of democracy of socialism gradually develops along with the development of the four modernizations. It is promoted by the building of the four modernizations and in turn promotes the building of the four modernizations. Our news undertaking is also advancing vigorously after experiencing tortuous struggles, and there have been numerous new things, new creations, and new developments. In formulating our press law, it is necessary to sum up these experiences and lessons, and systematize and legalize the good things.

In a class society, the law is imprinted with a distinct nature of class. In capitalist society, the enactment of the press law which embodies the will of the ruling class is certain to be stamped with the brand of a class, thereby resulting in its aspect of hypocrisy. The enactment of a capitalist press law is by no means for the protection of the freedom of speech of the broad masses of laboring people; on the contrary, it wants to limit this freedom so that the freedom of press for the bourgeoisie can be protected. The enactment of the socialist press law is not for the protection of the freedom of a small number of people so that they can do as they please, but for the protection of the freedom of the press of the broad masses of people and the freedom of the press which serves the broad masses of people. This is the fundamental difference between the enactment of a socialist press law and the enactment of a capitalist press law. It is essential for us to realize distinctly this fundamental difference.

Just as our economic construction advances and develops amid vigorous reforms, our democratic system, which includes the freedom of the press, is in the process of continuing improvement and perfection. The attainment of a high degree of democracy needs prolonged and consistent efforts. Our press law is meant to sum up our results, and promote and develop our results. While we expose the hypocrisy of capitalist freedom of the press, we should treasure and attach importance to the truthfulness of socialist freedom of the press; while we criticize capitalist freedom of the press for its separation of theory from practice, we should pay full attention to ensuring the consistency between theory and practice regarding socialist freedom of the press. Only in this way can the superiority of socialist democracy be manifested, the truthfulness of the socialist democracy and freedom be [word indistinct], and their advance on the road of a high degree of democracy be demonstrated.

Our press law is for the promotion of the freedom of the press, and not for the restraint of the freedom of the press; or else, our basic goal will fail to materialize. Is it necessary to impose certain requisite restrictions? Yes, naturally. In the laws of various countries, there are many regulations

involving press activities, of which two aspects are rather noteworthy: One is the system of management, that is, certain forms are adopted to manage press activities; the other is the items of restrictions, that is, the press activities are not allowed to go beyond restrictive clauses. The scope of the press activities is very broad, and the law cannot provide comprehensive concrete stipulations concerning its scope of activities. What it can do is to set out some "restricted areas," that is, to set out some specific fields where "going beyond" is not allowed. Apart from that, the press can enjoy a broad scope to carry out its activities. In formulating the press law, on the one hand, we want to protect the freedom of the press and to protect the lawful rights of journalists; on the other hand, it is necessary to restrain the abuse of the rights of freedom of press by journalists. Promotion is our primary purpose, and restrictions are of secondary importance, and this requisite restriction is for the purpose of utilizing the freedom of the press in a better way. For example, we emphasize the freedom of press reports, but we also want to pay attention to the truthfulness of the news and protecting state secrets. If some restrictive clauses on adhering to the truthfulness of news and on protecting state secrets can be set out, then in fields other than this, freedom of press reporting can be realized more satisfactorily. For example, we emphasize freedom of criticism, but we also emphasize seeking truth from facts and preventing slander. If we can devise some clauses on adhering to seeking truth from facts and on preventing and opposing slandering, then in fields other than this, freedom of criticism can be realized more satisfactorily. We are serving the people wholeheartedly, and freedom of reporting and the freedom of criticism are also serving the interests of the people. Hence, imposing certain requisite restrictions is also in the interests of the people. Take protecting state secrets for example. This is an obligation which must be undertaken by any citizen, as stipulated in the Constitution, and it is also an obligation which must be undertaken by all journalists. However, from the angle of meeting the needs of the people, the scope of secrets should not be too broad, and should not be expanded excessively, but should be narrowed as much as possible. With regard to the content of confidentiality, a greater amount of classified materials should be kept during times of war, and a smaller amount in peacetime; a greater amount for matters concerning military affairs, and a smaller amount for matters concerning other departments and regions; more regulations in terms of confidentiality in a certain category and in a certain short period of time, and less regulations in terms of confidentiality on a nationwide scale and on a long-term basis. If now we still practice regulations of confidentiality with a broad scope and extensive restrictions as we did in the period in which class struggle was the main contradiction, both democracy and freedom will be impaired. In short, protecting state secrets is very essential, and ensuring the people's freedom of speech and publication should also be firm and resolute.

We are Marxists and dialectical materialists. We do not pit promotion against restriction, but practice restriction for the purpose of promotion, and we impose some requisite restrictions solely for the purpose of performing the work of promotion in a better way. The fundamental aim of our formulating the press law is not to restrict the freedom of the socialist

press or to fetter the hands of the journalists, but to promote the freedom of the socialist press and to let the press personnel display their talents to serve the people better. In addition, our aim is to bring into full play the role of the means of press in terms of organizations, encouragement, invigoration, criticism, and promotion so that it can make great contributions to the building of the four modernizations.

The formulation of the press law is now still in the stage of preparation. We lack experience, the necessary materials, and even rudimentary studies. The above ideas are but initial and very immature suggestions, which are set forth to draw the attention of the masses, so that all of us can come together to make further studies. There must be incorrect and imperfect ideas in this article, and criticisms from our comrades are welcome.

CSO: 4005/464

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIRCULAR ON MILITARY TRAINING AT SELECTED SCHOOLS

OW081045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0905 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor and Personnel, Ministry of Finance, and the PLA's General Staff Department, General Political Department, and General Logistics Department have jointly issued a circular on a decision to conduct military training at selected schools of higher learning and senior middle schools starting September this year.

The circular says: The training will be conducted in accordance with related stipulations of the Military Service Law of the People's Republic of China. Starting from September this year, the training will first be conducted at about 50 selected schools of higher learning and about 100 selected senior middle schools and other schools of equal level in order to gain experience. The schools selected should be schools with relatively good leadership, teachers, and basic conditions for conducting military training. Schools of higher learning with Armed Forces departments and experience in conducting military training and schools of higher learning of various types will be preferred in the selection. In selecting senior middle schools and other schools of equal level, it is necessary to select schools from different areas (cities and rural areas) and different types (general senior middle schools, professional senior middle schools, secondary vocational schools, and technical schools). Military training, as a regular course, will be conducted mainly among first and second-year students of various schools. Part of the training will be concentrated training for about 10 days during holidays. Military training will be a compulsory subject for students in those selected schools, and the grades of the military training course will be entered in students' report cards. The teaching materials for military training will be compiled by the Ministry of Education, the General Staff Department, and the General Political Department in a unified manner.

The circular calls on educational and military departments at various levels to closely coordinate the work, keep abreast of the developing situation, solve various problems in conducting the training on a trial basis, and sum up and promote experience. Military organizations, schools, and PLA units should vigorously support the work by providing manpower, supplies, and training sites in order to ensure the successful conduct of military training at selected schools.

An appendix to the circular points out: The purpose of conducting military training for students is to meet the need of protecting the building of the "four modernizations," strengthen reserve forces, and lay a foundation for cultivating reserve officers [jun quan 6511 1351]. Through military training, the students will acquire basic technical and tactical knowledge and capability, heighten their political consciousness and patriotic thinking, strengthen their understanding of national defense and sense of organization and discipline, and accelerate all-round development of moral, intellectual, and physical education.

CSO: 4005/46

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMFORT GROUP VISITS YUNNAN FRONTIER GUARDS

OW071251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0907 GMT 4 Feb 85

[By reporters Wang Zhigeng and Duan Jianxun]

[Excerpts] Kunming, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--In the last few days a Spring Festival comfort group organized by the Ministry of Civil Affairs toured the Laoshan and Zheyinshan border defense fronts in Yunnan Province. It conveyed the cordial regards of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of all nationalities in the country to the heroic people's soldiers who were guarding the border against the enemy's invasion there.

The comfort group is composed of responsible persons of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Departments of Civil Affairs of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Guangdong, Shaanxi, Jiangxi, and Hubei provinces as well as leaders of the units concerned under the General Political Department and the Ministry of Finance. The delegation is headed by Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs. Zhang Zhixiu, commander, and Xie Zhenhua, political commissar of the Kunming Military Region, together with commanders and fighters on the border defense front, extended a warm welcome to the friends and neighbors who had come from the capital and other parts of the country to visit them.

On its visit to various places, the delegation talked cordially with the commanders and fighters who were persistently guarding the border day and night. Members of the delegation, in separate groups, visited sentry posts and shelters at the front, a field hospital, and dozen heroic units, where they presented silk banners and gifts to the heroic people's soldiers. They also respectfully placed wreaths at a tomb of martyrs who laid down their lives for the country.

The delegation told the commanders and fighters about the achievements made in the nationwide economic structural reform and the work done to support the army and give preferential treatment to military families in various parts of the country. The commanders and fighters of the frontier units in Yunnan said that they would translate the solicitude of the party and the people into strength and make fresh contributions to promoting and safeguarding the program of the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/464

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC JOURNAL EXAMINES COMMENTARIES IN PARTY PAPERS

HK291408 Beijing XINWEN ZHANXIAN in Chinese No 11, 1 Nov 84 pp 18-20

[Article by Fan Rongkang [5400 2837 1660]: "The Party's Mouthpiece and the Law of News Commentaries"]

[Text] In previous chapters, we have talked about the general characteristics of news commentaries, dealt with the special characteristics of new commentaries by the party's newspapers, and analyzed the tortuous path of new commentaries of party's newspaper since the CPC came to power 35 years ago. We can now discuss how to reach a regular understanding of news commentaries. This is good for improving and enriching news commentaries by the party's newspapers, for adapting these commentaries to the requirements of the new period, and for blazing a new trail in news commentary work.

For persons who have engaged in news commentary work for the party's newspapers for over 30 years, they should, in my opinion, first of all consider this problem: The party's newspapers should make commentaries by holding firm to the party's stand as well as by observing the law of news commentaries. Only when they are familiar with and observe the law of news commentaries, can they bring into better play the role of news commentaries by the party's newspapers.

The party's newspapers are the mouthpieces of the party, and news commentaries by the party's newspapers should represent the views of the leading organs of the party. In making news commentaries, we should hold firm to the party's stand; adhere to the party's line, principles, and policies; and resolutely propagate the party's line, principles, and policies. This is the prerequisite for discussing the problem of news commentaries. Without this prerequisite, we are bound to make mistakes.

The reasons are as follows: The history of the proletarian press is short while that of the bourgeoisie is long and has occupied a dominant position in press circles. Its influence should not be underestimated. Foreign bourgeois press circles maintain that, in capitalist countries, newspapers have left the "era of party newspapers" and entered the era of "free newspapers" and that newspapers are of a "commercial nature" and are not controlled by parties, factions, or government. Furthermore, they laud themselves for taking advantage of the different views that governments and

newspapers hold. We cannot say that this is sheer fiction. Cline, president of the Minnesota Press College of the United States, said: "Frequently holding different views from those of the government is the tradition of U.S. press circles." Lippmann once sharply criticized Johnson. While Nakasone was forming his cabinet, there were few good comments from the big Japanese newspapers. The right of light of such "freedom of speech" has a certain enchantment on some young persons running the CPC's newspapers. The specter of "press colleagues" arises from time to time in the minds of some of our comrades.

How should we understand such "freedom" of the press in capitalist countries? Lenin said: "Throughout the world, wherever there are capitalists, the freedom of publication is the freedom of buying newspapers, the freedom of buying writers, and the freedom of secretly and openly buying and creating "public opinion" beneficial to the bourgeoisie." Undoubtedly, this is correct. Over 60 years have passed since Lenin's death, and the flavor of the freedom of press in capitalist countries has become stronger. It would be unfair to use Lenin's thesis to indiscriminately frame the comments of bourgeois news commentators such as Lippmann by asserting that these commentators were secretly or openly bought by capitalists. However, how much freedom of speech people like Lippmann enjoy as journalists in a capitalist country, they are merely the "fourth force" contending with and interacting on the President, the Congress, and Judicial departments, thus helping preserve and consolidate the bourgeois dictatorship. The above-mentioned Cline said: "I do not agree with the opinion that U.S. newspapers, magazines, and press organizations do not have prejudices. In fact, U.S. press circles generally reflect the viewpoints and ideas of the entire U.S. bourgeoisie as well as the main political viewpoints of the U.S. Government and social organs."

Is it necessary for us to learn from the foreign bourgeoisie's experience in running "free newspapers and magazines?" For example, while running the party's newspapers, can we also run some nonparty newspapers so as to put on "rival shows"? Some comrades have even asked this? Since the KMT allowed DAGONGBAO to "criticize in a small way so as to help in a big way," why does the CPC not allow people to run DAGONGBAO so as to "help in a big way by criticizing in a small way?" This idea is too naive. The existence of DAGONGBAO was a very complicated historical phenomenon in China's press history. Zhang Jiluan's news commentaries occupied a very important position in the history of China's news commentaries. It is not necessarily fair to sum up the entire history and commentaries of DAGONGBAO as "helping in a big way by criticizing in a small way." The party's newspapers have the tradition of criticism and self-criticism, which are more science and useful than "criticizing in a small way so as to help in a big way." Influenced by "free newspapers and magazines," there were unauthorized newspapers everywhere during the 10 years of internal disorder. They published and abused what they liked and [word indistinct], and our general target is to realize unity for the four modernizations. It is hard to imagine in what way running "free newspapers and magazines" would benefit our general target and general tasks, as these newspapers and magazines would create confusion.

Therefore, the party's newspapers must hold firm to the party's stand. This is an unshakable prerequisite under which we should conscientiously consider how to enable news commentaries by the party's newspapers to become mouthpieces of the party and to achieve better propaganda results. Here it is necessary to observe the law of news commentaries.

Everything has its own law. We often hear people speak of the law of economic work and the law of artistic creation, but we seldom hear people speak of the law of journalism or the law of news commentaries. It seems that journalism and news commentaries do have no laws and can be disposed at will. This is unrealistic. Although news commentaries have their own law, it is very difficult to express it accurately. But at least we can say this: The law appears before the reader as an important component of newspapers, and newspapers exist in society as a weapon of class struggle in the form of a commodity. A reader can buy or refuse to buy newspapers. He can read or refuse to read news commentaries. He will read if what you say is reasonable and refuse to read if it is unreasonable. Even if what you say is quite reasonable, it will be useless to him if what you say does not solve his ideological problems. Even if what you say is quite right, he will find it difficult to go on reading if what you say is monotonous. All these examples can be easily found among readers through investigation. To achieve the expected results, news commentaries should not be divorced from the requirements of the reader; instead, they should be combined with what the reader thinks.

In this connection, the party's newspapers did a good job during the democratic revolution. Let us read the foreword to XIANGDAO [GUIDED] in 1922, which made clear the purpose from the very beginning: "What do the great majority of the Chinese people wish for at present? We dare say that they wish for unification and peace. Why do they wish for peace? Because the opposite of peace is war. Due to the years of chaos throughout the country caused by war, students cannot go to college, industrialists have gradually found it difficult to market their manufactured products, businessmen cannot keep their minds on business, workers and peasants endure the suffering of soaring prices and unemployment, and soldiers sacrifice their lives for nothing. So everyone wishes for peace." This foreword catered to the needs of the masses, embodied what the masses were experiencing, and played the role of a "guide." ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN, which was established in 1923, was also good at attracting young readers. The first paragraph of its foreword is as follows: "Politics is too dark, education is too corrupt, and China is too feeble and downcast to remedy." The three "too's" fully described the depression of Chinese youths in the 1920's. We should say that the writer understood well how to run magazines and how to grip the attention of the reader. Also, Yanan's JIEFANG RIBAO and Chongqing's XINHUA RIBAO were outstanding newspapers in Chinese press history. Their news commentaries catered to the reader, influenced the reader, and enhanced the understanding of the reader. They were examples of observing the law of news commentaries.

Since the founding of the PRC, news commentaries by the party's newspapers have had a great influence on many readers, but quite a number of new commentaries have failed to arouse the readers' interest and therefore have not

played an influential role. These news commentaries are also the mouthpieces of the party, but their voices are not nice to the ear. The CPC was quite well-known for the way it ran newspapers. Many fine news commentaries have been written by Chinese communists. But now news commentaries by the party's newspapers often play a secondary or tertiary role. If this is not regression, at least we can say that news commentaries by the party's newspapers have not regained the level of the Yanan era or the level of the early days after the founding of the PRC. Why? One important reason is this: Those who write or are in charge of news commentaries are full of worries. Before writing, they seldom find out about what the reader thinks and wishes to know, and they seldom think of the law of news commentaries. Instead, they are worried that their vulnerable points will be magnified by others and subjected to criticism. In such cases, "instead of seeking to make contributions, they just seek to avoid committing mistakes;" they dare not say what should be said and say too much of what should not be said; or they just rest content with copying and quoting central documents or speeches by leaders, without adding a single word of their own.

Writing news commentaries is not like "an old monk chanting scriptures" several times a day in total disregard of whether someone is listening to him, nor is it just copying central documents in a "reception of mailing office" and the publishing them in newspapers. It is also different from making long reports or drawing up propaganda outlines. It is also necessary to arouse the interest of the audience while making a report, but those who attend the report are sent by the organization and entrusted with a study task, and some of them are required to relay the report to their units. Therefore, no matter how dull the report is, they have to make notes and pay full attention. No matter how long-winded and uninteresting a propaganda outline is, comrades engaged in propaganda work at various levels have to read it, because this is their task. News commentaries are different, as the reader does not have an organizational obligation. There is no such thing as forcing oneself to read an editorial attentively (except when one is entrusted with the task of studying an editorial). If someone is not willing to reach an editorial, we cannot help. Moreover, generally speaking, the reader uses his spare time to read newspapers. During one's spare time, who is willing to "suffer" from reading an editorial devoid of content?

If we admit that the reader is the most important factor in news commentaries and that this law should not be violated, we will be able to consider how to arouse the reader's interest and draw his attention while selecting materials, determining their content, adopting their style, and giving them a title, so that the reader will regard our news commentaries as his good teachers and helpful companions. In this way, the line, principles, policies, and political viewpoints of the party we propagate will strike cords in the heart of the reader. This is an outstanding example of being the party's mouthpiece.

This is where the weak points of our news commentaries lie. In selecting materials, our perception is too narrow, and in explaining a big problem, our news commentaries are far from the requirements of the reader and thus

frequently fail to arouse the interest of the reader. Of course, there has been some improvement over the past few years. Improvement in running small newspapers is more prominent than that in running big newspapers, and signed commentaries are better than unsigned commentaries. Unsigned commentaries, particularly editorials, are written in such a rigid manner that the majority of readers stay at a respectful distance from them. This problem can also be found in writing style. Many big topics are closely related to the personal interests of the reader, and the bigger the topics, the closer the relationships. The problem is that we fail to discuss big topics by proceeding from the party having the closest relationship to the interests of the reader; instead, we often put on airs and list one, two, three, four in discussing big topics, paying no attention to what the reader needs most.

CSO: 4005/464

1 March 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FAMILY LIFE 'STABLE' DESPITE RISE IN DIVORCE

OW040908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--Divorce in China has been on the rise since 1981, BEIJING REVIEW reports today.

Though 500,000 divorces are granted each year, China's divorce rate is still far below Western standards, the journal published today says. The courts handled 370,000 divorce cases and civil affairs departments granted about 200,000 uncontested divorces in both 1982 and 1983. However, this is not out of line with historical levels of divorce in China, the journal says. The journal says the main causes of divorce in China today are getting married without due consideration and lack of love between husband and wife.

Other causes include conflict between desire for material comforts and the realities of life; lack of moral values; interference from third parties; and wanting to discard wives who give birth to females. According to the journal, some 70 percent of the divorce filings are made by women. In terms of age distribution, young and middle-aged people make up the overwhelming majority of those who divorce.

Before approving a divorce, officials always try mediation, the journal says. According to statistics released by the Beijing Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau, marriage registration offices successfully mediated 2,610 of 8,409 divorce cases in the three years between 1981 and 1983. According to Ma Yuan, deputy presiding judge of the civil division under the Supreme People's Court, the number of divorce cases has increased, but not at an alarming rate. On the whole, it can be said that family life in China is quite stable.

CSO: 4000/108

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE BECOMING MORE POPULAR

OW300300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 30 Jan 85

["Comparative Literature--Bridge to Understanding"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--Fang Ping, a Shanghai scholar of comparative literature, has discovered that a short Qing Dynasty tragedy is similar to Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

The story by Ji Xiaolan (1724-1805) tells of a Fujian girl who does not want to marry a man chosen by her parents. Her lover advises her to take poisonous jasmine root, which can make her appear "dead" for a day.

She is buried and helped out of the grave by her lover. Both go to another town to live, but are finally found by police and imprisoned.

Fang, who is the Chinese translator of Shakespeare's "Othello," has now written an essay on his research into the story.

Comparative literary studies are becoming more popular in China.

The first issue of a quarterly publication on the subject is just off the press. Its editor-in-chief is Professor Ji Xianlin, 74, the former vice-president of Beijing University.

Though comparative literary studies in the West began more than 100 years ago, they were confined to the framework of Western literature, and their limitations were obvious, Professor Ji said in an interview with XINHUA at his Beijing University office.

"Inclusion of oriental literature into comparative studies will raise the level of such research to a higher plane," Professor Ji said. "This is what I mean by establishing a Chinese school of comparative literature."

Professor Ji, who is vice-president of the Chinese Society of Foreign Literature, believes such studies will help promote understanding and assimilation of foreign culture.

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The quarterly has a circulation of 7,000, and 13,000 more will be reprinted because of growing interest.

"It is beneficial to make comparative studies of literature between nations," says Ba Jin, one of China's leading contemporary writers, in his message to congratulate the publication of the magazine.

Ba Jin translated books of many cultures into Chinese.

Professor Ji has devoted most of his life to comparative studies. His recent research work focuses on the history of the sugar industry, and its effects on relation between China and India.

Professor Ji studied Sanskrit at Gottingen University, now in Federal Germany, from 1935 to 1945.

Professor Roland C. Fang, of the Shanghai Foreign Language Institute, in "China in 18th-Century English Literature" dwells on "The Chinese Orphan," Voltaire's adaptation of the yuan (1271-1368) drama of hatred between two high officials' families during the reign of King Linggong (620-607 b.c.) of the state of Qin, which was written as a love drama.

Yu Ming, 26, a post-graduate of comparative literature of the East China Teachers' University, analyzed in his paper, "Turgenev and Shakespeare," the fictional style and content of Turgenev's novels, and asserted that the Russian novelist was greatly influenced by Shakespeare.

He held that Turgenev's emphasis on the inner life of characters, his attitude towards nature and his concern with social significance are examples of Shakespeare's influence.

Professor Qian Zhongshu, author of the novel, "Besieged City," and vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said that scholars of comparative literature "are not only establishing a record, but also, in a modest and unspectacular way, making history."

CSO: 4000/108

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE VOLUMES OF CHINA ENCYCLOPEDIA TO BE PUBLISHED

OW301808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--Six more volumes of "China Encyclopedia" will be published this year in addition to the nine volumes issued over the past 5 years, it was announced here today.

Jiang Chunfang, chief editor of the "China Encyclopedia" Publishing House, told a news conference the new volumes would cover "education," "mechanics," "nationalities," "astronautics and aeronautics," "solid geophysics, space science and cartography," and "archeology."

The nine volumes already published included "astronomy," "foreign literature," "sports," "textiles," and "law," "environmental science" and "metallurgy."

Jiang said another 14 volumes, including "music and dance," "civil engineering," "Chinese literature," "philosophy," "world economy" and "religion," were nearing completion.

He said the publishing house began compiling the encyclopedia in 1978.

The whole work will be published in 75 volumes covering 60 branches of social and natural sciences, with 100,000 entries and some 100 million words.

The chief editor said they planned to publish the entire works by the end of September 1989.

Over the past 5 years, the publishing house has invited more than 20,000 specialists from all over the country to join in the editing.

Jiang said the encyclopedia would be sold both in China and abroad.

Its publication was of great importance to China's modernization, its scientific and educational levels and international cultural exchanges.

CSO: 4000/108

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC DEPARTMENT MOURNS DEATH OF TU ZUOCHAO

OW220607 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1416 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--A ceremony was held at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing today, at which people paid last respects to the remains of Comrade Tu Zuochao, an exemplary member of the CPC and proletarian revolutionary fighter of the older generation.

Tu Zuochao died of prolonged illness, despite all treatment, in Beijing on 31 December 1984 at the age of 81.

The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Electronics Industry, and the Chinese PLA General Staff Department sent wreaths to the ceremony. Comrades Li Qiang, Zeng San, and Luo Qingchang, as well as more than 300 friends of Tu Suochao's attended the ceremony to pay their last respects to the deceased.

A native of Changsha, Hunan, Tu Zuochao was admitted to the CPC in 1924, on Comrade Li Lishan's recommendation. In 1925, he took part in launching the "May 30th" Movement, which shocked the country and the world. He did party work in Shanghai, the Soviet area in Jiangxi, Sian, Yanan and other places in the 1930's and 1940's.

After nationwide liberation, he successively served as military representative at the Shanghai Radio Company, and assistant to the director of the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Factory. Comrade Tu Zuochao was mistakenly expelled from the party in 1959, because he had explicitly expressed a differing view on the handling of Comrade Peng Dehuai. In the 10 years of turmoil, he was seriously persecuted and long deprived of his personal freedom. Despite all this, Comrade Tu Zuochao consistently upheld the principle of seeking truth from facts, and displayed the communist's dauntless spirit of upholding truth.

Comrade Tu Zuochao fought for the communist cause all his life. He excellently carried out the tasks assigned to him by the party, while engaging in underground work in white areas, or in those war-ridden years. Living simply, he was honest, aboveboard, hardworking, and upright, and never stooped to flattery. He was an outstanding cadre and an exemplary member of our party.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON JUVENILE OFFENDER SEEKING REFORM

OW021104 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY prints a letter from a juvenile offender pleading for a chance to reform.

Jobless Cheng Qiang, 17, says he is "anxious to find work and eager to reform."

Leaving school in Jilin city last year with basic training in automobile repairing, Chen was fired four times in four months for so-called political reasons.

Detained in late 1983 with two jobless youths for stealing and selling three bicycles, Chen was too late for the July, 1984 college entrance exams.

In one instance he was taken on as a vehicle factory worker, qualifying fourth out of 800 applicants, but fired after only 10 days.

Chen wants to be self-employed but has no equipment, funds or experience. He asks if, as an orphan, he can get a bank loan. He lives with his elder sister, who will marry this spring.

In an accompanying editorial note Communist League Central Committee Secretariat member He Quangwei says that to err is human, especially when young, but with skilled guidance reform is possible.

Discrimination and contempt, he argues, only create despair. He calls on the Communist Youth League and the government to help young offenders "say goodbye to their past and advance toward the future, plunging into the current of national economic reform and doing their bit toward a thriving, vigorous China."

It has always been government and judicial policy to treat young offenders as pupils, children and patients.

CSO: 4000/108

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ROUNDUP OF SYMPOSIUM ON DR SUN YAT-SEN

HK070427 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 85 p 5

["Academic Trends" column by Jiang Shaozhen [3068 4801 6297]: "Roundup of the Symposium on Dr Sun Yat-sen"--passages within slantlines published in italics]

[Text] The symposium on Dr Sun Yat-sen, which was cosponsored by Zhongshan University, Guangdong Provincial Society of History, and Zhongnan Region Society for the study of the history of the 1911 revolution, was held in Guangzhou and Zhongshan cities in November 1984. Attending the symposium were over 80 Chinese and foreign specialists and scholars. The following is a roundup on the major issues discussed in that symposium:

/1. On the issue of democracy and autocracy./ Some scholars hold: Dr Sun Yat-sen was a great democrat, but sometimes he showed a tendency toward autocracy. For example, during the period of the Chinese revolutionary party, the oath of the party demanded that party members obey the leader as an individual, and the party worked in the style of old Chinese societies and gangs. During the time around the convention of the first national congress of the KMT. [As published] Also, there was the problem of autocracy. What gave rise to this contradiction and what attitude should we adopt toward it? The participants in the symposium discussed the matter heatedly. Some of them held that Dr Sun Yat-sen was a forerunner of the revolution and that he encountered many problems that had not been solved by his predecessors. He was in a period in which many of the problems had just been probed; therefore, sometimes, he was forced to be dictatorial. This was a characteristic of his times. Others pointed out that Dr Sun Yat-sen was a great banner of democracy and had abundant democratic thoughts, but that we could not deny that there were contradictions in his theory. For example, Dr Sun failed to thoroughly solve the problems concerning the relationships between the individual and the masses of people. He failed to discard the view that "people of foresight become aware first, people of less foresight become aware later, and people without foresight do not become aware." Therefore, he held that those who supplied ideas were "people of foresight." In probing these problems, we should not avoid probing the weakness in his world outlook. We should neither be over-critical about his shortcomings nor avoid probing them so as to facilitate summing up experience and lessons and preventing repetition of historical mistakes.

/2. Evaluation of Dr Sun Yat-sen's thoughts in his earlier period./ Some scholars neither agreed with the view that Dr Sun was a reformist nor agreed with the idea that revolutionary thoughts had a dominant position in his mind. They thought that when Dr Sun was studying in Western Medical College, he established a small revolutionary organization, the "Yuan Heng Society," which showed the revolutionary aspect of his mind, but, according to his "Letter to Li Hongzhang," in his earlier period, reformism was his major tendency. Another opinion held that we could not sum up the major trend of Dr Sun's thoughts in his earlier period so simply as to call it reformism or reformist thoughts, because the revolutionary path that Dr Sun followed was a process of development, in which there was no clear distinction between reformists and revolutionaries.

/3. On Dr Sun Yat-sen's attitude toward imperialism./ Some scholars put forth the view that Dr Sun Yat-sen was a great nationalist and patriot, but that he had some illusions about imperialists. For example, when Japan forced a 21-clause treaty on Yuan Shikai, Dr Sun also wanted to compromise with Japan. In 1918, he even intended to trade southern China for something from France. Some foreign scholars held that it was not enough to describe Dr Sun as a nationalist and that we had also to study his personality. Dr Sun was very confident of his ability in utilizing foreign powers. He thought that China was a large country and would not be controlled by any imperialist country forever. In his opinion, in the process of looking for a way to achieve our own goal of struggle, we had to exploit the contradictions between imperialists to carry out some transactions. Thus, it was possible for us to achieve the goal of struggle relatively quickly. Other scholars held that Sun's compromise with imperialists was out of strategic considerations and that it was not practical to refrain from taking strategic considerations into account when one's own force was not strong.

/4. On the problem of Dr Sun's understanding about peasants and about the relations between societies and peasants./ Some scholars put forth: 1) Dr Sun Yat-sen's view of peasants was reflected in a condensed manner in his principle of the people's livelihood. The content of this view included nationalization of the ownership of land and letting farmers have their own land. This reflected his concern for problems related to peasants. 2) Bourgeois revolutionaries had a political demand in common with the peasants and the union between them and the peasants in a certain form can be regarded as an alliance. 3) There were close links between societies and peasants, and bankrupt peasants and handicraftsmen formed the major part of the members of these societies. Dr Sun Yat-sen attached great importance to societies and this could be regarded as attaching importance to the lower-strata masses of people, including peasants. Other scholars raised objections to that view and held that societies were not organizations of peasants and none of the "regulations" of the societies reflected the interests and demands of peasants. Nor were societies political organizations and there was no common political program for societies and bourgeois revolutionaries, therefore, nothing could be said about the establishment of an alliance. Still others put forth the view that only by the time of the first congress of the KMT did Dr Sun Yat-sen really meet peasant problems and that bourgeois revolutionaries failed to really shoulder the responsibility for leading the peasants.

/5. On the development and changes in Dr Sun Yat-sen's thought in his later years./ Some scholars raised the view that according to Dr Sun Yat-sen's attitudes toward imperialism, feudalism, and the masses of people, we have to regard the "May 4" movement as the starting point for the development of his revolutionary thinking in his later years, Chen Jiongming's rebellion in 1923 as the turning point, and the convention of the first congress of the KMT and the cooperation between the KMT and the CPC as the climax. Other scholars pointed out that the influence of the October revolution on the development of Dr Sun Yat-sen's thoughts in his later years could not be overlooked. The October revolution and the "May 4" movement took place at the time when Dr Sun Yat-sen was feeling low (but not feeling disappointed) and the change in the tide in the world and the change in the Chinese revolution urged him to change. What marked his change should not be the development from a democrat into a communist, but had to be the development from a democrat into a good friend of the communists. Still other scholars pointed out that, in the past, we generally regarded the first congress of the KMT as marking the change in Dr Sun Yat-sen's thoughts and seemed to hold that there was no further change afterward. However, after the first congress, he became aware of the problems related to peasants and their land and put forth ideas such as "letting those who till the land own the land." Therefore, the year 1924 had to be regarded as the most magnificent year in Dr Sun Yat-sen's life.

The symposium also discussed the problems related to Dr Sun Yat-sen's role in the campaign to protect the republic and the campaign to protect the constitution, his philosophical, cultural and economic thoughts, and comparison between Dr Sun Yat-sen and other relevant personages during the period of the 1911 revolution.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SYMPOSIUM ON CONFUCIUS' EDUCATIONAL THINKING SUMMARIZED

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 11, Nov 84
pp 27-33

[Article by Yang Huanying [2799 3562 5391]: "A Summary of the Symposium on Confucius' Educational Thinking"]

[Text] To launch the study of the educational thinking of China's great ancient educator Confucius, the China Education Society, the Shandong Provincial Education Society and the Confucius Research Institute of the Qufu Teachers College jointly sponsored, from 21 to 26 September in Qufu, Confucius' hometown, a symposium on his educational thinking. It was attended by 100 delegates from 26 provinces, cities and autonomous regions throughout the nation (plus dozens of nonvoting delegates), including such veteran Confucian experts and scholars as Chen Jingpan [7115 2529 4323], Xu Mangying [6079 1125 3467], Yang Rongchun [2799 2837 2504] and Zhang Ruifan [1728 3843 3879] and newcomers in the field. China's famous Confucian scholar Liang Souming [2733 3359 3298] and Professor Feng Youlan [7458 0645 5695] submitted written statements. This is the 2,535th anniversary of Confucius' birth, and his descendants Kong Demao [1313 1795 2021], Kong Lingming [1313 0109 2494], Kong Lingren [1313 0109 0088] and Kong Lingzhao [1313 0109 3513] attended by invitation. The delegates presented to the symposium more than 90 papers, mainly focusing on Confucius' educational thinking, while also touching on his ideas on politics, economics, philosophy, ethics, law, literature and art. In addition to the rich substance, the meeting was lively and animated. Aside from group discussions and speeches, the delegates attended the inaugural of Confucius' portrait and a concert in Queli. At the group discussions, they expressed their views freely, recited poetry, sang and danced, creating an enthusiastic atmosphere. General Secretary Cai Gongqi [5591 0361 2601] of the China Education Society and Vice President Cheng Hanbang [4453 3352 6721] of the Qufu Teachers College jointly chaired the meeting. Standing Vice President Zhang Jian [1728 0256] of the China Education Society made the opening speech, and Honorary President Kuang Yaming [0562 0068 2494] of Nanjing University gave the closing speech. Gao Weizhen [7559 4850 4176], chief of the Shandong provincial education department, Han Yuqun [7281 1384 5028], assistant secretary of the Jining municipal party committee, and Liu Futian [0491 4395 3944], secretary of the Aufu county party committee, also came to the meeting and made statements.

The delegates unanimously endorsed Comrade Zhang Jian's opening speech and angrily condemned the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary crimes during the 10-year turmoil of making insinuations against Premier Zhou by citing history and criticizing Confucius. To usurp the party and seize power, they launched a vicious trend against Confucius, stirred up an evil nihilist wind in the ideological and cultural realms to negate the national heritages, and created extremely disastrous consequences. After their downfall, we, under the party's leadership, brought order out of chaos, earnestly implemented its "dual-hundred" policy in the academic community, reinstated the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts in Confucian studies, continuously made new achievements, and gradually restored the true colors of Confucius in history. At the meeting, the delegates, centering on his educational thinking, held fairly comprehensive discussions. The following is a summary of their discussions.

I. An Assessment of Confucianism

The delegates unanimously endorsed Comrade Zhang Jian's assessment of Confucius in his opening speech. "Neither a 'god,' nor a 'devil,' Confucius was a great educator, thinker and statesman who lived 2,500 years ago in ancient China." In conjunction with his own research, Zhang Jian explained the issue from diverse angles and proposed some distinct views in his concrete assessment.

According to one delegate, "Confucius was a thinker and a statesmen, but even more an educator. This great man with a world impact is the pride of Queli, of Qufu, of Shandong, of the descendants of Shennong and Huangdi [legendary kings], and of the whole nation of China. He was neither the god extolled by the feudal rulers, nor the devil condemned by the 'gang of four,' but a man living in the era of the Warring States, a man of flesh and blood, aspirations and feelings, a dignified man of Shandong, and a learned and talented scholar and teacher." Like ordinary people, he was subject to joy and anger, sorrow and happiness. Hearing the "Shao" [music of the legendary emperor Shun], for instance, he was so overwhelmed that he could not taste meat for 3 months. Upon the death of Yan Hui, his best disciple, he wailed: "Heaven has deserted me! Heaven has deserted me!" In short, he was an ordinary man, not a god. The feudal rulers had an ulterior motive in dressing him up as a god. "The Analects," a record of his words and acts, is a valuable legacy left by him to posterity, and the wealth of its contents was unprecedented. It was the origin of many idioms and maxims, such as, "blaming god and man," "fine words and insinuating countenance," "so immersed in work as to forget food," "not ashamed to learn from one's subordinates," "lack of forbearance in trivial matters upsets great plans," "when three people walking together, there is bound to be a teacher for me," and "never bored with learning; never tired of teaching." Chairman Mao cited the "Analects" many times. However, there were also many conservative and backward matters in his teaching. He declared, for instance, that "it is difficult to care for women and

mean men;" he called Fan Chi a "mean man" for studying farming and gardening; he said that "only the highest of the wise and the lowest of the stupid remain steadfast;" he maintained that "there are those who know upon birth." All these are the most backward matters in his thinking.

According to one delegate, rather than a thinker, Confucius was mainly a politician, because, though his expositions encompass an extremely broad range, the substance is neither profound, rich, nor systematic.

According to another delegate, Confucius mainly scrutinized and pondered the decrees, regulations and literature, including folk songs, passed on from previous periods, collated them into collections and turned them into our references in the study of ancient literature, history, philosophy, economics, ethics and morals. These collections include the "Book of Odes," "Book of History," "Book of Rites," "Book of Music" and "Spring and Autumn Annals." He was truly an erudite and profound scholar and thinker, and an outstanding representative of the first-generation intellectuals in China's history of more than 2,000 years. In culture and ideology, he summarized the past and enlightened the later generations, thereby carrying history forward and forging into the future. In this aspect, he was incomparable. Throughout his lifetime, he exhausted his energy and racked his brains, collated books and records, and promoted education, producing an unmeasurable impact on China's learning and culture for more than 2,000 years, and exerting, inside and outside the country, a deep and broad influence on future generations as well as his own era. After more than 2,000 years of subtle influence, his ideology and doctrines became the criteria of the moral consciousness, spiritual life, and traditional customs and habits of the nation and the models of Chinese social mores and family life distinct from Western countries, influencing, to a certain extent, Eastern nations and even Western Europe, occupying an important position in the history of world civilization and becoming the pride of our nation. Such a great thinker, statesman and educator who was consistent in words and acts, broad and deep in erudition and noble in moral character deserves an outstanding position in history.

According to one delegate, Confucius was not only a statesman, thinker and educator, but also a diplomat, musician, geneticist and so on. Others felt that Confucius should not be extolled so excessively.

According to another delegate, Confucius was the most famous representative figure who comprehensively summarized, carried on and creatively developed the culture of the Three Dynasties [Xia, Shang and Zhou]. His scholarship was not only broad and deep, but also profound. In addition to numerous ideological topics, he proposed to mold of cogitation, changed the developmental orientation of ancient thinking, turned it from "the study of god" to the "study of man," and advocated the unity of god and man mainly from the angle of nature. His tremendous spiritual influence on the Chinese people was unmatched by any other outstanding figures in the world.

On the historical impact of Confucianism, according to one delegate, while it produced a positive influence on the survival and development of the Chinese people, the assessment should not be excessively high. China's ancient culture was rich. Though Confucianism occupied a dominant position for a long time, it could not represent the whole of the Chinese culture. According to Lenin's formulation, there are two kinds of cultures in history. Though what Confucius represented was important, it was merely one kind of the ruling culture. Confucius' impact must be historically analyzed. According to another view, the progressive impact of Confucianism was not primary even in his own era. According to still another view, it mainly produced a progressive impact at the time, but, with the development of history, it became more and more a resistance to the progress of China's history.

One delegate approached the assessment of Confucius in terms of his international influence. Confucius was a cultural celebrity in world history as well as a great thinker in the history of China. His influence had long spread beyond state boundaries and, whether in the social development of the ancient East or in the Western bourgeois Enlightenment, it produced a positive impact. According to another delegate, Confucianism answered the need of the patriarchal small-peasant economy, and, as long as the family was the economic cell, it was valid and consistently effective. It may be used by capitalism. Japan and Singapore, for instance, proposed "modern science plus Confucianism" as the guiding ideology of government. According to one paper, the spread of Confucianism to ancient Japan exerted a tremendous influence on the moral and educational concepts of the Japanese, produced a certain positive impact on ancient Japan's slave society, and greatly promoted the development of its culture, education and historiography.

According to one delegate, Japan created its own culture only after assimilating the Chinese culture. Nevertheless, subsequently it blindly followed the West, and destroyed its former moral excellence and domestic harmony, and turned human relations mercenary. Many Japanese have gradually realized that material civilization alone is inadequate, and nor is learning only from the West in ethics and morals workable. Thus, they have turned around to learn from the East and China, and are again revering Confucius.

According to one paper, Confucius was one of the figures producing the greatest influence in Chinese history and the founder of Confucianism. Confucianism served as the official ideology of China's feudal ruling class for more than 2,000 years, and its tremendous influence on ancient philosophy, politics, economics, culture and education, and on social life, customs and habits was unmatched by any other ideology or doctrine. Confucius was long revered as "the most holy sage" and considered, particularly by the intellectuals and teachers, the model of character and the source of learning. Even though his doctrines bear the imprint of the times and the brand of the class, he is undoubtedly the main representative of the traditional culture of the Chinese people.

According to one delegate, apart from Confucius, China's cultural tradition has no lustre. He produced not only an enlightening impact on China's cultural development, but also a positive influence in preserving China's culture and resisting external aggressions. He embodied the common aspirations of the people and ensured the unity of the nation. His educational thinking and moral doctrines are a valuable legacy to us. Naturally, he was restricted by the times. We need to treat his thinking with the scientific viewpoint of dividing one into two.

According to another delegate, Confucius was an outstanding ancient educator, but, as he focused on politics and moral education, he was a political and moral educator. His political and moral thinking produced a tremendous influence on the Chinese people, especially the Han people, and constituted for a time the common psychology and main mode of thinking. Nevertheless, rather than the outcome of the spontaneous spread of Confucianism, it was, to a large extent, the result of the education and indoctrination promoted by the feudal rulers. With such a historical background, we must not be intimidated just because his thinking was converted into the common psychology of the nation and became a strong traditional force. Confucianism rendered great service in upholding imperial power, training feudal bureaucrats and maintaining the feudal order, but its negative impact on China's historical progress far exceeded its positive effect.

II. The Purpose of Studying Confucianism

All delegates felt that it is timely and necessary to restudy and reassess Confucianism. It is the need of building the two civilizations as well as intensifying our effort to bring order out of chaos in the ideological realm.

According to one delegate, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the restudy and reassessment of Confucianism by the academic community have a positive significance. It is closely linked with the current effort to strengthen the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization. A concrete analysis of Confucianism, which mixes the bad with the good, in order to select the essence and discard the dross, make the past serve the present, and weed through the old to bring forth the new, will enrich the socialist spiritual civilization. The advanced socialist civilization to be built by us should possess a Chinese style and a Chinese bearing. We must, under the guidance of Marxism, carry on our valuable national heritage "from Confucius to Sun Yatsen." To do so, we must begin by restudying and reassessing Confucius.

According to one paper, the study of Confucianism must be closely integrated with patriotic education before we can keep pace with the pulse of the times and make the proper contributions to the four modernizations program of the motherland. Confucius and Confucianism

created by him symbolize the traditional culture of China and exert an indestructible cohesive force on the Chinese people both at home and abroad. The Chinese people possess the fine tradition of patriotism, and feel an incomparable deep sentiment for the motherland. Thus, we should not forget our forefathers, including Confucius, who made tremendous contributions to our historical development.

According to one delegate, studying Confucius and giving a new meaning to Confucianism will serve the purpose of making the past serve the present and bringing prosperity to the country. We may, for instance, endow the ideas of filial piety, brotherly subordination, loyalty and sincerity in Confucianism with new meanings needed in our building of the two civilizations today, thereby making the past serve the present. We must not negate filial piety just because it was utilized by the feudal dynasties. We do not seek larger numbers of unfilial progenies in our socialist motherland. It is difficult to imagine a person who can love his motherland when he cannot love his own parents. We can endow "filial piety" with a new meaning and make people progress from loving their parents to loving their motherland. The idea of "loyalty" is also thus. In the new era, "loyalty" must also be imbued with the spirit of the times. We can no longer be loyal to the emperor, but there is an objective to our "loyalty," such as, loyalty to the party, to the country, to the people and so on. In other words, in studying Confucius, we must make the past serve the present in the principles advocated by him. If we rigidly adhere to his thinking at the time, it will be difficult to make Confucianism serve us.

III. The Methodology in Studying Confucius

To raise the study of Confucianism to a new height, the delegates felt that there must be a breakthrough in methodology. Therefore, they made useful explorations into the methods of study.

According to one delegate, we should analytically treat Confucianism and follow the "trisection method." By this method, Confucianism is studied from three aspects. (1) We should carry on and develop things which still possess today a vitality and a practical meaning. His ideas and theories on the attitude and method of teaching and learning and the pattern of studying, for instance, have no obvious class significance. "Study with constant perseverance and application;" "when three people walking together, there is bound to be a teacher for me;" "learning without thought is vain; thinking without learning is dangerous;" and so on remain today the shining parts of Confucianism and, generally speaking, may serve as maxims. (2) After analyzing and extracting the rational substances, the ideas and theories of a mass and progressive nature in the feudal ideological system may be used as references, such as, Great Harmony and "benevolence." (3) In terms of things which directly serve the special interest of the feudal ruling class, e.g., loyalty to the emperor and reverence for the king, we must solemnly condemn them and completely break away from them.

According to one delegate, both macrostudy and microstudy are needed in the study of Confucianism, and priority should be given today to macrostudy. According to another, we must broaden our vision and study the spread and influence of Confucianism abroad. We should give attention to the assessment and study of Confucianism abroad and examine it in a worldwide sphere, examining its influence on not only Chinese history, but also world history. We must link the study with the current social practice, sociopolitics and socioeconomics, proceed from a broad socio-historical background, integrate it with the present social history, and guard against studying for the sake of studying. We must find the things of regularity in Confucianism and avoid considering the issues as they stand and pursuing textual research on tedious trivialities. We must apply the method of systematic comparison. Instead of isolating Confucianism, we must broadly link the past with the present, the Chinese with the foreign, and make systematic comparisons, before we can grasp the characteristics and significance of Confucianism.

As for the method of assessing Confucius, according to one delegate, we should first clarify the nature of the society in which Confucius lived and his class attributes, and make earnest class analyses of Confucianism, before we can reach a historical materialist assessment. According to another, it is not necessary to start with class determination in assessing Confucius. Currently, the views on the issue of dividing the stages are varied, and it is difficult to find a uniform criterion. Moreover, the impact of thinkers and the issue of class nature are not necessarily unified. When assessing Confucius as a thinker, we may conduct our examination mainly in terms of the results of his understanding. Some Confucian theories possess a clear-cut class nature, while others are general and may reflect certain demands of the classes opposed to Confucius' class.

According to one delegate, we should analyze and assess Confucius in terms of the cultural developmental pattern. The expressions of the cultural developmental pattern are the ancient culture as a whole, contemporary analytical culture and modern systematic culture. It is a course of the negation of a negation. The destination of Confucius was linked with the progress of culture. In the period of analytical culture, there were more negations of Confucius, but by the time of modern systematic culture, there are more affirmations. The renewed importance of Confucius is closely connected with the development of modern systematic culture. Rather than conflicting with it, systematic culture takes Marxism-Leninism as the symbol.

According to one delegate, the formulation of the three cultural patterns is unscientific and untenable and, in the method of studying Confucianism, we must continue to follow the class analysis of historical materialism and the principle of seeking truth from facts.

According to another, as Confucius was the most influential thinker in China's history, we must, when analyzing his thinking and assessing him by seeking truth from facts, first clarify the sociohistorical factors which formed his thinking. While examining him in a broad historical background, we must also consider the special environmental influence of the State of Lu at the time and his family circumstances. Only by linking the three aspects will we clarify the source for the emergence of his thinking.

According to another delegate, a person's thinking develops and changes, especially in times of sudden social upheavals. What he advocates at one time may be the very things he opposes at another. The thinking of Confucius also underwent a course of development and change. If, instead of studying Confucianism with the historical and developmental viewpoints, we collect, in a static, solidified and two-dimensional manner and according to diverse patterns, his words uttered in different periods, we may possibly arrive at ideological systems with different characteristics, reach completely different assessments, and even result in the inconceivable.

According to one delegate, we should divide studying history and making the past serve the present into two levels of study. The study of history is the base, and only with this base will we render greater service to the four modernizations; otherwise Confucius will no longer be Confucius.

The delegates also discussed the issue of whether modern scientific terminology and systems may be used in the study of Confucianism. Some delegates said no, on the ground that it will be modernizing Confucianism. Others felt that, though not completely identical, some of the terms and systems used by the ancients are commensurate with those employed today. Therefore, using modern scientific terminology and systems to arrange ancient thinking is not only necessary, but rational. Nevertheless, we must seek truth from facts, neither overestimating, nor underestimating the ancients.

IV. Raising the Study of Confucianism to a New Level

The delegates unanimously felt that, after the downfall of the "gang of four," the study of Confucianism made a great stride along with the progress of bringing order out of chaos in all aspects. However, to restudy and reassess Confucius, critically carry on the valuable historical legacy left to us and serve the four modernizations and two civilizations, we must raise the study of Confucianism to a new level. On the issue of how to accomplish it, the delegates felt that we must strengthen the party's leadership, uphold the guidance of Marxism, further implement the "dual-hundred" policy, adhere to the principle of making the past serve the present, properly build the scientific and technical contingent, and reinforce data gathering.

V. Various Aspects of Confucianism

1. Educational Thinking

Confucius' educational thinking was the focus of this symposium. It is an issue with less divergence than other aspects of Confucianism. The meeting unanimously recognized Confucius as a great educator in ancient times. He set up a private school and devoted half a century to education. He was rich in both practice and theory. There were only some disagreements on the analyses and assessments of the issues. The issues are presented below.

(1) Confucius' Thinking on Education and Economics

One delegate analyzed Confucius' principle of "wealth before education." Under the situation where the ancient social productive force was underdeveloped, a large population and wealth must precede education and training, in order to develop the productive force and make the country strong. That Confucius could recognize the links between a flourishing population, a wealthy economy and a developed education deserves praise. In advocating "wealth before education" in terms of the common people, Confucius had a dual meaning: Make the people wealthy before indoctrinating them in Confucianism, thereby premising ideological construction on economic development; give serious attention to the ideological indoctrination of the common people. Confucius felt that education was always useful. "When the mean man learns the Way, he is easier to use." Once the common people learned, it became easier for them to follow orders. "Toiling without complaint" was favorable to productive labor. However, Confucius did not feel that education was omnipotent. He declared: "The mean man in distress gives way to excess." In other words, when the people were poor, they would do anything, and no one could stop them. The effect of education could only be limited within a specific economic base.

(2) The Goal of Education

The meeting focused on the issue of "studying successfully to become an official." According to one delegate, it produced a progressive effect in history, because it broke through the aristocratic dictatorial system of hereditary ranks and emoluments, served as the premise to the centralized autocratic monarchy, produced a promotive effect on historical progress and satisfied the need of social development at the time. Western Zhou and the Warring States followed a strict monarchal hierarchy. Government administration was the hereditary prerogative of the aristocrats, and officialdom was monopolized by their children, while the common people had no way and nowhere to study and, even if they studied, they could not become officials. By the last phase of the Warring States, the aristocratic houses declined. To break down the monopoly of the aristocrats, the rising centralist autocratic system must freely select and promote its own bureaucrats. Thus, it must have, as the base, a group of free scholars, intellectuals who had, through studying, mastered certain knowledge for the purpose of becoming officials. Thus occurred

an epochal change in education and in the selection and promotion of personnel. Meanwhile, the Confucian school created by Confucius was a group with the goal of studying to become officials and training bureaucrats. However, becoming officials was only the means, spreading Confucius' political thinking was the end. That Confucius was never appointed to an important post in his lifetime indicates that he was not a bureaucrat bent solely on profit, but a new intellectual with his own political ideals. Thus, the monopoly of bureaucracy by heredity was broken down, the science of government spread to the entire society, and the stronghold of political inequality between the aristocracy and the common people smashed, thereby laying the foundation for China's "100 schools of thought contending" in scholarship and creating the situation of cabinet ministers coming out of the ranks of common people in politics.

According to one delegate, the proposal of "studying successfully to become an official" suited the trend of social change from "favoring the intimate" to "promoting the competent" in the period of the Warring States. Besides its progressive significance at the time, the spirit of "selecting the competent to employ" embodied therein remains an ideological legacy to be critically carried on by us today.

(3) The Substance of Confucius' Teaching

According to one delegate, the substance of Confucius' teaching was the "Odes," "History," "Rites," "Changes," "Music" and "Spring and Autumn Annals," the six classics, rather than propriety, music, archery, charioteering, writing and mathematics, the six arts. The "six arts" were the curriculum of Western Zhou's government science. Western Zhou wanted to train personnel with a certain political and moral cultivation (propriety and music), in order to regulate the internal relations of the ruling class and control the people, and certain military skills (archery and charioteering), in order to wage war and suppress the masses. Therefore, education in the "six arts" was necessary to cover both the academic and the military aspects. Subsequently, with the growing decline of the slave-owning aristocracy, it became more and more difficult to keep up the teaching of government science and the six arts which served it. At this time, Confucius, in his private school, taught the students the "Odes," "History," "Rites," "Changes," "Music" and "Spring and Autumn Annals." The change was the result of the different times and the different personnel needs. Concretely speaking, the period of the Warring States, which was Confucius' time, was more progressive than that of Western Zhou. Defeating an enemy country was no longer a simple military problem, but also involved diplomatic and other actions. Therefore, the specific subjects and curriculum of education must also change accordingly. The knowledge covered by the "six arts" was unsuitable to the need of training benevolent officials and princely men needed in Confucius' era. Furthermore, there was no mention of specific texts for archery, charioteering, writing and mathematics in the "Analects."

According to one delegate, Confucius' curriculum included the "six arts" as well as the "six classics." It encompassed a wide range, and Confucius himself was versed in both scholarship and the martial arts, teaching archery and charioteering as well as rites and music. In the "Analects," the word "archery" appears five times and "charioteering" three times, indicating that Confucius taught archery and charioteering. As rites (propriety) and music are found among both the six arts and the six classics, there is no need to mention them. As for writing and mathematics, there were the elementary and the advanced. Elementary writing and mathematics belonged in the elementary curriculum, and what Confucius taught was the advanced. In short, if Confucius did not teach his students writing and mathematics, they would not be able to properly learn the six classics. Among Confucius' disciples, there were experts in military affairs, land taxes and commerce, and it would have been impossible for them to be ignorant of archery, charioteering, writing and mathematics.

According to one delegate, the focus of Confucius' curriculum as a whole was on the moral issue.

According to another, Confucius' education covered the development of the moral, intellectual and physical aspects. According to a third, rather than an education covering the development of the moral, intellectual and physical aspects, one may say that Confucius stressed education in moral character and political expertise. His special emphasis on moral character and political expertise in personnel training was determined by his times and his life experience, and by his political outlook and philosophy. In addition, he also advocated education in music, military affairs and sanitation, but he opposed labor education.

According to one delegate, Confucius' curriculum was divided into four subjects, namely, moral integrity, political affairs, speech and literature, thereby encompassing education both in political thinking and moral character and in cultural knowledge.

According to another, focusing on moral education, Confucius' curriculum comprehensively covered moral, intellectual, physical and aesthetic requirements. Therefore, he was an educator making overall demands on the students.

(4) The Principles and Methods of Teaching

There had been all along no major disagreements on Confucius' principles and methods of teaching. The delegates unanimously felt that the most brilliant and useful parts in Confucius' educational thinking contain no obvious class implications. Epitomizing his long practical experience in education and conforming to the objective laws, they are effective means of teaching. One delegate divided the methods of his teaching into two categories: moral and intellectual. In intellectual education, many methods and ideas are compatible with the objective laws and found

effective, such as, seeking truth from facts, constancy, treasuring time, humility in learning, caution in words and acts, and eagerness in learning. These requirements were all made for the purpose of integrating studying and thinking, guiding and enlightening, teaching according to aptitude, studying with perseverance and application, learning for the purpose of application, and forming the proper attitude toward studying. In moral education, in addition to the methods and principles of intellectual education which are also applicable, cultivating the students' moral consciousness, stressing moral practice, personally serving as models, commendation and criticism, making friends and emulating with one another are all effective methods which may serve as our reference. According to one delegate, the moral cultivation advocated by Confucius centers on overcoming oneself, and the ways to do so, such as accusing, examining, blaming and admonishing oneself, caution in words and acts, and refraining from contending, are valuable.

(5) Moral Education

All delegates agreed that the study of Confucius' moral education is highly necessary. In his educational thinking, Confucius always gave priority to moral education. The rich experiences accumulated by him in decades of practice can still serve as our reference today. According to one delegate, if we leave out Confucius' thinking in connection with our study of the issue of moral education, it will be impossible to gain a deep understanding of the ideological origin of the Chinese people and intensify our study. When we study moral education, we must study Confucius' educational thinking. When analyzing people's ideology, we can see the widespread influence of Confucius' moral thinking, and find references to it in the numerous demands made by today's education. Therefore, to overcome the "leftist" influence, we must study and carry on Confucius' thinking and moral education.

On the goal of Confucius' moral education, according to one delegate, Confucius, with the "theory of human nature" and the political principle of "rule by virtue" as the base, advocated the goal of training "sages," "princely men" and "scholars," the three categories of personnel. In terms of "sages," Confucius felt that they must possess the moral character of being able to "amek liberal gifts to the people and give relief to the masses." The moral criterions of "princely men" were: "be harmonious yet different," "distinction without notoriety," "upright conduct," "cultivate oneself, pacify others and pacify the people." The moral criterions of "scholars" were the general ones advocated by Confucius to the great majority of his disciples. He taught his disciples the high moral standard, admonished them with the minimum standard, and asked the majority to reach a general level.

On the course of Confucius' moral education, according to one delegate, it consisted of three aspects, namely, the cultivation of moral faith, of moral feelings and of moral conduct. It was preliminary revelation of the universal law of moral development. Marxism also maintains that a person's moral quality is formed by his moral understanding, moral

feelings and faith, and moral conduct and habits. In the course of conducting moral education, Confucius gave attention to the essential moral elements of perception, feeling, idea and act and their inter-relations, and proposed the cultivating method of eagerness, confidence, determination and personal practice. These objective laws in the developmental course of moral education revealed for the first time in China's history are scientific to a certain extent. They are the source of the long river of our history of moral education, the useful reference to the proletariat in developing the moral educational ideology, and the assets added to the treasury of man's spiritual civilization.

According to one delegate, loyalty to the emperor, feudal ranks, patriarchy, and dominance of the male over the female advocated in Confucius' moral educational thinking as a whole constituted the spiritual pillar of China's feudal society for thousands of years and served the interest of the feudal ruling class. These are its historical and class limitations.

(6) Intellectual Education

According to the delegates, Confucius stressed the exploitation and cultivation of his disciples' intellect. In regard to the reason for his serious attention on intellectual education, according to one delegate, it was because first, the social changes at the time needed highly intelligent personnel; second, due to the competition between private schools, only those of high quality could attract students; third, scholars had to be trained to propagate doctrines and spread knowledge. Thus, Confucius must train highly intellectual disciples.

The path of Confucius' training of highly intellectual disciples, according to one delegate, consisted of five phases, namely, erudition, questioning, careful thinking, discernment and earnest conduct. For "erudition," he widely recruited students, selected the promising ones for training, first rectified their attitude on learning, and thereafter cultivated their interest, before making them study assiduously, accumulate knowledge and reach the level of erudition. "Questioning" involved observation and interrogation to build the capacity to study. "Careful thinking" was the course from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge. The "thinking thrice" advocated by Confucius integrated studying and thinking, finally reaching "realization," in order to cultivate the students' abstract thinking and generalizing ability. "Discernment" meant reaching the appropriate conclusion by means of reflection, free from external influence, thereby building the students' judging ability. The starting point and the end-result of the previous phases, "earnest conduct" built practical ability. Thus Confucius trained highly intellectual personnel through the above course.

(7) Confucius' Thinking on Psychology

According to one delegate, Confucius mastered many laws of educational psychology in his decades of practice and formed his own thinking, which included the basic psychological viewpoints and the psychology of learning, of moral education, of individuality and of teachers. Therefore, he was also an educational psychologist. If he is compared with the famous great philosophers in the world in terms of the age he lived in and his contributions, he can be considered the earliest great educational psychologist.

According to one delegate, Confucius was an educator well-versed in teaching psychology. His teaching psychology may be summarized into four basic viewpoints: (i) the Theory of Nature and Practice. "Similar in natural disposition, but widely dissimilar in practice:" These words constitute the proposition of the human nature theory with a materialist tendency. Human nature can be changed, and man's natural instincts are mainly formed by contact, i.e., they are formed under the influence of environment and education. Thus, the momentous significance of teaching is affirmed. (ii) The Theory of Knowledge by Learning. As he advocated that knowledge came not with birth, but by learning, Confucius devoted consistently for decades to the practice of teaching. (iii) The Concept of Development. Confucius maintained that man's psychology changed and developed continuously. (iv) The Concept of Difference. Confucius was the earliest educator in ancient China to give attention to individual psychological differences. He explored the individual differences in intellect, ability, temperament, aspiration, study attitude and special skills in learning. He affirmed that people's psychology was not all uniform, but with marked differences. With these four basic viewpoints to guide his own teaching practice, Confucius achieved a fairly high quality of teaching and formed fairly rich thinking on educational psychology.

(8) Theory on Teachers

According to one delegate, for thousands of years, Confucius was revered as "the most holy sage" and "the model for teachers of 10,000 generations," and the feudal rulers always considered him the supreme authority for teachers. Though it was an answer to the need of the feudal rulers, Confucius was, in terms of his rich educational theories and practice, not only a great educator, but also a person possessing the basic training as a teacher, practical experience and the ability to make theoretical summations. We may say that he was, in a broad sense, an educator and, in a narrow sense, a teacher with both theories and practical experience. These qualities were manifested as follows: (i) He gave serious attention to moral education, integrated education with politics, and maintained that teachers must effectively educate the students in political thinking and that they themselves must possess certain political cultivation. (ii) He was modest and eager to learn, and valued knowledge and skill. The functions of teachers are to teach. To impart large amounts of knowledge to students, they must themselves

possess a wide range of knowledge. Confucius served as a fairly good model in this aspect. (iii) Confucius taught without weariness and stressed the methods of teaching. It was the embodiment of a teacher's devotion to his work. In terms of teachers, they must primarily be devoted to their profession. (iv) Confucius was interested in the students and demanded strictly of them. In the course of teaching, the teacher produces the guiding effect. Only through his continuous teaching will the student become a successor of a certain class. Therefore, the teacher must feel an interest in the student and demand strictly of him. Confucius was very outstanding in this respect. (v) Confucius felt that teaching by example was more important than teaching by words. As the young are highly imitative and plastic, the teacher must serve as the example, influence them by his own practical acts and serve as the model for them to follow. The purpose of Emperor Kangxi's inscription of "Model for Teachers of 10,000 Generations" was to utilize Confucius, and there was much dross in Confucius' theories on teachers in both the theoretical and the practical aspects, but some of his practices and interpretations conform to the general laws in the science of education which should be critically carried on.

One delegate specially discussed the virtue of teachers advocated by Confucius. There are not many direct references to the virtue of teachers in the "Analects," but we can still see that, amidst his extensive educational activities, Confucius formed a set of effective and commendable moral tenets for teachers. The examples are: Be determined to spread the Way and so immersed in work as to forget food; be no ashamed to learn from subordinates; teach all kinds of people without discrimination and refuse no one; teach according to aptitude and with skill and patience; treat the students with sincerity and serve personally as the model; and so on. In practice, Confucius always followed these tenets. Therefore, Confucius as a teacher occupied an important position in people's minds, and it was not entirely groundless when he was revered as the "model for teachers of 10,000 generations" by emperors in later generations. His educational work of decades and his long status and profession as a teacher established many criterions worthy of our emulation.

2. Confucius' Thinking on Politics, Economics, Philosophy, Literature and Art, and Ethics

On Confucius' philosophical thinking, according to one delegate, the most salient point was that he refused to discuss superstition, ghosts and gods, or life and death. It was stated in the "Analects" that "Confucius does not talk about strange forces and gods." When his disciples asked him about life and death, and ghosts and gods, he replied: "When we cannot serve humans, how can we serve ghosts?" "When we do not know life, how can we know death?" He also said: "What has it to do with Heaven? The four seasons follow one another and all things grow. What has it to do with Heaven?" Rather than by order from Heaven, the revolution of the seasons and the multiplication of all things are governed by their own laws. Thus, it was felt that Confucianism

contains elements of materialism and dialectics. But there were also some delegates who considered Confucius' philosophical thinking basically idealist.

On Confucius' political thinking, according to one delegate, it contains positive elements. His support of change and of forming a party to resist the government, and his sympathy for the people, for instance, all possess a positive significance.

On Confucius' economic thinking, according to one delegate, its substance is fairly rich, as Confucius discussed all major economic issues. In addition to summarizing historical experiences and recording the achievements of his predecessors, he proposed some new and innovative economic viewpoints. "Enrich the common people" and "wealth before education," for instance, constitute the theory of developing the economy and increasing wealth; "love people" and "love the masses" are the theory of cherishing the people and protecting the labor force; "equal division and no poverty" is the theory of distribution; "conserve consumption" and "uphold thrift" are the theory of consumption; "light taxation" is the financial theory; and so on. All original ideas never before expressed, these theories reflected the demands of the economic development of the time, and played the role of a connecting link between the preceding and the succeeding. We can consider them the embryonic ideological system of ancient China's economics, producing a far-reaching influence on China's feudal society of more than 2,000 years. Indeed, Confucius' economic thinking also contains feudal dross and produced a negative effect, but we cannot demand that he transcend his age and the class represented by him.

On Confucius' thinking on literature and art, one delegate stressed his idea on music and considered him an outstanding musician, as he was highly accomplished in musical cultivation, skill and practical ability. He played instruments, sang and composed songs, was versed in musical temperament and made contributions to China's national music.

On Confucius' ethical thinking, the delegates made useful explorations. According to one delegate, in terms of Confucius as China's great thinker and educator, his main contribution was in the ethical and moral aspect. In conducting education, he mainly focused on ethical and moral education. It was because he inherited certain superior moral legacies from China's primitive communist society and the early period of its slave society, earnestly summarized and practiced the moral tenets of the wise kinds and progressive thinkers since the legendary Yao and Shun, and built the first fairly complete ethical system which included a series of moral norms, ideals, cultivation, education and assessment. Among them, the part on moral norms was relatively outstanding. His summary of the moral norms found in the transition from the slave society to the feudal society not only served as a powerful call to free the slaves, but deeply influenced the rise and fall of China's feudal dynasties for thousands of years, and became the spiritual pillar of our civilized ancient nation. Some of the things can serve as important references in our building of a spiritual civilization today.

According to one delegate, ethical thinking is the basic part of Confucianism. In addition to its rich substance, it formed a system encompassing such fundamental theories as the origin and social impact of morals, their relations with interest and with knowledge, their class nature, their principles and norms, the methods of their performance, moral education and self-cultivation. Occurring more than 2,500 years ago, it is indeed worthy of esteem.

The symposium was held on the basis of the research of the past several years. The first meeting of a fairly large scale with organization and leadership, from the central government to the local areas, it focused on Confucius' educational thinking, while also covering other aspects. Many delegates made statements and submitted papers containing new explorations. The topics of discussion were both broad and deep. It was a new progress in the study of Confucius. To initiate a new phase on the present foundation, the meeting realized the long-cherished desire of the researchers and formed, with Comrade Kuang Yaming as the leader, a preparatory group for the Confucian Study Society. With the approval of the party Central Committee, it established the Confucius Foundation, with Gu Mu [6253 3668] as the honorary president. These two organizations will certainly greatly promote the research work on Confucius. The year 1989 is the 2,540th anniversary of Confucius' birth. We believe that, by then, research results of a higher level will emerge in commemoration of this great cultural giant.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO FRANCE--Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--A Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Ni Zhifu, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, left here for Paris tonight to attend the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party. Consisting of Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of its international liaison department, the delegation will observe the congress scheduled for 6-10 February. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. Other seers-off included Qian Liren, head of the international liaison department; Feng Lingang, deputy director of the general office of the Central Committee; and Luo Gan, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 2 Feb 85]

CULTURE MINISTER ENTERTAINED--Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--Twenty-nine musicians and dancers returned from study abroad performed here this evening. In the audience were Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi and diplomats and cultural officials from the United States, Federal Germany, Australia, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Britain, France, Japan and India. The performance, sponsored by the Culture Ministry, was the first by such students. In the last 5 years the ministry has sent 159 students to study music, dance, art, drama and film in Asia, Europe, North America and Oceania. Many Chinese students also support their own studies abroad. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 4 Feb 85]

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS SET UP--Beijing, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--China established 84,340 township governments and more than 822,000 villagers committees by the end of last year in its drive to replace peoples communes, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reports. Since the drive began in 1983, it says, all the country's provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities have basically completed their tasks. That means 98 percent of all communes have separated government administration from economic management. China also set up more than 2,700 ethnic minority townships and established 4,680 new towns, bringing the country's total to more than 7,280, the paper adds. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 23 Jan 85]

SUN YAT-SEN FILM--Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the pioneer of the Chinese democratic revolution, will be the hero of a two-part color feature film to be produced by the Zhujiang film studio in Guangzhou, according to cultural officials here. The film depicts Sun's 36 years of revolutionary struggles from the last decade of the 19th century to 1925, when he died in Beijing. It begins with the establishment by Sun of Xing Zhong Hui (Society for China's Regeneration) in Honolulu in 1884 [as printed] to overthrow the rule of the Qing Dynasty, and ends with the promulgation in 1923 of his famous "three great policies"--alliance with the Soviet Union, cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers. Work is now under way to select actors and actresses performing 69 historical figures including the three Soong sisters, Mao Zedong and other communist leaders, Chiang Kai-shek and writer Lu Xun, China's contemporary cultural giant. The film crew will go to Hong Kong, Macao, Japan and the United States for shooting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 31 Jan 85]

FIRST MODERN LITERATURE MUSEUM--Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--China's first modern literature museum has been set up here. The museum, in a former imperial palace, will be China's largest modern literature research center and library, according to Yang Li, head of the museum. "We'll strive to collect all literary works and reviews published since 1911," Yang said. "Also in the collection will be manuscripts of famous writers," he added. Already in the museum are some of Mao Dun's personal belongings including all the books in his private library. These were contributed by the family of this late cultural giant according to his last will. Ba Jin, a leading novelist, has donated books and his own manuscripts totaling 3,700 pieces to the museum. He initiated the establishment of the museum in 1982. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 4 Feb 85]

COLLEGE FACULTY CONGRESS REGULATIONS--A reporter of this station has learned from the departments concerned that a faculty congress system has been established in 197 institutions of higher learning across the nation. The great majority of them have achieved good results. In order to further perfect this democratic management system, the Ministry of Education and the Educational Workers Trade Union in China recently promulgated "Tentative Regulations Governing Faculty Congresses at Institutions of Higher Learning," and issued a circular calling on all localities to ensure the full implementation of the regulations. The regulations stipulate: A faculty congress of an institution of higher learning is an important democratic means for the college teachers, staff members, and workers to exercise their rights, and participate in the college's management. The congress has the right to hear the college president's work report, to discuss the important college issues, and to discuss, and approve, basic regulations and systems which are the concern of the entire faculty, as well as the right to discuss, and decide, all welfare matters concerning the faculty. It also has the right to supervise leading cadres at all levels, and is authorized to commend, criticize, and recommend them. If necessary, it may recommend organs at a higher level to commend, promote, reprimand, or discharge them. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Feb 85 OW]

MILITARY TRAINING CIRCULAR--Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--Military training will be conducted at selected middle schools and colleges from September, according to today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. A circular jointly issued by the ministries of Education, Labor and Personnel and Finance and the People's Liberation Army says that the training will be in line with specific provisions of the country's army service law. Selection will be based on facilities at schools and colleges, but the circular does not give number of students likely to be involved. Military training, as a compulsory subject, will be conducted mainly among first and second-year students in colleges and universities. Part of the training will involve 10-day courses arranged during holidays. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 7 Feb 85 OW]

PLA-SHANGHAI NAVIGATION FILM--Shanghai, 7 February (XINHUA)--Shanghai has shot a film with a special fish-eye lens. Shown on a spheric screen, spectators said, it makes one feel as if in the scene. The film, "Navigation Channels of the Huangpu River," is the first of its kind in China. It was produced for teaching by the Shanghai Animation Film Studio and a PLA Naval Academy. Two other films, on meteorology and the celestial body, are being produced. The spheric screen film is something novel in recent years in the world, film workers here said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 7 Feb 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/111

EAST REGION

REPORT ON JIANGSU MILITARY-PARTY-GOVERNMENT FORUM

OW111418 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The Nanjing Military Region, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government on 8 February jointly held the 1985 military-government forum to discuss how to carry out the two-supports tasks and promote the four modernizations.

Attending the forum were leading comrades of the Nanjing Military Region and its leading organs including Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Linxiang, Hang Ming, Wang Zibo, Wang Jingmin, Li Baoqi, Sun Keji, Wu Shihong, Zhou Deli, Chen Hui, Ba Zhongtan, Fan Xnilun, Wei Yu, (Wang Youming) and (Ma Kuilan); and responsible comrades from Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City including Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Sun Han, Liu Lin, Ye Xutai, (Ye Dewang), Hu Fuming, Hong Peiling, Ling Qihong, Yang Yongyi, Li Zhizhong, Wei Yongyi, (Zhang Pinghua) and Zhang Yao-hua.

Xiang Shuzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region, took the floor first. He extended warm congratulations to Jiangsu's first victory in the new seven battles-seven victories campaign and heartfelt gratitude to the Jiangsu civilian population's concern for and support of the PLA units' work.

Comrade Xiang Shuzhi said: In the new year, we must follow Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions to subordinate ourselves to the overall objective of national construction and actively support local governments' efforts to promote material and spiritual civilization in order to contribute to the second victory of Jiangsu's seven battles-seven victories campaign.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, then spoke at the forum. On behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Government and the people of the whole province, he extended Spring Festival greetings to commanders and fighters of the Nanjing Military Region. He said: The important reason that the situation in all fields in our province is very good is that we have energetic support from the units of the military region. They have made great achievements and gained new experiences. Comrades of localities must learn from them. Jiangsu's tasks this year, especially those in the economic field, are unusually heavy. We hope that the military region's units continue to give us their support. We may gain some new experience in joint military-civilian efforts to achieve success in economic work.

During the forum, leading party, government and military comrades had cordial chats, exchanged briefings on the two-supports tasks, solicited each other's opinions and made many good suggestions. They all said that local governments and the PLA units must give play to their respective strong points, tap potentials, and promote economic work and the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/469

EAST REGION

JIANGSU LEADERS ADDRESS NONPARTY OFFICIALS

OWI00115 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial Party committee's organization and united front work departments cosponsored a meeting in Nanjing from 5 through 6 February for nonparty comrades assuming leading posts in various departments and bureaus in Jiangsu and Nanjing to discuss Jiangsu's construction.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a lively and friendly atmosphere, the nonparty leading comrades talked about their feelings of working together with party member-colleagues since assuming leading posts. They also freely exchanged their experiences gained in their work and sincerely criticized the party for its insufficiencies, showing their genuine sincerity and utter devotion. They also put forward some highly useful suggestions on how their work can be further improved and how cooperation between party and nonparty members can be further promoted.

When the meeting was in session, Han Peixin, Chen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Ling Qihong, and other leading comrades of the Jiangsu provincial party committee and the provincial government came to visit and address the attendees. In their speeches, they fully endorsed the nonparty leading comrades' accomplishments in recent years and urged them to achieve unity in thinking, adhere to the guiding thinking that all work should be subordinated to and serve the four modernizations, boldly exercise their leadership within the scope of their authority, dare to speak out and bear responsibility, continue to give full scope to their specialities, and unite with and lead the broad masses of intellectuals to make still greater contributions in attaining Jiangsu's quadruplication goal.

CSO: 4005/469

EAST REGION

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN VISITS SPORTS WORK MEETING

OW121247 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The provincial sports work meeting ended on 9 February.

The meeting decided to encourage and support all units, all industries, as well as collectives, and individuals to organize sports activities. Whoever has the highest score, regardless what his parent team or training units is, will represent Jiangsu in domestic or international competition. Whoever wins will be awarded and so will his coach. Coaches and teachers in spare-time sports schools and other city and county schools who contributed to training national and world champions will also be awarded.

During the meeting, Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, visited all the participants.

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EAST REGION

NANJING LEADERS VISIT PLA HOSPITALS 7 FEB

OW092240 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Divided in six groups, the leading comrades in Nanjing City called on sick army men in the city on 7 February. At the general hospital of the Nanjing Military Region, leading comrades (Chen Weigao), Zhang Yaohua, Jia Shichen, and Zhang Chenhuan thanked the hospital for treating some 200,000 civilian patients in 1984. The leading comrades also went to the ward to call on veteran army men Zhou Guanwu, Zheng Yuqing, and others, wishing them good health. They also had cordial talks with some sick army men in the hospital.

Leading comrades such as (Gao Denghua) went to Air Force Hospital No. 454, the August 1 Air Force Hospital, Naval Hospital No. 414, the August 3 Naval Hospital, and the Nanjing Sanitarium to cheer up the sick army men.

According to a report, Commander Xiang Shouzhi and Political Commissar Guo Linxiang of the Nanjing Military Region cordially visited the sick army men in the cadre wards of the military region's general hospital on 7 February.

CSO: 4005/469

EAST REGION

XU QIN ON JIANGXI'S PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

OW121343 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Siying), the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee sponsored a forum on the afternoon of 9 February in the Jiangxi Guesthouse, which was attended by some 150 people, including responsible persons from democratic parties, the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, the provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, democrats without any party affiliation, and public figures from various circles.

At the forum, Xu Qin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, briefed the participants on the work of party rectification over the past year in the province. Summing up the general situation and principal achievements of the 91 units in the province involved in the first-stage party rectification, Comrade Xu Qin pointed out: In the first-stage party rectification, efforts were made to conduct positive education with emphasis on solving ideological problems, keeping to the principle of seeking truth from facts, discarding the left style of work, and persisting in meeting high standards and strict demands. The objective of using party rectification to promote economic development and using the result of economic work to test the work of party rectification was really attained. Indeed, party rectification gave a powerful push to the economic work in the whole province.

Comrade Xu Qin said: Over the past year or so, democratic parties and our nonparty friends of all circles in the province gave considerable assistance in the first-stage party rectification work by offering a lot of useful suggestions and opinions. This fully manifested the fundamental principle of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision between the Chinese Communist Party and its nonparty friends and of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe. For this, Comrade Xu Qin extended heartfelt thanks to all democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and friends from all circles on behalf of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and its Group for Guiding Party Rectification.

Among those attending the forum were Fu Yutian, permanent deputy head of the Group for Guiding Party Rectification under the Provincial CPC Committee;

Wu Ping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Yang Yongfeng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee and head of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee; Huang Xiandu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Wu Yongle, Wu Tiyu, and Jin Liqiang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

CSO: 4005/469

EAST REGION

JIANGXI RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETING HELP

OW080735 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Second Jiangxi Provincial Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese opened on 2 February and ended on 5 February. Attending were over 200 representatives of returned overseas Chinese and dependents of overseas Chinese from all quarters of the province, as well as responsible persons of the various local overseas Chinese affairs offices.

Xu Qin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Xie Xianghuang, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; and comrades (Zhang Hongbin), Shen Hanqing, (Wu Haojin), Huang Xiandu, and Li Shanyuan attended the meeting.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, Comrade Xu Qin extended his congratulations to the congress and spoke. He said, our province's achievements in the various fields would not have been possible without the efforts of the returned overseas Chinese and their dependents. In recent years, our province has made good progress in promoting overseas Chinese affairs work, and that of local federations of returned overseas Chinese. From now on, the work emphasis for our province's federations of returned overseas Chinese should be shifted to giving full play to the role of returned overseas Chinese, their dependents, and overseas Chinese themselves, in economic construction, continually supporting, guiding and encouraging them to raise funds, set up enterprises, become better off, and act as go-between in our province's efforts to introduce capital, technology, talent, equipment, information, and management experience from foreign countries.

Peng Guanghan, adviser to the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, reported on how to bring into full play the role of the federations of returned overseas Chinese in introducing capital, equipment, technology, and talent from foreign countries.

CSO: 4005/469

EAST REGION

HU LIJIAO AT FILM AWARDS PRESENTATION MEETING

OW112220 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] The feature film "Garland at Foot of a High Mountain" was given a special award and a cash prize of 10,000 yuan by the Shanghai municipal film bureau on 9 February. (Xue Jun), director of the film, won a cash prize of 3,000 yuan.

Also receiving awards were the personnel who took part in the creation of the feature films "Old Story of South of the City," "Dormitory for University Coeds," "Diving in Icy Water," and "Long Live Youth!," which won international awards in 1984; the cartoons "When the Snipe and the Clam Grapple," "Three Monks," and "My Friend the Baby Dolphin," which won many international awards; and the science education films "Typhoon," "Water Surface Crops," and "Guizhou's Local Conditions and Customs."

He Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, attended the awards presentation meeting held by the municipal film bureau on 9 February.

Huang Ju, a member of the standing committee of the municipal party committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: We should follow the guidelines of Hu Qili's speech at the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers Association and give film artists freedom of artistic creation.

CSO: 4005/469

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S HU LIJIAO AT MEETING FOR BEST ATHLETES

OW130015 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The namelist of the best 10 athletes for 1984 was released in Shanghai on the evening of 10 February. The athletes were Li Ning, Lang Ping, Xu Haifeng, Zhu Jianhua, Ruan Jujie, Zhang Rongfang, Wu Shude, Li Lingwei, Yan Hong, and Wu Xiaoxuan.

Ma Da, chief editor of WEN HUI BAO, presided over the commendation meeting at the Shanghai Gymnasium. Ni Tianzeng, vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality, attended and addressed the meeting. Xu Yinsheng, vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and representative of the athletes, Zhang Rongfang, also spoke at the meeting.

Attending yesterday's commendation meeting were leaders of the Shanghai municipal party committee, the municipal people's congress, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC committee Hu Lijiao, Huang Ju, and Xia Zhengnong. Because of training and other commitments, the athletes Lang Ping, Wu Shude, and Yan Hong did not attend yesterday's commendation meeting.

CSO: 4005/469

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER INAUGURATED 11 FEB

OW122336 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Branch of the China International Cultural Exchange Center, a nongovernmental organization for promoting international cultural exchange in Zhejiang, was officially inaugurated in Hangzhou today. Liu Dan, honorary president of Zhejiang University, serves as chairman of the board of directors.

The branch has set up four departments in charge of science and technology, culture and arts, economic development, and liaison and information, respectively, and a cultural exchange foundation.

Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Cheng Siyuan, vice chairman of the board of directors and secretary general of the China International Cultural Exchange Center, attended and addressed the inauguration meeting. More than 200 persons, including Zhejiang provincial and Hangzhou city leaders as well as well-known figures also attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/469

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY

OW140027 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] The provincial people's government and the Hangzhou City People's Government held a Spring Festival tea party on the morning of 12 February. Wang Fang, Li Debao, Zhang Junsheng, and other leading comrades of the provincial and city party committees, people's congresses, governments, CPPCC committees, and the provincial military district, celebrated the festival with more than 200 Taiwan natives, Taiwan compatriots who have returned for good, as well as family members of personnel who have gone to Taiwan.

On behalf of the government, Shen Guifang extended sincere comfort and festive greetings to Taiwan compatriots at the party, as well as their relatives and friends in Taiwan Province and foreign countries, wishing them a happy Spring Festival, Success in everything they do, good health, and fortune.

(Qi Jizu), (Zhou Xinyu), and others also spoke, praising China's enlightened policies, which enjoy the people's support, its economic prosperity, and its flourishing undertakings. They promised to contribute to Taiwan's return to the motherland, and to the accomplishment of the motherland's reunification.

CSO: 4005/469

EAST REGION

HUANG HUANG, WANG YUZHAO ADDRESS ANHUI WRITERS

OW110947 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Cao Zhimin), an enlarged meeting of the council of the Anhui Chapter of the Chinese Writers' Association concluded on 5 February in Hefei.

At the meeting responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee requested that in the present golden age of literary creation, writers in the province turn out more and still better works to contribute to the building of material and spiritual civilizations.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, namely Huang Huang, Wang Yuzhao, Xu Leyi, and (Liu Xiaomei), attended the meeting. They also delivered speeches.

In his speech, Comrade Huang Huang praised the writers in the province for their achievements in writing literary works since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He said: This year our province will make a rather big progress in economic construction. Comrades of the literary and art circles should go all out for unity and prosperity and turn out more works for the broad masses.

Comrade Wang Yuzhao stressed in his speech the necessity of the writers' freedom of writing in order to liberate literary and art productive forces. He encouraged the writers to boldly engage in literary creation so as to provide more spiritual nourishment for the masses of people.

Presently the Anhui Chapter of the Chinese Writers' Association has 354 members. At the meeting, the writers pledged that they would value highly the freedom of writing, shoulder the glorious responsibility of the people's writers, and strive to make new progress and fresh contributions.

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EAST REGION

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS TO HOLD THIRD SESSION

OW092323 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The 12th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress decided that the third session of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress will be held in Hefei on 9 March 1985. The main agenda for the session will be as follows:

Hear a work report to be made by the provincial People's Government; examine and endorse the 1985 plan for National Economy and Social Developments in Anhui, the report on the fulfillment of Anhui's 1984 financial budget and its financial estimates for 1985; hear work reports to be delivered by the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate; and conduct elections.

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EAST REGION

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE ENDS MEETING

OW100231 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 85 p 1

["Dispatch" by Ren Da]

[Text] The 12th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th provincial People's Congress closed in Hefei on the afternoon of 23 January.

The meeting adopted a decision of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress on convening the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; a resolution on disseminating legal knowledge among citizens in the province; a decision on approving the establishment of procuratorates in the three centers for reform and reeducation through labor in Baihu, Nanhu, and Kiuchengban; and a decision on electing Qiu Shoheng as additional deputy to the Sixth NPC.

At the morning session of the 23 January meeting, Standing committee members discussed the first draft of a work report of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress and made some suggestions on revising it. Its revised draft will be submitted to the next meeting of the Standing Committee for examination and approval.

The meeting approved the appointment of Zhao Huaishou as secretary-general of the provincial People's Government to replace Zhou Daojiong, as well as other appointments and dismissals.

Zheng Rui and Zheng Huaizhou, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, respectively presided over the morning and afternoon sessions of the meeting on 23 January.

Other vice chairmen who also attended the meeting were Huang Yan, Su Yu, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, and Du Weiyou.

Attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial people's Procuratorate, and departments concerned directly under the provincial jurisdiction, as well as responsible persons of the party committees in the eight cities under the provincial jurisdiction and all prefectures who are in charge of liaison work with the provincial People's Congress or who are in charge of liaison offices responsible for the work of local people's congresses.

EAST REGION

ANHUI SECRETARY'S REPORT TO PROVINCIAL CPC CONGRESS

HK050330 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 84 pp 1, 2, 3

[Report by Huang Huang [7806 3874] at the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Congress on 22 December 1984: "Persist in Reforms, Fight in Unity, Speed Up Anhui's Socialist Modernization"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades:

Entrusted by the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, I hereby submit a work report to the Fourth Provincial CPC Congress for discussion and approval.

Fourteen years have elapsed since the Third Provincial CPC Congress held in January 1971. That congress was held under the situation of the violent sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and the gravest setbacks and losses suffered by the party organizations and various socialist undertakings of the whole province since the founding of the PRC. The congress comprehensively stuck to the erroneous "leftist" theory of the "Great Cultural Revolution." The ideological, political, and organizational guiding principles adopted at the congress were all wrong, and must be totally negated.

The downfall of the "gang of four" elated and inspired the vast numbers of party members, cadres, and masses of the whole province. They took part in the struggle to expose and criticize the crimes of the "gang of four" and to eliminate their pernicious influence. With fervent enthusiasm, they plunged into the building of socialist construction. However, the chief responsible person of the provincial CPC committee at that time covered up the truth, suppressed the masses, and clung to the "leftist" deviation in a series of major issues. The situation, which lasted for 8 months, continuously caused serious losses for Anhui's socialist cause. Regarding the history of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the Resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee had already made a scientific conclusion. The mistakes of the chief responsible person of the provincial CPC committee at that time have already been exposed and criticized, and the CPC Central Committee has already made a correct conclusion. I am not going to dwell on this issue in detail at this time.

I. The 7 Years of Triumphant Advance

In June 1977, the CPC Central Committee settled the leadership problem of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee. With Comrade Wan Li in charge, the provincial CPC committee adopted a series of resolute measures to eradicate the adverse

influence of the decade-long internal turmoil, set things to right, instituted thorough-going reforms, and swiftly put an end to the chaotic situation, thus bringing about a radical change in Anhui's work. As pointed out by the leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee, there did not exist the problem of 2 years of hesitation in Anhui's work. Guided by the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we achieved new victories one after another. Following its establishment in March 1983, the new leading body of the provincial CPC committee conscientiously implemented the party's line, principles and policies and the instructions made by the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee for Anhui's work. On the basis of the remarkable successes achieved, continued progress has been made in the work in all fields. The excellent political and economic situation in the whole province at present is the best in Anhui's history.

A. Enormous Victory Won in the Exposition, Criticism, and Investigation Struggle

Beginning in the latter half of 1977, the provincial CPC committee fully aroused the masses, overcame obstructions, firmly exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" in a systematic manner, investigated and seriously dealt with the people and deeds connected with the "gang of four," and educated and saved large numbers of comrades who had committed mistakes. Concerning the chief responsible persons of the former provincial CPC committee who had committed serious mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution," who covered up the truth and suppressed the masses after the downfall of the "gang of four," and who brought about grave losses in various fields in Anhui, his case was handled on the basis of ironclad facts, with the approval of the CPC Central Committee. Guo Hongjie, Wu Congshu, and others who rose to prominence by following the "gang of four" in rebellion, indulged in beating, smashing, and looting, performed evil deeds in faction, and caused grave losses for the party and people, were expelled from the party. In the course of exposition, criticism, and investigation, we consolidated the leading bodies at all levels and solved the numerous problems of the impurity within leading bodies which resulted during the "Great Cultural Revolution." We took firm measures against the sabotage activities undertaken by a handful of hostile elements and safeguarded public order. The provincial CPC committee and the party committees at all levels conscientiously implemented the party's principles and policies, strictly distinguished and correctly handled the two different types of contradictions, and promptly studied and solved the new problems and circumstances emerging in work, which ensured that the struggle of exposition, criticism, and investigation would healthily develop along the correct direction. They also achieved triumphant victory and played an important role in rapidly stabilizing Anhui's situation at that time.

B. Marked Successes in the Work of Implementing Policies and Redressing the Wrong and Unjust Verdicts and Framed Cases

The work of redressing the unjust and wrong verdicts and the framed cases commenced in the course of the exposition-criticism-investigation struggle and was fully under way after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In accordance with the principle of "seeking truth from facts and correcting the mistakes whenever they are discovered" and "redressing the unjust and wrong verdicts and framed cases accordingly," numerous mishandled cases were redressed and the party members, cadres, and masses involved were

rehabilitated. Those comrades who could work were appointed to relevant posts, while the veteran comrades who could no longer carry out normal work were appropriately handled. Meanwhile, the party's policy on intellectuals was conscientiously implemented and large numbers of intellectuals were put in important positions. The important role of united front work in the new historical period was further stressed and a great deal of work was conducted among non-party democratic personages, Taiwan compatriots and their relatives, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and Chinese nationals residing abroad. Through work in this area, we further exposed and criticized the crimes of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, restored and carried forward the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, improved the relations between the party and people, enhanced the party's prestige, developed the political situation characterized by stability and unity, and promoted the work in all fields.

C. The All-Round Implementation of the Agricultural Production Responsibility System Centered on Production

With Comrade Wan Li in charge in 1978, the provincial CPC committee resolutely smashed the trammels of "taking class struggle as the key link," which had prevailed for a long time, and clearly pointed out that the work in all fields should be centered on production. This far-sighted policy decision enjoyed warm support from the vast ranks of cadres and masses. Under the guidance of this principle, the eradication of "leftist" mistakes in Anhui's economic work first began in agriculture. After the provincial CPC committee drafted the "Regulations on Certain Questions Concerning the Current Rural Economic Policies" at the end of 1977, the trial implementation of various forms of production responsibility systems commenced in the winter of 1978. The practical experience of the masses was summed up in the winter of 1979. The experience of Feixi and other counties in fixing output quotas for individual households and the experience of Chuxian and other localities in implementing the all-round contract system were fully affirmed and spread swiftly throughout the province. The implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, which was a fundamental readjustment of the production relations and a major reform of the agricultural operations and management system, enormously aroused the labor initiative of the vast numbers of peasants and emancipated the productive forces. Agricultural production, which had worried the people for a long time, developed vigorously within a short period of time, manifesting the enormous vitality of our socialist agriculture. The implementation of the contracted responsibility system with payment linked to output brought forth historical changes for Anhui's rural economy, enlightened the people, promoted the reforms in other trades and professions, energetically pushed forward the development of the national economy, and brought about a turn for the better in the entire situation. Since 1977, the economy of the whole province has steadily risen and increased in an all-round way. It is estimated that the total output value of this year's industry will reach 18 billion yuan, 8.3 billion yuan more than in 1977. The total output value of agriculture will reach 14 billion yuan, 5.3 billion yuan more than in 1977. The total output of grain may top 42.1 billion jin, 12.1 billion jin more than in 1977. It is estimated that the total output value of the vigorously developing town and township enterprises will reach 3.8 billion yuan, doubling last year's figure. Regarding the average per capita income of the peasants, it is estimated that

Comrade Hu Yaobang's call for Anhui (the peasants earning 200, 300, 400, and 500 yuan should respectively account for one-fourth of the rural population) will be realized one year ahead of schedule. Revenue will exceed 2.42 billion yuan, 0.58 billion yuan more than 1977. The growth of revenue will increase simultaneously with that of industrial and agricultural production. The volume of foreign trade has increased by a big margin, and there has been new progress in the work of opening to the outside world. The thriving urban and rural economy and the brisk markets throughout the province present a gratifying scene of prosperity.

D. The Work on the Ideological Front Has Been Further Strengthened

In 1978 we actively carried out the debate on practice being the basis for truth throughout the province, which enabled the idea "practice is the only basis for truth" to gradually take root in the hearts of the people. We eliminated the viewpoint of the "two whatevers" and enormously emancipated the people's minds. In 1979, the provincial CPC committee earnestly implemented the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech on upholding the four cardinal principles delivered at a forum on the principles for the party's theoretical work, criticized and curbed the erroneous trend of negating the four cardinal principles and engaging the bourgeois liberalism which appeared in society, and strengthened leadership over the ideological front. After the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC committee and the party committees at all levels organized the broad ranks of cadres and masses in seriously studying the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and "Selected Works of Chen Yun," and gradually reached a common understanding on a series of major issues. Meanwhile, we took note of strengthening ideological and political work on a mass scale and promptly summarized and popularized the fine experience in conducting ideological and political work. In connection with practice, we carried out theoretical research work and enlivened the atmosphere in academic discussions. We carried out the activities of "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves"; "civil courtesy month"; and establishing rural "cultural centers" and "civilized villages" in the urban and rural areas throughout the province; conducted ideological and political work through various forms; and heightened the people's ideological and political consciousness, thus bringing about a favorable turn in the general social mood.

E. New Steps Taken in Building the Leading Bodies at Various Levels

The provincial CPC committee has always attached great importance to the strengthening of leading bodies at all levels. In the course of the exposition-criticism-investigation struggle, on one hand, politically impure elements were purged from the leading bodies at various levels and a necessary readjustment was made among the inappropriately appointed cadres; on the other hand, large numbers of veteran cadres who had suffered from retaliation and persecution during the "Great Cultural Revolution" were rehabilitated and appointed to various leading posts.

In the course of structural reform, we strictly followed the requirements set by the central authorities, readjusted the leading bodies, and promoted large numbers of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to the leading posts at all levels, thus taking a step forward in making the leading bodies at various levels more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally competent. The readjusted leading bodies, which had the common characteristics of a strong sense of devotion to revolution, great vigor, harmonious unity, and a better workstyle, made great efforts to create a new situation in all fields of work. The building of the third echelons of various leading bodies was also under way. Meanwhile, we further aroused the initiative of the broad ranks of cadres by attaching great importance to the work of veteran cadres and giving full play to the role of cadres who were in their fifties.

F. The Healthy Development of Party Rectification Work and a Favorable Turn in Party Workstyle

A year has elapsed since the first stage party rectification started in Anhui. The progress of party rectification work is smooth and healthy and the results are remarkable because we have adhered to the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods and set strict demands on ourselves. In the course of party rectification, we have particularly stressed unity of thinking; universally conducted education on the party's line, principles, policies, and general knowledge; strengthened the party members' faith in communism; raised the consciousness of the vast numbers of party members, particularly leading cadres, in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; straightened out the guiding ideology for professional work; and pushed forward economic construction and the work in all fields. The education on totally negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" has enabled the broad ranks of party members to ideologically and theoretically distinguish right from wrong, has further eliminated the influence of the "leftist" deviation, has eradicated factionalism, and has enhanced unity within and outside the party. In carrying out the work of investigating the "people of three categories," we have resolutely implemented the relevant policies and stipulations of the CPC Central Committee. Most of the problems which required examination has been investigated, conclusions have been reached on some people's problems, and the rest of the people under examination has been seriously investigated and dealt with according to the party rectification plans. The workstyle of the party in power is a life-and-death matter for the party. The provincial CPC committee and the party committees at all levels regard the building of party style as a major issue, attach great importance to the matter, and have achieved remarkable results. In the course of the exposition-criticism-investigation struggle, we seriously criticized the various unhealthy tendencies existing among party members, particularly leading cadres, and promptly exposed and dealt with the problems of some people who had indulged in factionalism and interfered in the exposition-criticism-investigation struggle. In the process of studying and implementing the "Rules of Conduct for Inner-Party Political Life," we conducted education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline among the broad ranks of party members and seriously dealt with the typical cases which ran counter to the "Rules." Since the commencement of the all-round party rectification, we have paid close attention to the rectification of party style and respectively investigated and dealt with a number of cases which violated party discipline, such as abusing power to seek personal gains, serious bureaucracy, and so on. Now the party style of the whole province has turned for the better and the party enjoys high prestige among the masses.

G. The Deep-going Development of the Struggle to Sternly Attack the Activities of Serious Criminal and Economic Offenses

The whole province has thoroughly carried out the struggle to attack the various criminal offenses, strengthened public security work, and safeguarded the normal social order. Since 1982, we have resolutely attacked the activities of serious economic offenses and examined and dealt with a number of economic offense cases in accordance with the spirit of the Decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on attacking the serious criminal activities in the economic field and in connection with Anhui's reality. Since August 1983, we have resolutely implemented the strategic policy decision of the CPC Central Committee on sternly attacking serious criminal activities, mobilized the whole party and people in fighting tough battles on a large-scale, struck heavy blows at the serious criminal offenders, and achieved splendid results. All this has played an important role in ensuring and promoting the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization.

Since 1977, we have made new progress in education, science and technology, culture, public health, family planning, sports, press work, publications, and other work and have achieved great successes in some fields. Anhui has achieved success in the artificial breeding of freshwater crabs, winning the first class national invention award. Our shooter Xu Haifeng won the first gold medal at the 23d Olympic Games. We have also achieved marked results in the work of mass organizations, people's armed forces, united front work, and other fields.

Looking back on the course of the struggle in the last 7 years, the following are the basic experiences in achieving great successes in all fields of work:

/1. Firmly implementing the principles of policies of the CPC Central Committee/ The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee reestablished the Marxist ideological, political, and organizational line and illuminated the direction for our advance. In recent years the central authorities have issued many important directives on Anhui's work. Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Hu Qili, and other leading comrades of the CP Central Committee have personally inspected Anhui and expressed concern about Anhui in various respects, which is of extremely great significance in the victorious development of Anhui's situation. The provincial CPC committee and the party committees at all levels have resolutely implemented the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee, followed the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, kept in ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, and constantly made new progress in the work of all fields. We deeply feel that the successes of Anhui's work achieved in these years are the result of the CPC Central Committee's Marxist line and the victory of firmly implementing the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee. Only by connecting with the actual situation of Anhui and firmly following the instructions of the CPC Central Committee can we be invincible.

/2. Always regard economic construction as the focus of work/ After the CPC Central Committee settled the leadership problem of Anhui in 1977, the provincial CPC committee unswervingly implemented the principle centered on production and accelerated the pace of economic construction. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we further shifted the focus

of the party's work onto economic construction; conscientiously implemented the principles of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy; and vigorously developed the economy. Following the establishment of the new leading body of the provincial CPC committee in 1983, we continued to pay close attention to economic work and laid stress on solving the various problems concerning economic work. The provincial CPC committee and the party committees at all levels have attached great importance to economic work, earnestly strengthened leadership over economic work, and formulated a series of policies and measures, thus vigorously pushing forward the continuous development of Anhui's economic construction.

/3. Adherence to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts/ Our party's ideological line is to proceed in all cases from practice, integrate theory with practice, seek truth from facts, and test and develop truth in practice. In line with this ideological line, the provincial CPC committee has constantly summed up historical experience, studied and investigated the current circumstances, solved the new problems emerging in work, eliminated the influence of the "leftist" deviation, and made further advances toward a favorable situation. In the rural areas, we have respected practice and the pioneering spirit of the peasants, implemented the all-round contracted responsibility system with payment linked to output, which corresponds with the developmental level of the rural productive forces, and make a great breakthrough in agriculture. In the urban areas, we have used the experience of the successful rural reform for reference, introduced the contract system to the cities, implemented the various forms of economic responsibility systems in industrial and commercial enterprises on a contract basis, and achieved remarkable results. In light of the actual situation, we have also explored reforms in science and technology, education, culture, and other fields. In the work of other spheres, we regard seeking truth from facts as the starting point for considering problems, thus ensuring the smooth progress of Anhui's socialist cause.

/4. Adherence to the principle of stability and unity/ Stability and unity is one of China's long-term basic principles. We must adhere to this correct principle at all times and constantly strengthen unity within and outside the party. While settling the leadership problem of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee in June 1977, the CPC Central Committee pointed out: "We must settle the problem as well as stabilize the situation." The provincial CPC committee firmly implemented this important instruction, constantly made efforts to eliminate the interference from both the "left" and right deviations, swiftly reversed the trend, stabilized the situation, and ensured the smooth progress of work in all fields. When the new leading body of the provincial CPC committee was established in March 1983, the CPC Central Committee ardently expected Anhui to set a fine example in practicing unity and to win the title in the "team competition." In accordance with the instruction of the CPC Central Committee, we held high the banner of unity and called on everyone to become a promoter of unity. Practice has proved that this guiding ideology enjoys immense popular support. The whole province and party has taken concrete action to vigorously promote unity and achieve good results. With noble character and sterling integrity, the veteran comrades particularly took the interests of the whole into account and played an important role in developing the situation in Anhui characterized by stability and unity. With regard to Anhui's problems in the past, we unswervingly followed the instructions of Hu Yaobang

and other leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee. Numerous facts show that unity is strength. The successes achieved in various fields of work in Anhui are the results of unity of the broad ranks of party members, cadres, and the masses throughout the province.

Comrades! The last 7 years are the years of victory and advance in Anhui. It is unquestionable that Anhui's work in all fields has entered a new stage. However, we must also be aware that we still have a long way to go to meet the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the expectations of the people of the whole province. In economic work, we have not made enough studies in macroscopic fields, have underestimated the development of rural commodity production, and have delayed the work in some areas. Moreover, we have failed to promptly solve the problems existing in industry, finance, and trade. In capital construction, we have not paid sufficient attention to the preparatory work of some key projects. In structural reform, we have not taken vigorous measures to simplify the administrative organs and solve the overstaffing problem. Consequently, the progress of simplifying administrative procedures and delegating power has been slow. As for workstyle, although arrangements have been made for some work, we have not conducted timely inspections and examinations or gone deep into the realities of life to study the new circumstances and problems. The leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee clearly pointed out that compared with the neighboring provinces and municipalities, the comrades of Anhui should work harder and strive to catch up with the advanced. This is a profound concern about us and is the force which spurs us on. In the course of party rectification, the provincial CPC committee summed up the experiences and lessons, took note of the shortcomings and problems existing in our work, and decided to further improve and strengthen leadership. Guided by the line of the 12th CPC National Congress and inspired by the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, we believe that Anhui's work will certainly suit the new situation, be raised to a new level, and continue to advance in victory with the common efforts made by the broad ranks of party members, cadres, and the masses of the whole province.

II. Vigorously Promote Anhui's Economic Upswing

The essential task of socialism is to develop the productive forces and meet the people's growing material and cultural needs. The grand objective of quadrupling the total output value of industry and agriculture by the end of the century set by the 12th CPC National Congress reflects in concentration the desires and aspirations of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. We must further mobilize all the party members, cadres, and masses and take active measures to speed up the pace of the building of socialist modernization, vigorously promote Anhui's economic upswing, and make contributions toward the realization of the strategic task set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Anhui's economic development goal is to strive to increase the total output value of industry and agriculture by 600 percent by the end of the century and enable the lives of the people to reach a comparatively well-off level and the technological equipment of the main departments of the national economy to reach the level the developed countries stood at in the early 1980's. In order to attain this goal, we must accelerate the pace of development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and strive to turn Anhui into an economically developed province in around

5 years' time. The total output value of Anhui's industry and agriculture should reach around 60 billion yuan by 1990, increasing at an average rate of over 10 percent a year. Quality, consumption, funds, profits, and tax rates, as well as other main economic and technical quotas should reach or approach the advanced level of similar trades in the country. The average income of the whole province should increase by 100 percent over this year and the financial situation should be markedly improved. Then there will be major progress in the entire economy of the whole province, Anhui's economic strength will be enormously enhanced, and people's lives will be markedly improved. This will be of extremely great significance for the sustained development of Anhui's economy and for the realization of the strategic objective by the end of the century. We must fully explain and publicize this strategic plan to the broad ranks of party members, cadres, and masses of the whole province so that they can clearly see our bright future and can work harder and advance with big strides to attain Anhui's economic upswing.

Anhui is located in the Chang Jiang and Huai He valleys and is close to the coastal areas. Although its foundation is weak and there are many restrictive factors, Anhui has its own advantages and immense latent potential. The rural economy of the whole province developed rapidly after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the output of some farm and sideline products began to occupy an important place in the country. Our industry and communications have developed to a considerable degree and the processing industries using farm and sideline products as their raw materials are spread throughout the urban and rural areas. Furthermore, Anhui has a variety of mineral resources with rich reserves. Anhui has many favorable conditions for tourism and opening to the outside. We will certainly be able to rapidly develop Anhui's economy provided we closely follow the plan of the CPC Central Committee, vigorously and steadily do a good job of economic reform, uphold the construction principle of transforming, reconstructing, and expanding the existing enterprises, concentrate our forces in doing well the key construction projects, and make a success in the work of opening to the outside world.

A. Vigorously and Steadily Do a Good Job of Economic Reform

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Without reform it would be impossible to realize the four modernizations." In order to carry out the building of the four modernizations, it is necessary to institute a series of reforms and, what is more, reform should run through the entire process of the building of the four modernizations. In order to attain the strategic goal of Anhui's economic development, we must resolutely implement the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and vigorously and steadily do a good job of restructuring China's entire national economy, focusing on the urban economy.

In the past, Anhui did not lag behind in rural reform. At present we must also strive to march ahead in the restructuring of China's entire national economy, focusing on the urban economy. In order to do a good job of this reform, we must organize the broad ranks of cadres and masses to further study the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure." Leading cadres at all levels should particularly study well and have a profound understanding and should unify the people's thinking according to the requirements of the "Decision." On the basis of profoundly understanding the spirit of the document, it is necessary to boldly put it into practice. We should not just talk about the theory or adopt a wait-and-see attitude. In taking concrete

measures, we must proceed from practice and carry out the reforms in order of importance and urgency and in a step by step manner. All the major reforms of overall importance should be carried out according to the unified plans of the CPC Central Committee. The stipulations of the CPC Central Committee and State Council should be earnestly implemented. The plans of the provincial CPC committee and government on urban reform worked out since the beginning of this year conform to the spirit of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure. Therefore, they must be carried out and constantly perfected in practice. All localities, departments, and enterprises should strengthen investigations and studies, draft plans for reform, put them into practice and make exploration among the masses, and creatively implement the "Decision" of the CPC Central Committee.

Invigorating enterprises is the key to restructuring the national economy. With this key in mind, we must follow the requirements of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure and strive to invigorate enterprises in the following ways:

/1. Separate government administration from enterprise management/ First, the government organs will no longer exercise direct management over enterprises. Except for a few special cases, the enterprises directly under the provincial authorities will be transferred to the lower levels in the first quarter of 1985. The former responsible departments of the enterprises already transferred to the lower levels should settle the problems left over as quickly as possible. Second, government organs should correctly perform their function of managing the economy according to the stipulations of the central authorities. Leading organs at all levels should shift their entire work onto serving the grassroots, enterprises, and production development, and should genuinely delegate power and provide meticulous services. It is necessary to correctly handle the relations between general departments and responsible departments and centralize the power which should be centralized to the governments so as to reduce the intermediate links and prevent the practice of endless squabbling.

/2. Do a good job of simplifying administrative procedures and delegating power/ Governments at all levels should earnestly delegate the power which must be delegated to the lower levels, most of which must be delegated to the next lower level. The decisionmaking power of enterprises should be delegated directly to enterprises so that the enterprises can truly become relatively independent economic entities and producers and operators of socialist commodity production that are independent and responsible for their own profits and losses. Subject to the control of state planning and management, enterprises should exercise the decisionmaking power stipulated by the central authorities and the state Council. It is necessary to appropriately extend the economic management power of cities, strengthen the function of cities in providing overall services, and give full play to the role of cities in organizing the economy. After delegating power, it is necessary to proceed from the fundamental objective of invigorating enterprises and developing the social productive forces and to actively simplify administrative procedures. Most of the existing administrative or semi-administrative corporations should be turned into corporations that function as enterprises. Some can be merged into one corporation, while others can be turned into separate associations. The corporations that have become economic entities should not take back the power that belongs to enterprises.

/3. Implement the system of factory directors (managers) assuming full responsibility/ The consolidated enterprises that have passed the inspection test should implement the system of factory directors (managers) assuming full responsibility on the basis of democratic management. Those enterprises that have already implemented such a system should sum up experiences and constantly perfect it. Meanwhile, party organizations in enterprises should give full play to their due role in ensuring that enterprises take the correct political orientation, implement the various principles and policies of the party and state, strengthen ideological and organizational building, unite the broad ranks of workers and staff members to build and develop the enterprises, and so on.

/4. Perfect the enterprise economic responsibility system/ All enterprises should learn from the successful experience of rural reform, further perfect the various forms of economic responsibility systems, and continue to popularize the contracted responsibility system with payment linked to benefits and output implementing in various localities of our province, as well as other forms of contracting single items or tasks. The responsibility system must be implemented by workshops, groups, and individuals. In distribution, the enterprises must be allowed to contract the total amount of wages and pay wages accordingly in light of the economic results of the enterprises. The workers' wages and bonuses should also be linked with their labor achievements. The difference between the wages of various enterprises and workers should be widened so as to prevent egalitarianism and to arouse and give full play to the initiative, wisdom, and creativeness of the broad ranks of workers.

/5. Practice diverse economic forms and various types of operations and management/ While consolidating and developing the economy [word indistinct] by the whole people, it is necessary to vigorously develop the collective economy and the individual economy and to encourage the initiative of the state, collective, and individual. According to the principle of appropriately separating ownership from the right of operation and management, we must adopt various management methods. Some small enterprises owned by the whole people can adopt the method of "ownership by the whole people, operation and management by the collective, paying taxes according to stipulations, and assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses." Some enterprises can be turned into collective enterprises or be contracted to the workers or individuals for management. Collective enterprises should go all out and genuinely run their affairs according to the nature and characteristics of the collective economy so that their operations and management can be more flexible. It is essential to encourage enterprises to break the bounds existing in regions, trades, and ownership, develop horizontal connections, and implement various forms of operations and management. Enterprises must be allowed to run enterprises, and voluntary combination between enterprises should be encouraged.

/6. Further enliven commodity circulation/ In the commercial field, it is necessary to stress the reform of the wholesale system, take the road of setting up trade centers and wholesale markets with support from cities, and gradually form an open and multi-channel circulation system with fewer intermediate links. It is necessary to gradually establish various forms of trade centers and wholesale markets in the cities and the farm and sideline products distribution centers. Those trade centers which are already established should run businesses openly so as to promote production and bring

about a prosperous economy. In the field of foreign trade, it is necessary to gradually pursue the agency system for import and export and resolutely implement the principle of integrating industry with trade and technology with trade. In the supply of materials and goods, it is necessary to break with the idea that the means of production are not commodities and combine the main channel with other multi-channels and combine planned distribution by the state with the purchase and sales in free markets. Some materials and goods formerly supplied by the various departments, bureaus, and commissions directly under the provincial authorities should not be directly assigned to the prefectures, cities, and counties by the provincial planning commission and materials bureau so as to cut down the intermediate links and supply the materials right in the localities.

/7. Do well the corresponding reforms in other fields/ In order to clearly understand that the socialist planned economy is a planned commodity economy based on public ownership, it is necessary to conscientiously follow and use the law of value. We must actively reform the current planning system, gradually reduce the scope of mandatory planning and extend guidance planning, and keep a firm grip on major aspects while allowing flexibility on minor ones. We have initially decided that in production, guidance planning will be practiced instead of mandatory planning for the output of main farm products and guidance planning will be practiced for the output of industrial products, except for the mandatory planning quotas assigned by the provincial authorities, which will be reduced from over 200 kinds in the past to around 40. In commercial purchases, the farm and sideline products listed in the provincial mandatory purchase plans will be reduced from over 20 kinds to a dozen or so and the industrial products listed in the mandatory purchase plans will be reduced from over 40 kinds to a dozen or so. In capital construction, technical transformation, and import of foreign technology and investment, the power of examining and approving projects should be delegated and the procedures for examining and approving projects should be simplified based on different circumstances. The reform of the wage and price systems should be earnestly carried out in accordance with the plan of the CPC Central Committee. In light of the requirements of the economic reform, relevant reforms should also be carried out in finance, banking, taxation, science and technology, culture and education, public health, labor and personnel, and other fields. In these corresponding reforms, it is necessary to strengthen overall control, pay attention to the role of the law of value, learn to use the various economic levers, and adopt necessary administrative and legal means so as to enable the economic activities of enterprises to develop along the correct path. We must also relax the policies and give economic support to the enterprises that can make only small profits or are suffering from losses so as to enhance their self-development capability.

B. Resolutely Implement the Construction Principle of Transforming, Reconstructing, and Expanding the Existing Enterprises

This is an important principle which must be firmly followed during the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans. By adopting this principle, we can yield better results with less investment and shorten the construction cycle. It is also a way to achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results. Therefore, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, particularly in the first 3 years, we must resolutely

put the stress of investment on transforming, reconstructing, and expanding the existing enterprises. If the production capacity of enterprises can be enhanced through reconstruction and expansion on the existing basis, we must not hasten to build new enterprises. The target of technical transformation should be set at the advanced international level. The 1,600 industrial enterprises of the whole province, which are included in the budget, should take the lead, strive to accomplish technical transformation within 3 years, and try by every possible means to equip themselves with advanced domestic and foreign technology. Through technical transformation and enterprise readjustment and consolidation, we must develop new technology, materials, and products, reduce production costs, improve the quality of products, expand production capacity, constantly improve the quality of enterprises, and enhance the competitiveness and adaptability of enterprises so that they can apply modern technology and management at a relatively fast pace. Provided we adhere to the principle of transforming, reconstructing, and expanding the existing enterprises and combine the tasks of the key construction projects with technical transformation, we will be able to develop new enterprises with advanced technology as well as use new technology to equip the old enterprises. When both the old and new enterprises can achieve technical progress and fly side by side, the realization of Anhui's economic upswing will then be full of promise.

C. Give Full Play to Anhui's Advantages, Lay Stress on Key Construction Projects, and Constantly Enhance the Staying Power of the Economy

In order to realize Anhui's economic upswing, it is necessary to give full play to our advantages, concentrate our forces and pay close attention to the key construction projects, and vigorously develop the economy at the county level. In the next 5 years or so we must continue to lay stress on the six priorities of agriculture, industries that aid agriculture, energy and communications, raw and semifinished materials industries, food and fodder industries, and education and science. We must also concentrate on the regional planning including the Chang Jiang economic zone, the economic regions in the north and south of Huai He, the tourist area in south Anhui, the Hefei science center, readjusting and improving Anhui's industrial structure, and attaining better economic and social results in the production and construction of the whole province. At present we must make great efforts to do the below well.

/1. We must continue to attach great importance to the development of agriculture./ Agriculture is still the basis of the national economy. Under the new situation in which commodity economy has vigorously developed in the urban and rural areas, we must deepen our understanding of this issue. In order to further develop agriculture, it is necessary to do a good job in the second stage of rural reform. Besides continuously perfecting and developing the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, appropriately reforming the system of supply and marketing cooperatives, and enlivening rural commodity circulation, the central task is to readjust the production structure and promote the transformation of the rural economy toward specialization at a relatively fast speed. In farming, while paying attention to the production of grain, we must also vigorously expand the sown area of economic crops. The total output of grain should be increased on the basis of stable

yields and stress should be placed on improving the per unit area yield and quality. We must strive to enable each household to possess one mu of economic crops. In large-scale agriculture, we must lay stress on animal breeding, industry, and sideline occupations; vigorously develop pig, poultry, fish, and milk cow and goat breeding; actively develop fodder production; and process and transform the grain right in the localities. With the backing of small towns and with town and township enterprises serving as pioneers, we must support the specialized households, expand the specialized villages, make a rational distribution of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and develop the entire rural economy in a coordinated manner. In order to speed up the development of agriculture, it is necessary to enhance the building of water conservation projects, vigorously plant trees and build up forests, and strive to improve production conditions and the ecological environment. We must popularize agricultural techniques and science on a large scale, practice scientific farming, and attain better economic results. We must show concern over the life of the people in disaster areas, strengthen our work in the mountainous areas, and help the revolutionary base areas and the poverty-stricken areas to extricate themselves from poverty as quickly as possible and catch up with the pace of the whole province on the road to prosperity.

/2. We must accelerate the development of township enterprises and speed up the building of small towns./ Anhui has abundant resources and great latent potential for developing township enterprises. The continuous development of township enterprises is an important factor for Anhui's economic upswing. By the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the total output value of township enterprises of the whole province should reach 15 billion yuan, a three-fold increase over 1984. Leading organs at all levels, particularly the party committees at the county, district and township levels, should firmly grasp agriculture and, at the same time, focus their attention on industry and township enterprises. We must develop township enterprises, which include various different trades, in line with local conditions, adopt flexible measures in operations and management, and pay attention to market information. We must produce marketable goods to satisfy the people, meet social needs, and attain better economic results. Enterprises run by townships, villages, households, joint households, or other forms should all be encouraged. We must encourage, support, and treat equally the enterprises run jointly by peasant households or by peasant individuals. Small towns and below the county level are the central link of the urban and rural economic network; therefore, they must be vigorously built and developed. We must increase basic facilities so as to eliminate the traces of poverty and change the outlook of the cities and towns as quickly as possible. We must encourage the peasants to engage in industrial and commercial businesses in cities and towns, gradually transform the structure of the rural labor force, and promote the development of township enterprises and the building of small towns.

/3. We must strengthen industrial construction focused on energy and communications./ During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, on the premise of accelerating the technical transformation, reconstruction, and expansion of the existing enterprises, we must make sustained efforts to strengthen the building of energy and communications. We must enhance the exploitation of the coalfields in the north and south of the Huai He and vigorously develop local coal mines and power generation. By 1990, the output of local coal mines should reach 6 million tons and the local installed power capacity should be increased to 450,000 kilowatts so that we can basically solve the problems of energy shortage. We must develop

the manufacturing of boats, ships, and other transport and hoisting vehicles, speed up the exploitation of shipping on the Chang Jiang and Huai He, initiative local airline business, enhance the railway transport capacity, and widen and connect the main highways (Anhui section) which extend from Nanjing to Xinyang and from Xuzhou to Huizhou. We must vigorously develop the consumer goods industry centered on food, clothing, and daily necessities; fully utilize Anhui's abundant grain, edible oil, and other resources; and go all out to produce various kinds of food so as to gradually improve the people's diet. In textile and light industries, we should produce more goods that are in short supply, vigorously develop high class and fine quality consumer goods, daily necessities, and tourist goods urgently needed by the urban and rural people, constantly develop new products and increased varieties, improve quality and build up the reputations of the new products and varieties, enhance the adaptability of products, and exploit domestic and foreign markets. We must speed up the development of raw materials and the building materials industries and develop new industries. In industrial construction, we must stress the preparatory work of key construction projects, shorten the construction cycle, and attain better investment returns.

/4. We must vigorously develop the tertiary industry./ The tertiary industry covers much ground and involves labor, economic, and technical services in production, daily life, and other areas. Therefore, it has bright prospects and must be put in an important position in Anhui's economic construction. We must break with traditional prejudices, tap new resources, and strive to enable the tertiary industry to account for one-third of the province's gross national product by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Both urban and rural areas should attach importance to the matter. Cities and industrial, mining, and tourist areas should take note of developing various service trades, as well as municipal gardening, and rapidly shift toward production and consumption-type cities. We must further relax the policies, take the road of commercialization, socialization, and joint operations and management, and arouse and encourage the initiative of the state, the collective, the individual, the cities, and towns, so as to develop the tertiary industry as quickly as possible.

/5. We must pay attention to the exploitation of talented people and intellectual resources./ The key to accelerating the building of socialist modernization is to respect knowledge and talented people and exploit intellectual resources. With a sense of urgency and an unswerving attitude, we must successfully accomplish this strategic task as quickly as possible. We must also adopt new ideas in using people in the new historical period. All localities, departments, and trades should select cadres who have both ability and political integrity, appoint people on merit, and give full play to individual talent. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, while giving full play to the role of the existing talented people and doing a good job in the exchange of gifted people, we must make great efforts to speed up the training of various kinds of talented people needed for the modernization of science and technology and the corresponding economic management.

D. Vigorously Enhance the Work of Opening to the Outside

A new technological revolution is rising in the present world and worldwide economic activities are growing with each passing day. Under such a new situation, we must further implement the open-door policy, speed up the importation of advanced technology, equipment, capital, and talented people, and strengthen horizontal connections with other provinces and localities. Leading

cadres of all localities, departments, trades, and units should fully understand the great significance of opening to the outside and raise their consciousness in this respect. With a strategic sight and active attitude, we must go all out and advance with big strides in opening to the outside. We must make use of all connections to strengthen publicity and contacts with the outside, tap new resources, widen our field of vision, and utilize various forms and channels to further enliven the work of opening to the outside. We must strengthen investigations and studies and market forecasting, conscientiously work out the rules and regulations for the trades and products concerned, do well the preparatory work for the import of foreign projects, establish strict responsibility systems for the projects, persist in mutual benefit, and stress economic results so that we can attain fruitful results in opening to the outside. We must make full use of our favorable condition of participating in the Shanghai economic zone, strengthen our economic connections with the coastal provinces and cities, learn from their advanced experiences, and accelerate the pace of Anhui's socialist modernization.

III. Vigorously Carry Out the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization, Socialist Democracy, and the Legal System

While building a high degree of socialist material civilization, we must also build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a new idea put forward by our party under new historical conditions by summing up historical and present experiences. It is also a great strategic principle for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. One of four fundamental objectives and tasks is to carry forward socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. The reform of the economic structure carried out at present has set higher demands as well as created favorable conditions for the building of socialist spiritual civilization, socialist democracy, and the legal system. We must adopt effective measures to constantly push forward the building of socialist spiritual civilization, socialist democracy, and the legal system.

A. Strengthen Ideological and Political Work Centered on the Four Modernizations

In the new historical period, the building of four modernizations is the biggest political issue. Our ideological and political work should be centered on the four modernizations, developing the productive forces, and realizing the general objective and task of quadrupling the total output value of industry and agriculture. It should also be centered on implementing the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, enthusiastically serving economic work, and vigorously promoting the reform of the economic structure. Therefore, we must further eliminate the influence of the "leftist" deviation, discard "phoney politics" and the formalistic, oversimplified, and crude methods which are divorced from practice, and oppose using outmoded ideas to hamper real life, which is full of vitality. We must adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice, conscientiously make a study of the ideological situation of the cadres and masses, practically conduct ideological and political work, correctly answer the major theoretical questions concerning the four modernizations, take note of solving the people's ideological understanding

and practical problems, and lead the broad ranks of cadres and masses to emancipate their minds, boost their morale, and do a good job of reform. We must organize the vast numbers of party members and cadres to seriously study Marxist philosophy, political economy, and scientific socialism, the history of Chinese revolution, and modern scientific knowledge. They must comprehensively and correctly master the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in close connection with the practice of the four modernizations, and clearly understand the relations between the party's ultimate goal and its general objective and task at the present stage and the relations between taking a communist attitude toward labor and work and adhering to the socialist principle of distribution according to work, so that they can link the realization of the great communist goal with doing current work well and can conscientiously fight for the communist cause. While studying Marxism, we must lay emphasis on understanding the universal law revealed by the writers of Marxist classics and their stands, viewpoints, and methods adopted in observing matters. We must not rigidly adhere to certain phrases and conclusions. As times advance, new problems and circumstances are emerging one after another. If we pick certain terms from the works of Marx and Lenin to impoverish real life, it will only hamper the development of history. We must never adopt such a dogmatic attitude toward Marxism. It is necessary to further strengthen leadership over ideological and political work, earnestly explore new ways for conducting ideological and political work in the new situation, and enhance the attractiveness, persuasiveness, and appeal of ideological and political work.

Carrying out the activities of "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" and "revitalizing China and building Anhui" in a deepgoing manner and setting up more and better civilized units are the effective measures for strengthening ideological and political work and conducting education on communist ideology. We must further mobilize the forces of the whole society, carry out these activities in a widespread and deepgoing manner and make them more concrete, regular, and systematic. We must strive to establish a civil, healthy, and scientific lifestyle for the entire society and inspire the spirit of making progress and forging ahead. We must, through a variety of vivid, healthy, and beneficial activities, energetically enhance education among the young people so that they can gradually develop a communist outlook and plunge into the task of socialist modernization with full confidence.

B. Speed Up the Development of Education, Science and Technology, Culture, Sports, and Other Undertakings

Education work should be "geared to modernization, the world, and the future." We must run various types of schools by using a multi-level and multi-channel system. We must vigorously develop primary and secondary education so that all school-age children can enter school before 1990. We must make elementary education universal in the rural areas and secondary education universal in the urban areas. Illiteracy must be eliminated as quickly as possible. We must make the structure of secondary education more rational and vigorously develop vocational and technical education so that the students in senior secondary schools are more or less equivalent to those in various kinds of vocational and technical schools. It is necessary to enhance normal education. The existing institutions of higher learning should open new courses and stress specialties which are urgently needed in society, expand enrollment, and improve the quality of teaching. It is necessary to further run well radio, television, correspondence, evening, and amateur universities and various other kinds of institutions, so as to train more talented people for the four modernizations.

Aiming at the long-term tentative plans and short-term goals for Anhui's economic development, we must determine the major projects for scientific and technological work, tackle the hurdles of technical problems, and strive to produce more achievements as quickly as possible. Centering on the technical transformation of enterprises, we must pay close attention to the popularization and application of new technologies. We must adopt various measures to vigorously popularize scientific and technological knowledge, spread science and technology, and establish a fine atmosphere of learning, stressing, and applying science among the masses. We must pay close attention to the special and technical training of the 4 billion educated young people in the rural areas of the whole province, enhance the building of the ranks involved in scientific and technological research and technological popularization, and establish networks of scientific and technological exploitation, information, and scientific and technological training throughout the province as quickly as possible.

In medical and public health work, we must implement the principle of putting prevention first and giving consideration to both the urban and rural areas, reform the current medical and public health management system, strengthen the building of medical and public health facilities at various levels, and improve our medical quality and services. While attaching importance to urban medical and public health work, all localities throughout the province should adopt forceful measures to actively improve the medical and public health conditions in the rural areas, do a good job of preventing endemic diseases, and carry on the patriotic health campaign perseveringly on a mass scale.

Family planning should be pursued for a long time, as it is our basic national policy. We must conscientiously implement the relevant policies and stipulations and strive to keep the population growth of the whole province under 10.8 per thousand before 1990.

In literature and art work, we must follow Comrade Hu Yaobang's call for "great vigor, great unity, and great prosperity," enthusiastically encourage writers and artists to go deep into the realities of life, create more outstanding works which reflect real life, and use creative labor achievements to stir up the people's immense enthusiasm for the building of the four modernizations. It is necessary to further strengthen culture work on a mass scale and vigorously develop sports, press, radio, television, publications, and other undertakings.

C. Further Perfect Socialist Democracy and the Legal System

In accordance with the requirements of the 12th CPC National Congress, we must expand socialist democracy to all fields of political, economic, cultural, and social life of the whole province. We must develop democratic management in enterprises and institutions and encourage mass autonomy at the basic levels, so that democracy can genuinely become a means for the masses to educate themselves. It is necessary to further establish and perfect the system of workers' congresses so that the working class can fully exercise the power of masters. It is necessary to strengthen the building of political powers at the town and township levels and give full play to the role of neighborhood and village committees.

We are now confronted with the important task of strengthening the building of the legal system. We must organize the brand ranks of party members, cadres, and masses to study the Constitution and laws and constantly enhance their understanding of the legal system. We must work out necessary laws and regulations for the localities in light of the state Constitution and laws and particularly strengthen economic legislation centered on economic construction. It is necessary to strengthen supervision over legal work so that everyone will strictly abide by the laws and those who violate the laws will be investigated and dealt with.

Resolutely attacking the serious criminal and economic offenses is an important way to strengthen the building of democracy and the legal system. We must unswervingly implement the principle of the CPC Central Committee and carry through to the end the struggle to attack the serious criminal offenses. Meanwhile, we must also adopt other measures to maintain social order and effect a fundamental turn for the better in social order and the general mood. We must continue to take effective measures to attack serious economic offenses.

We must further support and show great concern over army work, do well the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, strengthen unity between the army and government and between the army and people, enhance militia building, and give full play to the important role of the PLA armed police, and militia in building the four modernizations.

IV. Earnestly Strengthen Party Building

In order to accomplish the great mission of the new historical period, party organizations at all levels should constantly strengthen ideological and organizational building. All party members, leading cadres in particular, should regard working together with one accord and wholeheartedly engaging in the building of the four modernizations as the code of conduct. We must turn the party organizations at all levels of our province into firm cores and fighting bastions for implementing the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee and leading the cause of socialist modernization.

A. The All-Round Party Rectification Task Should Be Accomplished With High Standards and Improved Quality

We must take vigorous measures to do well the first stage party rectification from beginning to end, consolidate and expand the achievements of party rectification scored in the past 12 months or so, conscientiously arrange and carry out the second stage party rectification in groups, and strive to accomplish the party rectification task in an all-round manner by the end of 1986.

In accordance with the spirit of the recent instruction of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, we must take special note of solving the following problems during second stage party rectification: 1) We must organize the party members and cadres to seriously study the decision of the 3d Plenary Session

of the 12th CPC Central Committee, correctly understand and implement the various principles and policies stipulated in the Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure, further eliminate the influence of the "leftist" deviation and the ideas of sticking to old ways, deepen the understanding of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and straighten out the guiding ideology for professional work. 2) While restudying the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, holding heart-to-heart talks and conscientiously summing up experiences and lessons, and linking with practice, it is necessary to conduct deepgoing education on totally negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," thoroughly rejecting the theory of a "continued revolution under a proletarian dictatorship," and discarding the erroneous ideas of "one faction being right" and "always being right" so that the party members and cadres can ideologically eradicate factionalism and strengthen party spirit. 3) We must take resolute and effective measures to curb the unhealthy tendencies emerging in the new situation, such as fraudulently purchasing state-controlled commodities which are in short supply or reselling them at a profit, smuggling, tax evasion, making exorbitant profits through speculation, engaging in speculating business, practicing fraud, paying lip service, and entertaining guests at the expense of the state. We must educate party members and particularly cadres to foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, carry forward the honest and upright workstyle, and vigorously support and commend the party members who are self-reliant, actively overcome difficulties, and resolutely and creatively implement the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. 4) On the basis of eliminating factionalism and examining the "people of three categories," we must further readjust and strengthen the leading bodies in accordance with the "four requirements" for cadres. While solving these problems, all units and party organizations should proceed from practice and lay particular emphasis on relevant problems in light of their own needs. They should all regard seeking unity of thought as the most important task. The experience of the first stage party rectification has proved that if a common understanding is reached, we can have a definite direction and solid ideological basis for accomplishing party rectification and other tasks. In seeking unity of thinking, we should stress further straightening out the ideological line, correctly handling the relationship between the part and whole, totally negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," and correcting all the ideas and workstyles which do not correspond to the new tasks in the new period so that the professional work of each department and unit will be subordinate to and serve the general task and objective set by the 12th CPC National Congress and that every department and unit will genuinely "discuss major affairs, have a good grasp of the overall situation, and exercise effective management," unflinchingly institute reform, and wholeheartedly carry out the modernization program.

In order to accomplish the party rectification task in keeping with high standards, it is necessary to appropriately carry out criticism and self-criticism and earnestly implement the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. The stress of the current party rectification should be put on ideological education and improving the ideological consciousness of the broad ranks of party members. Concerning the problems existing within the party, we must have the courage to expose them, carry out criticism and self-criticism, and seriously solve them, as well as have a good grasp of the policies so as to prevent

and straighten out the "leftist" ideological interferences and erroneous methods. The problems left over from history should be particularly handled with great care. Apart from our attitude toward the "people of three categories" who must be thoroughly investigated and the people must make self-criticisms for their serious mistakes, we must adopt a magnanimous attitude in solving other general problems. We must look forward, lay stress on summing up experiences and lessons, and never try to bring up old scores in the hope of solving the problems as well as uniting the comrades and advancing in common. As simultaneous rectification and correction of defects is a key link related to the success or failure of party rectification, it should run through the entire course of party rectification. The opinions raised by the masses should be comprehensively analyzed and those problems which can exert a great influence in the unit and which the masses strongly oppose must be promptly corrected. Those problems that should be straightened out must be resolutely straightened out and seriously handled. Leadership is the key to doing well party rectification with high standards and improved quality. The responsible comrades of party organizations at all levels should play an exemplary role in party rectification. They must carefully arrange, organize, and guide each step of work concerning party rectification and ensure that party rectification will smoothly advance along the path directed by the CPC Central Committee. Meanwhile, we must also make overall arrangements for other fields of work, use party rectification to promote reform, the economy, and the open-door policy, and use the results of economic work to examine party rectification.

B. Strengthen Regular Education Among Party Members and Do Well the Work of Recruiting New Party Members

It is an important task for party organizations at all levels to strengthen education among party members. This education must be regularized and institutionalized so that the broad ranks of party members can constantly heighten their ideological and political consciousness, strengthen party spirit and organizational discipline, foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, and enhance their faith in communism. Meanwhile, to meet the needs of the new situation, we must also conduct education in science, technology, and general and management knowledge among party members so that they can become producers, managers, and qualified leaders with new quality and can constantly improve their skills for serving the people and the four modernizations.

In accordance with the needs of the four modernizations, party organizations at all levels should do well the work of recruiting new party members and gradually transform the educational structure of party ranks and the situation of having few party members in the forefront of production. At present it is particularly important to further eliminate the influence of the "leftist" deviation and regard recruiting large numbers of party members from among outstanding intellectuals as an urgent and strategic task. Meanwhile, we must continue to recruit party members from among outstanding workers, peasants, PLA officers and men, women, minority nationalities, and university and special secondary school students. We must adhere to the requirements for party membership and recruit new members when they are mature.

C. Strengthen the Building of Cadre Ranks and Leading Bodies at All Levels in Light of the "Four Requirements"

In accordance with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee, we must continue to make the ranks of cadres and leading bodies more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. The leading bodies at all levels established in the course of structural reform should remain relatively stable for a period of time so that the cadres can temper themselves in practical work and enhance their abilities. If readjustment is necessary, we must select the outstanding cadres who have fine political quality, better education, and creative spirit and who are young and have been tempered through practical work. The key to doing well the building of leading bodies lies in correctly implementing the party's criteria on making use of personnel in the new period, breaking with the outdated ideas of arranging ranks according to seniority and demanding perfection, straightening out the erroneous tendencies of looking down upon knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals, and eliminating the interference of factionalism and rumors. When selecting a generation of new people, we must also concentrate on giving full play to the role of middle-aged cadres who have rich practical experience.

The acceleration of the building of the third echelon is a strategic matter related to whether the party's cause will prosper and have successors. It is of extremely great significance to the long-term stability of the party and state and should therefore be regarded as a fundamental measure for the building of the cadre ranks. In building the third echelon, we must strictly follow the "four requirements" set for cadres, select the right people, and resolutely prevent the "people of three categories," those who oppose the party's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and those who have seriously violated discipline and the law from sneaking into the third echelon. The "benign persons" who have limited ability and political integrity, who attempt and accomplish nothing, and who fail to stick to party spirit should not be regarded as candidates for the third echelon. We must train and temper the cadres selected for the third echelon and let them see the world and undertake heavy tasks so that they can mature as quickly as possible.

In order to fundamentally do well the building of the cadre ranks, we must use talented people on one hand and train personnel on the other, establish a regular and systematic cadre education system as quickly as possible, and carry out cadre training work on a large scale. Before 1990, the cadres of the whole province under 45 and who have junior secondary education or below should reach the level of special secondary schools after training. Those with senior secondary education should strive to improve their education to college level. Other cadres should also study conscientiously and constantly improve their political and theoretical level and general knowledge. While enhancing training, we must also energetically advocate and support self-study and encourage cadres to carry on self-study programs at their posts. With our efforts, we must strive to remarkably improve the political and professional quality of the vast numbers of cadres and train them as economic and management personnel or talented people required by the socialist cause.

Veteran cadres, who have made significant contributions in the long-term revolutionary struggles and in the building of socialism, are valuable to the party and state. Their brilliant achievements will go down in history and the broad ranks of party members and masses will never forget their meritorious service. In the course of structural reform, large numbers of veteran cadres withdrew from the leading bodies for the sake of the party's cause. Another group of veteran comrades will withdraw from their work posts at and after the current congress. We express our greatest respects to these veteran comrades for their revolutionary breadth of vision and their lofty spirit of putting the party's cause above everything else. We must make appropriate arrangements for the veteran comrades who have withdrawn from their posts so that they can spend their remaining years in happiness. We must also help the healthier veteran comrades to exploit new fields of work so that they can continue to make contributions to the party's cause. Young cadres should modestly learn from veteran comrades and listen to their opinions. Veteran comrades should support young cadres and encourage them to boldly carry out work.

D. Further Perfect Political Life Within the Party

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the normal life of the party organizations at various levels in Anhui has been gradually restored, the party spirit of the broad ranks of party members has been constantly enhanced, and the party's fine tradition and workstyle has been advanced. However, we must also be aware that anti-democratic practices and patriarchal behavior have not been thoroughly eradicated in some party organizations, criticism and self-criticism have not yet become a regular practice, liberalism and decentralism still exist to varying degrees, and the problems of unity and factionalism have not been fundamentally solved. We must continue to make efforts to thoroughly transform such a state of affairs.

In accordance with the requirements of the rules of conduct for inner-party political life, party organizations at all levels should earnestly implement the principle of collective leadership and democratic centralism, safeguard the unity and unification of the party, and perfect the political life within the party. All major issues should be fully discussed and decided by the collective instead of letting one person have the say. Meanwhile, we must resolutely overcome the practices of mutually shifting responsibility onto others and leaving the problems unsolved for a long time, combine collective leadership with a division of work, and clearly define the concrete responsibility for each member of the leading group so that every member is assigned special responsibility for work. All leading members within the party committees should support and cooperate with each other on the basis of mutual understanding; play an exemplary role in enhancing party spirit, eliminating factionalism, and practicing unity within and outside the party; commonly safeguard the prestige of collective leadership of party committees; and constantly strengthen the fighting capacity of party organizations. We must further perfect the system of organization and democratic life, fully ensure the democratic rights of party members, and give full play to their supervisory role over party work and party cadres. We must practice a high degree of centralism on the basis

of a high degree of democracy, strengthen organizational discipline, enforce party discipline, and strive to create a political situation characterized by stability and unity as well as democracy and centralism, freedom and discipline, and personal ease of mind and unity of thinking.

E. Strengthen and Improve Party Leadership

In order to meet the needs of the developing situation, it is necessary to continuously strengthen and improve party leadership. Leading members of the party organizations at all levels should attach great importance to economic work, learn to do economic work, and build up their interest in economic work. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over economic reform. The responsible cadres of all localities and departments should personally exercise leadership or concern themselves with the reform work of an enterprise, the part in the entire course of reform, and obtain direct experience. All the party's work should serve and be subordinate to the grand objective and major premise of the four modernizations.

The separation of party leadership from government administration is an important means for strengthening and improving party leadership. Party leadership means enhancing ideological and political leadership, formulating principles and policies, and selecting, assigning, and assessing cadres and strengthening supervision over them. Party organizations at all levels should free themselves from routine work and concentrate their efforts on implementing the party's policies, doing well the party's organization, propaganda, and education work, and giving full play to the exemplary role of all party members. It is necessary to support the work of the people's congresses and give full play to their role. We must actively create conditions and ensure that governments, political and legal organs, and enterprises can independently and effectively carry out their work.

In order to strengthen and improve party leadership, it is necessary to carry out work in a creative manner. The building of socialism with Chinese characteristics is a great pioneering project. There are many problems pending further understanding. Therefore, we must continue to emancipate our minds, broaden our vision, further eliminate the influence of the "leftist" deviation and outdated traditional ideas, transform the old ways of thinking and work, boldly make explorations and inventions, and constantly forge ahead. We must set high goals, foster lofty ideals, and never regard having enough food and clothing as being "comparatively well-off" or underestimate our own capabilities. We must enhance investigations and studies, proceed in all cases from practice, never rush headlong into mass action, carefully study new problems, and constantly sum up new experiences.

In order to strengthen and improve party leadership, it is necessary for the party to maintain close ties with the masses and bring every positive factor into play. Trade unions, CYL, women's federations, scientific associations,

and other mass organizations are the ties for the party to maintain close links with the masses. Party organizations at all levels should strengthen leadership over them, support their work, and give full play to their role. Intellectuals are the important forces for the building of the four modernizations. We must continue to strengthen the work dealing with intellectuals, conscientiously implement the policies on intellectuals, and earnestly help them solve practical problems in their lives and work. We must select comrades from among intellectuals who have practical experience and organizational capabilities to assume leading posts in various departments at all levels. We must further expand the patriotic united front, strengthen the work of the CPPCC, continue to uphold the principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "showing utter devotion to each other and sharing honor and disgrace," conscientiously implement the party's policies on united front, nationality, and religion, and encourage and support all democratic parties and patriotic personages of all circles to offer advice and work for the building of the four modernizations. The return of Taiwan to China is the sacred cause of the unification of the motherland, so everyone must be concerned with the matter and dedicate themselves to this sacred cause. Party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership in this regard, earnestly implement the policies on Taiwan compatriots, their relatives, and returned Overseas Chinese, arouse the initiative of all fields, and make common efforts to realize the great cause of reunification of the motherland at an early date.

Comrades, we are undertaking a great cause in which the tasks are arduous and the future is bright. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, let us mobilize the party members, cadres, and masses of the whole province to resolutely and creatively implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, persist in reform, fight in unity, plunge into the struggle to create a new situation in Anhui's socialist modernization with full confidence and courage, and make new and greater contributions to the revitalization of Anhui's economy and the upswing of the Chinese nation!

CSO: 4005/458

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS FORUM--Some 350 representatives of the women attended a Spring Festival forum at the Shanghai Exhibition Hall on the afternoon of 11 February. Present at the forum were Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, and Yang Di, secretary of the municipal party committee. Tan Fuyun, chairman of the municipal women's federation, reviewed the federation's work over the past year, and pledged to make greater efforts to solve practical problems for women, and train skilled women and children in the coming year. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 12 Feb 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/469

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG FORUM OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES ENDS

HK010549 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] The forum of responsible persons of all city and county people's congress Standing Committees throughout the province lasted 5 days and concluded this afternoon. At this forum relevant instructions of the CPC Central Committee were studied, the important speech of Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, was listened to, responsible persons of 19 cities and counties, including Guangzhou, Foshan, Dongguan, Zhongshan, and Gaozhou, gave speeches or written speeches, and experiences in work were exchanged. Participants in the forum also listened to the speech of Xue Yan, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, on conveying the spirit of the ninth meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, and to the speech of the provincial judicial department and civil affairs department on propagating the legal system and building the political power of townships and towns.

At today's forum, Luo Tian, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, delivered the summing-up speech. He said that the establishment of the Standing Committees in all people's congresses at and above the county level is an important reform in building the local political power in our country and is an important measure of our party and country for strengthening the people's congress system. Comrade Luo Tian demanded that all city and county people's congress Standing Committees further heighten their understanding of the status and role of local people's congress Standing Committees, strengthen their own building, correct guiding ideology in work, seriously enforce the constitution, and seriously perform the functions and powers vested in them by the law. They must firmly grasp economic construction--a central work, must discuss and determine the important matters in their own places, must do a good job in making economic law and in legal supervision, must strengthen the dissemination of the legal system, and must do well in supervising the people's governments, courts, and procuratorates so that they can push forward the smooth progress of reform and work of opening to the outside world, and can act as promoters of reform and opening to the outside world.

CSO: 4005/456

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN MEETING DISCUSSES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION ISSUES

HK020311 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] How to strengthen building of party style and discipline inspection work in the new situation, and in particular, how to crack down on party and government organs and cadres using their powers to engage in business, run enterprises, indiscriminately hike prices, pay out money and goods, hold banquets and present gifts, and so on, and ensure the smooth progress of reforms of the economic structure and the four modernizations drive—these were the specific topics of study at the provincial discipline inspection work conference held from 27 January to 1 February. Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Shi Xinshan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, made a report and a speech respectively.

The meeting said: In the course of economic reform, certain units and individuals have indulged in new unhealthy trends while waving the signboard of reform, taking advantage of loopholes. At present the most conspicuous unhealthy trends are as follows: 1) Some party and government organs and cadres use their powers to run businesses and enterprises, buy in bulk state materials in short supply, and gain profit from reselling them. 2) Some enterprise and units violate policies by indiscriminately hiking prices, thus disrupting the socialist economy and seriously damaging consumers' interests. 3) Some units indiscriminately pay out money and goods under various pretexts, give banquets and present gifts, and indulge in extravagance and waste, and so on.

The meeting pointed out: These instances and styles of using powers for private interests and of serious bureaucratic thinking seriously corrupt the body of the party and ruin the good name of reform. They threaten the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure. The meeting demanded that party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels pay a high degree of attention to this issue and take effective steps to crack down on these malpractices which violate the principles of party spirit and party discipline. The number one man of each unit must personally get to work to organize forces to put a stop to unhealthy trends. The facts of each case must be reported to higher authority. Party-member cadres who have made serious mistakes in this respect must be dealt with severely. They must absolutely not be indulged.

CSO: 4005/456

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

YANG RUDAI ATTENDS TEA PARTY--The provincial science and technology advisory group held a new year tea party on the afternoon of 7 February. Kang Zhen-huang, vice governor and director of the advisory group, extended greetings to those present. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yan Rudai expressed the hope that the comrades of the group would continue to act as good staff officers for the provincial CPC Committee and government, help the leadership to discover talented people, and continue to work to create a new situation in science and technology, to bring about a still more beautiful future for Sichuan. [Excerpts] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Feb 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/469

NORTH REGION

HEBEI LEADERS OUTLINE WORK PROGRAM FOR 1985

HK070427 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpts] At a meeting of secretaries of prefectural, city and county CPC committee secretaries which opened on 3 February, Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Gao Yang and Governor Zhang Shuguang respectively spoke on the work outlines for the provincial CPC committee and government in 1985. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xing Chongzhi presided.

Comrade Zhang Shuguang first gave the necessary explanation of the formation of the guiding idea for the provincial government's program outline together with its main tasks, focal point and so on. The outline specifically states: The general guiding idea for all work in the province is, centered on quadruplication and the attainment of a comfortably well-off living standard, to continue to emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, be still bolder in enlivening the domestic economy and opening up to the world, persistently build the two civilizations together, and further implement the slogan proposed by the provincial CPC committee "Brace spirits and invigorate Hebei." The province must get a good grasp of all-round reform, speed up economic development, and strive to bring all work into the advanced national ranks at an early date.

In his speech, Comrade Gao Yang proposed five fundamental tasks to be carried out:

1. Ensure the smooth development of reform of the entire economic structure, with the focus on the cities, and strive for further enlivenment of the province's industry, agriculture, and commerce this year.
2. Ensure that the government can increase revenue and economize expenditure, and strive to have the financial resources of more parts of the province used in economic and cultural construction.
3. Actively promote and cultivate talented people to order to speed up the four modernizations drive.
4. Launch extensive ideological education work to enhance the revolutionary awareness of the cadres and masses and ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations drive.
5. Set up and perfect responsibility systems, enforce discipline, be strict and impartial in meting out reward and punishment, and make leadership scientific, so as to improve the work efficiency of the party and government organs.

NORTH REGION

HEBEI MEETING REVIEWS PARTY RECTIFICATION PROGRESS

HK070519 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 31 January, the provincial CPC committee held a meeting to sum up first-stage party rectification in the provincial organs, to review its gains and demand further strengthening of party building in ideology, workstyle, discipline, and organization. Present at the meeting were Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Gao Yang, secretaries Zhang Shuguang, Xing Chongzhi, and Gao Zhanxiang and Zhao Lin, leader, and Chen Dong, deputy leader, of the Hebei liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xing Chongzhi delivered a summation speech on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. Zhao Lin made a speech.

First-stage party rectification in the provincial organs began on 10 November 1983. It included the four phases of studying documents, comparison and examination, concentrated rectification and correction, and party member re-registration, and took about 15 months. Having ordered the various divisions to check and accept its results, the provincial CPC committee has held that this party rectification was relatively smooth and the development was healthy; it has basically met the demands of the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi pointed out in his summation report: Correct principles, policies and methods are bound to yield rich fruits. The main fruits of this party rectification are, first, the party members have enhanced by integrating theory with practice their understanding of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and their confidence in attaining the general goal of quadruplication. They have further corrected the guiding ideology for professional work. Second, very great progress has been made in checking on and verifying people of three categories, and a great deal of work has been done in building the leadership groups and the third echelon. Third, unhealthy trends such as bureaucratism and using power for private purposes have been seriously checked, and party style has shown a notable turn for the better. Fourth, there has been a notable change in the mental outlook of the party members, and their sense of organization and discipline has been strengthened. Fifth, party rectification has speeded up reform and spurred the development of the economy and all undertakings.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi then pointed out: Party building is a long-term task which cannot all be accomplished at one stroke. We must regard this party rectification as a new starting-point, and continue to step up party building in ideology, workstyle, discipline and organization. We must take effective measures to consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification.

At present it should in particular be noticed that certain party-member cadres take advantage of some loopholes and weak links in the course of reform to pursue the interests of individuals and small cliques under the pretext of carrying out reform. They thus increase and create difficulties for reform. This new unhealthy trend is developing and spreading very rapidly. Whether or not this new unhealthy trend can be quickly curbed represents a severe test for all leadership groups that have been steeled in party rectification. It is also an important issue for ensuring the smooth progress of reform and consolidating and developing the fruits of party rectification. Party organizations at all levels must take a resolute approach and a firm and clear-cut stand, and adopt effective measures to solve the problem well.

In his speech, Zhao Lin spoke on four basic views of first-stage party rectification in Hebei. He said: 1) Party rectification has unified people's thinking, and in particular it has corrected the guiding ideology for professional work and ensured that work in all departments and units is subordinate to and serves the party's general task and goal. 2) Excellent results have been scored in rectifying party workstyle. 3) Party rectification has scored notable success in spurring the economy and reform. 4) Relatively great progress has been made in weeding out [qingli] people of three categories.

Comrade Zhao Lin pointed out: First-stage party rectification in Hebei has also created some experiences of universal significance. The first is that of upholding the idea of great unity and basing oneself on the present in solving the practical problems in the party and teaching and guiding the party members to look ahead, clear away factionalist interference, and avoid getting entangled in old scores of history. Second, attention has continually been paid to enhancing the ideological and political awareness of the party members. Third, attention has continually been paid to readjusting the leadership groups and building the third echelon.

CSO: 4005/465

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

MARTIAL ARTS SHOW--Shijiazhuang, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--The final show of the North China Martial Arts Contest was held on the evening of 3 February. All the invited athletes, more than 70 from Beijing, Shandong, Henan, Shanxi, Shaanxi and Hebei, including old boxers in their 70's and young athletes in their teens, came on stage to show their skill. They all displayed their unique skill, and the spectators periodically applauded the athletes' colorful appearances. The contest began on 31 January, and there were four shows in all. Zhao Changjun of the Shaanxi team, Li Yanlong of the Hebei team, and Ma Zhongxuan of the Shandong team won the martial arts elite awards and 15 others won first-prize awards. The contest was jointly sponsored by TIYU BAO and the Hebei gymnasium authorities. Gao Yang, first secretary of the Hebei Provincial Party Committee; Provincial Governor Zhang Shuguang; and Xu Cai, vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, watched the first show of the contest. [By Xue Wenru and Zhang Guanpei] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1745 GMT 4 Feb 85]

NEI MONGGOL ILLITERACY ELIMINATION--In 1984, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region made marked achievements in wiping out illiteracy. About 200,000 peasants and herdsmen across the region became literate. In 1984, about 500,000 peasants and herdsmen attended spare-time schools of different categories at different levels. The proportion of illiterate peasants and herdsmen at the age between 14 and 40 was reduced from 35 percent in 1983 to 25 percent in 1984. About 150,000 peasants and herdsmen attended the courses on agricultural science and technology in 1984. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 85 SK]

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION SCHEDULED--The 18th meeting of the 8th Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee decided this morning that the 4th Session of the 8th Municipal People's Congress will be convened in mid-March. The meeting proposed that the main agenda of the session will be as follows: to hear a work report from the municipal people's government; to examine and approve the 1985 national economic and social development plan and the 1985 budget; and to hear and examine work reports from the municipal people's congress standing committee, higher people's court, and people's procuratorate. In order to make a success of this session, the municipal people's deputies yesterday launched a 10-day inspection of the situation in reforming the economic structure. Chairman Zhao Pengfei presided at the meeting today. Vice Mayor Huang Chao and others were present as observers. [Excerpts] [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Jan 85 HK]

NORTHEAST REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

SK100404 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] The 12th Standing Committee Session of the 6th Liaoning Provincial People's Congress that ended in Shenyang on 9 February adopted a decision on sponsoring the Third Meeting of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress in Shenyang in mid-March and examined and approved appointments and removals for 18 comrades.

The session appointed (Li Xiaosheng) as chairman of the provincial Physical Cultural and Sports Commission, (Zheng Siming) as chairman of the provincial Commission for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, (Yang Suitu) as chairman of the provincial Planned Parenthood Commission, and (Yu Yefeng) as director of the provincial Environmental Protection Bureau.

CSO: 4005/469

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CIRCULAR ON HOUSING FOR TEACHERS, INTELLECTUALS

SK110405 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] The provincial people's government recently issued a circular on approving and relaying the report jointly submitted by the provincial planning commission, the provincial construction department, the provincial financial department, and the provincial supply bureau in regard to improving housing conditions of teachers among urban middle and primary schools and of intellectuals on the public health and cultural fronts.

The circular stipulates that the province will appropriate not less than the 1984 (?50-million) figure of subsidies each year before 1990 for building houses or improving housing conditions of teachers among urban middle and primary schools. Efforts should be made to increase the sum year after year. Effective in 1985, the province will appropriate 5 million yuan each year for building houses for intellectuals among the units of public health, culture, science and technology, broadcast, and physical culture and sports.

The circular points out: Striving to improve the housing conditions of intellectuals is one of the important tasks for implementing the policy on intellectuals. The provincial people's government urged the governments at all levels and the departments concerned to make concerted efforts to do a good job in conducting the work in this regard by adopting every way and means. Meanwhile, the provincial government put forward concrete opinions and demands and stressed that the construction of teachers' houses should be emphasized in building tasks. The departments concerned should make concerted efforts in operations. The construction departments should give priority to making arrangement for designation and construction in building the houses of teachers and should lower their building prices as much as possible and complete their construction operation on schedule.

CSO: 4005/469

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON FIRST-STAGE RECTIFICATION

SK110722 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Commentary by JILIN RIBAO reporter [name not given]: "The Provincial Organs Have Scored Remarkable Achievements in the First-Stage Party Rectification"]

[Test] After 13 months of work, the provincial-level leading organs and the 52 units directly under the province which participated in the first-stage party rectification scored remarkable achievements. They corrected the ideology guiding their vocational work, markedly improved party style, purified their party organizations, and basically met the demands of party rectification. They by and large have completed their party rectification work and, in line with the demands as set in Circular No. 11 of the Party Rectification Guidance Commission of the CPC Central Committee, conducted examination and summing-up. After this, the provincial CPC Committee summed up the first-stage party rectification, fully affirming the achievements and experiences, and pointing out the deficiencies that existed. It also issued notices to the party organizations of provincial organs and to all party members on the major situations of party rectification.

Resolutely implementing the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the instructions of its party rectification guidance commission in line with the actual conditions, all party rectification units gained experiences in carrying out party rectification in the new situation during their first-stage party rectification work. These experiences not only can be used for reference in the party rectification in the next 2 years but also have important significance in strengthening party building in the new period.

1. The Guiding Ideology Was Corrected, Reform Expedited, and Economic Construction Promoted

To unify thinking, correct the principles guiding the vocational work, and promote reform were prominent achievements in the first-stage party rectification, and were also the key to enable party rectification to achieve its desired purposes. Although our province has achieved fairly rapid development in the economy during the past few years, we still need to make breakthroughs in reform and big strides in order to realize the fighting goal as set at the 12th national party congress. Whether we can carry out reform is decided by whether we can eliminate the "leftist" and outdated ideas, emancipate our

minds, truly unify the thinking of leading cadres at various levels on the basis of the line, principles, and policies adopted since the third plenary session, and enable the work in all fields to submit to and serve the party's general task and general objective. All the units participating in the first-stage party rectification are policy-making leading organs. With the ideology guiding their vocational work corrected, they could solve key problems in key issues, and truly turn themselves, leading organs of the province, into "locomotives" leading the province's reform. All party rectification units considered it the most important task to wipe out obstacles to reform, to open up roads, and to provide ideological and organizational guarantee and concentrated their efforts to carry it out. The Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee examined its problem of "being rather conservative, acting in strict accordance with regulations, being satisfied with the status quo, and failing to make great breakthroughs" in its approach to reform and opening to the outside world when it was conducting collective comparison and examination, and put forward a fighting goal of emancipating the mind, accelerating the "two reforms," carrying out the "three imports" successfully, achieving better economic results and realizing a 100-percent increase in 7 years, thus setting a good example. The leading bodies of all party rectification units also earnestly reviewed and examined their understanding of and approach to some major problems, and summed up their experiences and lessons in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies adopted since the third plenary session. They clearly defined the orientation of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and eliminated the major ideological obstacles adversely influencing the reform. Thinking is the precursor of action. During party rectification, efforts were made to enhance understanding and to turn it into actual deeds simultaneously. In line with the guidelines of the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC Committee formulated 10 regulations on expediting urban reform on the basis of the actual conditions of the province. Last June, it held a work conference to work out ways of implementing the instructions given by Hu Yaobang and other central leading comrades when they were inspecting our province, and to further revise and substantiate the "Decision on Some Questions Concerning Urban Reform" of the provincial CPC Committee and government. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC Committee organized two groups of comrades to visit Guangdong, Jiangsu, and Fujian provinces for study. This helped us emancipate our mind and enhance our understanding. Then, on the county levels to conduct systematic investigations at more than 400 enterprises, the provincial CPC Committee convened the third (enlarged) plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee, and formulated the "regulations on certain questions concerning the urban economic structure reform." All party rectification units also conscientiously implemented the instructions and regulations concerning the reform issued by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee, and formulated, through investigation, study, and repeated deliberations, and gradually implemented the plans and measures for the reform. By so doing, the ideological education on party rectification promoted the development of reform, and the practice of reform promoted the intensive development of the ideological education on party rectification, thus allowing relatively rapid progress in the reform of the provincial economic structure. In simplifying administrative procedures and delegating powers to lower levels, the province, various cities,

and prefectures (autonomous prefectures), and various economic departments gradually delegated to enterprises the power to plan production, the power to purchase and sell products, the power to utilize funds, the power to manage workers' wages, the power to establish organizations, and the power to appoint and remove cadres; used the successful experiences gained in the rural reform to institute various forms of the economic responsibility system among enterprises in urban areas; gave small enterprises a free hand in management, and let collectives manage small enterprises; further enlivened the circulation sphere and gave play to the pivotal role of urban commodity production and exchanges; and speeded up the work of the "three openings" and the "three imports" to develop horizontal economic cooperation and promote the technical progress of enterprises. Reform has brought vitality to economic development. Last year, provincial industrial output value increased by 13.3 percent compared with the previous year. In agriculture, grain output reached 32.25 billion jin, a 9.4-percent increase. Total industrial and agricultural output value increased by more than 11 percent. The revenue increased from 1.4 billion yuan to 1.71 billion yuan, 300 million yuan more than the previous year, or a 21-percent increase. In addition, marked achievements were also scored in commodity supply and market sales.

2. Efforts were made to conduct education on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution."

The current party rectification is aimed at solving the impurities in party ideology, organizations, and workstyle caused by the "Cultural Revolution," and building party organizations into a firm core to lead the socialist modernization drive. Regarding the education on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" as an important content of party rectification and conducting the education penetratingly were a very important condition for being able to solve problems within the party during the first-stage party rectification period.

In conducting education on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," all party rectification units paid attention to thoroughly negating the theory of "continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship," that is, to regard the class struggle as the key link, thoroughly negating the erroneous idea of dividing the achievements and mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution" into two, thoroughly negating the two factions of mass organizations, and thoroughly negating "mass democracy" and the idea of "giving prominence to politics." Meanwhile, all party rectification units organized party members to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" theoretically, practically, and ideologically in line with their specific situation. As a result, a clear distinction has been made between right and wrong, the customs handed down from the "Cultural Revolution" have been eliminated, the work of eliminating the "leftist" influence and the remaining forces of factionalism has further developed, every party member has been educated profoundly, and the ideology of party members has been united with the "resolutions" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This fundamental education has outlined the road for the healthy development of party rectification, and has laid a reliable ideological basis for fulfilling the party rectification tasks.

3. Malpractices of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power and bureaucracy were earnestly corrected.

In launching the party rectification drive, various units have earnestly corrected the problems greatly attracting the masses both inside and outside the party with regard to seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power and committing bureaucracy, not being responsible to the party and the people. During the first-stage work, these units built up a certain momentum and achieved relatively solid results in consolidating work style, examining and dealing with some serious cases, and concentrating on correcting several malpractices regarding which the people have many complaints by upholding the principle of all organs from top to bottom throughout the province making concerted efforts in the drive. At present, the malpractices of owing public debts and of "san-zhao-san-zhuan" [three recruitments and three transfers] cropping up in housing construction and distribution have been basically blocked. The 52 units that had been assigned to the first stage of party rectification placed 193 cases on file for investigations and prosecution (including 125 cases of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power, 45 cases of committing serious bureaucracy, and 23 cases of other violations.) They wound up 178 cases, accounting for 92.2 percent of the total number of cases. In consolidating work style, these units conducted education among party members on the fundamental purpose of the party' aroused party members through the drive to foster the thinking of serving the people wholeheartedly; plugged the loopholes concerning regulations and rules, work procedures, and managerial systems; and fundamentally dealt with their problems. The key to blocking the malpractices of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power and of bureaucracy and not being responsible to the party and the people lies with a leading body that upholds justice practice and dares to deal with knotty problems. Units whose leading body is full of vigor and sets itself as an example in doing things are better able to deal with their problems. The provincial CPC Committee has paid great attention to the units that trained their leading body by dealing with practical problems, conducted education to help their leading body overcome flabbiness and lack of unity, and criticized or corrected their leading body if it committed mistakes while launching the party rectification drive. The provincial CPC Committee also issued a notification urging localities to pay attention to the experience gained in the first stage. During the past year, the majority of units have achieved an obvious turn for the better in party style in line with the criteria set forth by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission with regard to testing party style. Some units have achieved a fundamental turn for the better in party style. As a result, party members have upgraded their prestige among the masses, the party's brilliant image has been restored, and more and more people are applying for party membership. Since the launching of the party rectification drive, the provincial-level organs have recruited 459 new party members, 352 of whom are intellectuals.

4. Party organizations were purified by resolutely eliminating the "three-category" elements.

In launching the party rectification drive, the provincial CPC Committee and the party organizations and committees of units that took up the party rectification work made all-out efforts to eliminate the "three-category" elements.

They paid attention not only to preventing loopholes, but also to preventing recurrence of mistakes. They did their work in a down-to-earth manner by ferreting out evidence and examining facts, and fixed the character of cases and dealt with them strictly according to the policies. The "three-category" elements and those who committed mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution," who were all to be eliminated during the drive, not only remain on the surface, but also stay hidden in our ranks. During the first-stage work, the provincial level organs put 4,832 party members under investigation; the cases of 96.8 percent of these people were clarified. Of these party members, 6 persons were fixed as "three-category" elements, and 36 persons as having committed serious mistakes. The cases of those who were proved to have been involved in general problems were closed and they have been allowed to continue their work freely. Party members who have committed serious mistakes by violating party discipline have been dealt with strictly according to the party constitution and the provisions set forth by the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification. Since the party rectification drive, 64 party members have been punished according to party disciplinary measures, accounting for 1.32 percent of the total number of party members in these organs. Of these party members, 21 persons were dismissed from the party, 16 persons were placed on probation within the party, 13 persons were given serious disciplinary warning, and 14 persons were given disciplinary warning. As a result, the party's discipline has been greatly strengthened.

5. Leading Bodies Were Strengthened.

The key to party rectification lies in building strong leading body that can correctly implement the CPC Central Committee's line, principles, and policies, and maintain unity with it, and which has combat strength. Examined and tempered by party rectification, a group of fine young and middle-aged cadres emerged. This provides a favorable conditions for further readjusting and replenishing leading bodies. According to the "four requirements" of cadres, a group of cadres who met the "four requirements" and who have pioneering spirit were recently selected to replenish leading bodies. During party rectification, a few members of some leading bodies were adjusted, and the leading bodies of 26 units were readjusted and replenished. In the latter period of party rectification, leading bodies of 29 units were again readjusted after overall examination and appraisal. After readjustment, members of the leading bodies of these 29 units were reduced from 136 to 118, their average age declined from 52.6 to 49, cadres under 45 years of age increased from 25 to 37, and those with college education or higher amounted to 73 percent. In this way, the combat strength of these leading bodies increased remarkably. During party rectification, attention was also paid to enabling leading bodies to be tempered through participating in and leading party rectification, and to enhance their political consciousness so that they could achieve overall improvement. This provided an organizational guarantee for consolidating and developing the achievements in party rectification. During party rectification, all party rectification units attached importance to the building of the third echelon.

6. The Basic Principles for Party Rectification Were Resolutely Implemented.

This party rectification was fairly successful because we correctly drew lessons from previous party rectification, resolutely abolished a series of "leftist" erroneous methods, conducted strict criticism and self-criticism, and implemented the basic principle of both solving problems and avoiding disorder, as set forth by the CPC Central Committee.

At the beginning of party rectification, all units already clarified the basic tasks, principles, policies, and methods for party rectification. Through study of documents, not only leading cadres but also all party members came to have a clear understanding of these "four basics," and took the initiative in carrying out party rectification in line with them, thus eradicating interference from various sources, and ensuring the sound development of party rectification.

All party rectification units paid attention to correctly conducting criticism and self-criticism through wide heart-to-heart talks. Setting themselves as examples, the provincial CPC Committee and the CPC Committees (leading party groups) of all party rectification units extensively solicited criticism and opinions from various quarters, and conducted frank and earnest self-criticism, thus creating a good practice of criticism and self-criticism. The regular party activities became normal in the course of solving problems within the party. During party rectification, all party rectification units stressed the principal role of ideological education, and practiced "four notes" and "four permissions." The practice of party rectification proved that most party members are good or fairly good. To them, party rectification means a course to receive education and to enhance understanding. Ideological education, not punishment, was also taken as a major measure to deal with party members who committed mistakes. The practice of "four notes" and "four permissions" was an important principle with which to solve problems involving ideological understanding within the party, and was a negation of "leftist" erroneous methods. During this party rectification, although we did not hold large-scale rallies to examine our mistakes, criticize many people, or ferret out "big tigers," we solved problems in a conscientious manner, and the masses of party members felt happy and enhanced their ideological understanding and work enthusiasm.

In the course of examining and summing up party rectification, all units affirmed their achievements and summed up experiences, and also found out where their problems and deficiencies lay in a down-to-earth manner. They neither overestimated their achievements nor neglected the existing problems. For instance, the work to eliminate the influence of "leftist" idea and correct the ideology guiding vocational work was carried out fairly successfully during party rectification. However, the current problem is still that our minds have not been fully emancipated. Our achievements in economic work only mean that we have reached the average national growth speed. Compared with advanced provinces, we still lag far behind. The major reasons are that our steps of reform are not big enough, and that our minds still lag behind the development of the situation and are not fully emancipated. For instance, in the field of importing from the outside world, our province is only at the

beginning and far from opening up a new prospect. We still lag behind others in the understanding of many major issues, and need to further emancipate our minds in line with the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and to continuously deepen the reform. Some units have failed to achieve breakthroughs in reform and great improvement in their work; some have failed to effectively investigate, handle, and correct the unhealthy trends in the new situation; and some units need to further readjust and strengthen their leading bodies in line with the "four requirements" of cadres and the demand of stabilizing for a few years. All party rectification units have fairly clearly seen their deficiencies. Now that party rectification is over, we should achieve new development in reform and in party building on the new base, and actively adopt measures to consolidate and develop the achievements in party rectification.

CSO: 4005/469

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

AUTONOMOUS COUNTIES ESTABLISHED--The State Council has recently approved abolishing Xiuyan, Fengcheng and Xinjin counties, and establishing the Xiuyan Man Autonomous County, the Fengcheng Man Autonomous County, and the Xinjin Man Autonomous County. The administrative divisions of the three former counties will continue to be the administrative divisions of the present three autonomous counties. It is known that these three counties are the first group of man autonomous counties in China. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Feb 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/462

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL IN CHANGSHA ESTABLISHED

Inaugurated 30 January

OW040045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Changsha, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--The Graduate School of the University of Science and Technology for National Defense, first graduate school of the People's Liberation Army, was inaugurated in Changsha on 30 January. This is a step taken by the State Council and the Central Military Commission for educating high-standard and high-quality scientists and technical personnel. The school will make full use of the teaching facility of the University of Science and Technology for National Defense, strengthen cooperation with units outside the university, and educate specialized scientists and technical personnel with doctoral and master qualifications for national defense use. At present, the school has 399 graduate students. The number is expected to increase to 670 by September this year.

Further Report

OW311742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Changsha, January 31 (XINHUA)--The People's Liberation Army's first postgraduate school was founded on Wednesday at Changsha, capital of Hunan Province.

The new school is one of the measures being taken to train qualified scientists and technicians for the army.

The school, based in the University of Science and Technology for National Defense, will train personnel up to doctor's and master's degrees.

Almost 400 postgraduates have enrolled, and another 270 will join in September, according to a spokesman for the school.

The University of Science and Technology for National Defense grew out of the Harbin Military Engineering Institute. It is the army's first institute of higher education.

The university has 68 advisory groups with more than 200 advisers for postgraduates.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS SET NEW STANDARDS FOR ADVANCED

SK050459 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The headquarters of the Shenyang Military Region abandoned outdated concepts of treating and selecting examples, and adopted new standards for appraising the advanced. The headquarters today held a meeting of advanced collectives and advanced persons of its subordinate units to honor 25 advanced collective and individual pacesetters. They had possessed new characteristics which reflected the features of this era. This helped lead the units in carrying out reform and in achieving new creations.

At the beginning of this year, when reasoning the standards for appraising pacesetters, the CPC committee of the units directly under the headquarters of the Shenyang Military Region unanimously held that they had failed to foster the examples of pacesetters who can really reflect the features of this era due to the influence of the leftist ideas and the fetters of some outdated concepts. For this reason, they have organized office comrades to investigate and analyze the advanced collectives and persons on many occasions, and have corrected their understanding in three aspects.

First, they have fostered a new concept for arduous struggles. In the past when arduous struggles were mentioned, people would link them to hardships, and would regard the ascetic practices of being content with and finding pleasure in poverty as a virtue. This time, they fostered the examples of those who had the courage to overcome difficulties, who worked assiduously to tackle technical problems, who had scientific knowledge and paid attention to work efficiency, and who knew how to earn and spend money.

Second, they have changed the old idea that it is inadvisable to foster the [word indistinct] of people with eloquence as pacesetters. In the past, such people were indiscriminately regarded as superficial, cunning talkers. They held that instead of such people, we should follow the examples of those who kept working silently as an old ox. This time, they made specific analysis of the people with eloquence, and distinguished those who give empty talk without working from those who are very eloquent when carrying out ideological work, who have independent views, and who dare to air their opinions.

Third, they have corrected the past erroneous practice of stressing only political consciousness and neglecting professional proficiency when selecting examples, and the practice of separating the former from the latter. This time, they regarded some intellectuals and research institutes with professional proficiency and great contributions as pacesetters.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON PLA IN ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

OW231515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.) contributed more than 18.54 million workdays last year to the nation's economic construction, today's "People's Daily" reports.

Officers and men of the P.L.A. participated in a number of key state and local projects including the extension of the Zhanjiang port in south China and construction of the Shengli oil field.

The P.L.A. Air Force last year dispatched more than 5,000 aircraft to sow tree seeds or produce artificial rainfall. The navy participated in 53 maritime projects, sending 1,700 ships to escort civilian fishing boats or engage in salvage operations.

The paper reports that in 1984 the army helped to plant more than 36 million trees, sowed tree seeds on 330,000 hectares of land, rescued 83,800 people in natural calamities and transported 715,000 tons of relief materials to disaster-stricken areas.

Leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the P.L.A. have repeatedly called on the army to help the country's economic construction. In a speech in November 1984, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the party's Central Advisory Commission and the Central Military Commission, asked the P.L.A. to support the current economic reform. He also asked the army to lend some of its facilities to support local economic development.

Last year, a number of airfields and harbors operated by the air force and the navy, respectively, were used for civilian purposes. Army units in Fujian Province, south China, vacated over 58,000 square meters of barracks to aid local economic construction and tourism.

The army also helped public welfare projects; army units in Beijing, Wuhan and other cities joined in the building of new parks, zoos and canals.

More than 80,000 officers and soldiers became after-school tutors, and trained more than 198,000 skilled workers, the paper reports.

CSO: 4005/435

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

WUHAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTES COURSE FOR AIR FORCE CADRES

HK250756 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The special course of the Wuhan University for Air Force Cadres of the Wuhan Military Region--an army-run university jointly set up by the air force of the Wuhan Military Region and Wuhan University--held a solemn opening ceremony this afternoon. Amid the sound of gongs, drums, and fire-crackers, the 74 students who are cadres and have been selected and admitted after strict examination, solemnly marched in step into the school entrance and began their 2-year regular studies.

The special course of the Wuhan University for Air Force Cadres of the Wuhan Military Region is like a branch school of Wuhan University and includes all kinds of specialties needed by PLA units. This course will gradually develop into a base of higher learning for air force cadres of the Wuhan Military Region.

To date the air force of the Wuhan Military Region has set up some 40 courses of various kinds at the university and college level jointly with 80 institutes of higher learning in places where it has locations, and some 4,800 cadres have had the opportunity of pursuing further studies again. Thus, 37.5 percent of the total number of cadres in the whole military region have received higher education or are receiving higher education. Of them, one-fourth of the total number of cadres at the regimental level have received higher education. Funds of 2.19 million yuan have been spent directly on higher education.

CSO: 4005/435

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FUJIAN MILITARY PLANT--While ensuring fulfillment of production quotas for military goods, the No 7228 Plant vigorously develops production of civilian products. The plant prefulfilled the various annual production targets 72 days ahead of schedule in 1984. The plant's annual output value, and tax and profits, exceeded the annual targets by 34 and 27 percent respectively. The output value of civilian products rose from one-third to two-thirds of the plant's total output value. In recent years, the plant accepted printing of the POPULAR MOVIES, SHANGHAI PICTORIAL, and other national periodicals. The plant attaches importance to management and investment in tapping intellectual resources. Over the past 5 years, the plant has invited technical personnel from Beijing and Shanghai to pass on their knowledge, and dispatched over 100 workers and staff members to study in other provinces. [Summary] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 85 p 2 OW]

ARMY-PEOPLE WORK--According to a report by JIEFANGJUN BAO reporter (Yu Baoling), while recently analyzing the situation of joint army-civilian efforts to build up the two civilizations, the Mass Work Department of Jinan Military Region realized a new fact for the first time. This fact is that by promoting activities centering around the party's general target and task of developing the production and enlivening the economy which included jobs from carrying water and sweeping floors to combating poverty and making people rich, it has built up an even broader and firmer base among the masses. Their methods mainly include: 1) Teaching the masses ways of becoming well-off. By opening study and training classes, giving lectures or demonstrations, the army units have trained a large number of cooks, farm machinery operators, electricians, and maintenance and repair personnel. 2) Disseminating economic information via various channels. Many units, making use of the fact that their cadres and fighters come from all parts of the country, have asked them to obtain economic information from back home to be disseminated among the local units or specialized households. 3) Providing special support to families of armymen and martyrs or poor local households. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Jan 85 OW]

SHANGHAI JOINT DEFENSE LEADING GROUP--The Shanghai municipal leading group in charge of military-police-civilian joint defense was inaugurated on 25 January with a view to strengthening our struggle against the enemy in the coastal areas. Guo Tao, deputy head of the new leading group and

commander of the Shanghai Garrison District, spoke on the importance of joint defense at the inauguration ceremony. Ruan Chongwu, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, vice mayor, and head of the new leading group, delivered a speech. He stressed that the military-police-civilian joint defense is an important measure for strengthening our struggle against the enemy and safeguarding the four modernizations under the new situation. He urged the military and police forces and civilians in Shanghai's coastal areas to forge close ties, cooperate closely, exchange information, and strive to create a new situation in our struggle against the enemy in the coastal areas. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 85 OW]

ANHUI COMFORT GROUPS--During the New Year and Spring Festival period, many cities and counties in Anhui organized comfort teams and groups led by local party, government, and army leaders to visit dependents and family members of those commanders and fighters who are guarding China's border region, and send them their regards on behalf of the local party and government organs. When they visited those military dependents and family members, they offered them gifts and helped those who have experienced difficulties in livelihood to solve their problems. When the commanders and fighters guarding the frontier learned about this, they wrote letters to the local governments in their hometowns, thanking the party and the government for the solicitude shown their family members. At the same time, they expressed their determination to deal telling blows at those who dare to invade us, win honor for the country, and live up to the expectation of the government and the people. [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 85 OW]

FESTIVAL FOOD FOR XIZANG UNITS--According to a report by JIEFANGJUN BAO, in order to ensure that commanders and fighters of frontier units can have a good time during the Spring Festival, the Logistics Department of the Xizang Military District specially dispatched a staff member to Chengdu to order 30 dun of New Year cakes and stuffing for glutinous rice dumplings. Two large air force transport planes carried the foodstuffs from Chengdu to Lhasa on 23 January. The Logistics Department is making preparations to deliver that traditional food for the Spring Festival to the frontier units at the company level. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 25 Jan 85 OW]

GUANGZHOU POLITICAL COMMISSAR DIES--Guangzhou, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--Lu Weiru, deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region, died of sickness on 17 January at 65. Responsible party, government and military comrades of the Guangzhou Military Region, Guangdong Province, and Guangzhou city, as well as more than 200 commanders and fighters stationed in Guangzhou bade farewell to Comrade Lu Weiru's remains on 22 January. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0903 GMT 25 Jan 85 OW]

COMFORT GROUP VISITS YUNNAN--The comfort group led by Cui Naifu and Yang Chen, respectively minister and vice minister of civil affairs, has called on and saluted commanders and fighters of the border defense units on the Laoshan and Zheyinshan fronts in Yunnan in the past few days, according to reports by the Yunnan People's Broadcasting Station. They conveyed to the border defenders regards and solicitude of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission and the people of all nationalities in the country. At a front command post, the comfort group heard a briefing by representatives of combat heroes and presented banners to meritorious units. The banners were embroidered with eight large characters praising those units for being well versed in both offensive and defensive operations and well reputed throughout the border areas for their merits. The comfort group presented gift bags to representatives of combat heroes, visited sick and wounded soldiers on the frontlines and laid wreaths on martyrs' tombs. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 2 Feb 85]

AIR DEFENSE MANAGEMENT COMPANY--In order to implement the principles of combining the people's air defense projects with war preparations, to combine peacetime needs with wartime preparedness, to serve the four modernizations, and with the approval of the municipal people's government, the municipal people's air defense project management company ceremoniously began on 5 February. This company will raise funds to develop and utilize underground space to develop tertiary industries, will use the people's air defense projects to run industrial, commercial, and service trades independently or cooperatively; will contract to undertake or will independently undertake construction of people's air force defense projects; and will undertake, on a commission basis, the business of leasing of defense works, sites, and installations of people's air defense projects. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Feb 85]

JINAN PLA SPORTS DONATION--In order to support the building of the provincial sports center, the Jinan Military Region donated 500,000 yuan to the office in charge of raising funds. A donation ceremony was held at the provincial gymnasium on the morning of 5 February. Attending the ceremony were leading comrades from the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial planning commission, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Su Yiran, Liang Buting, Li Changan, Jiang Chunyun, Wu Kaizhang, Wang Zhongyin, Qin Hezhen, Lu Hong, Ma Changgui, Song Yimen and Li Zichao. Also attending the ceremony were the leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Li Suiying, Bai Bin, Pan Qiqi, and Ren Sizhong. Ma Changgui, vice governor of the province and president of the provincial sports foundation, presided over the ceremony. At the ceremony, the representative of the Jinan PLA units' commanders and fighters first read out their donation message. Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and honorary president of the provincial sports foundation, delivered a speech at the ceremony. [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Feb 85]

BORDER TOWN VISITED--Comrade Qin Yingji, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional CPPCC, went to (Shuikou) Township on 2 February after attending the ribbon-cutting ceremony of the Eighth Red Army memorial hall. In the township, which is on the border, he visited commanders and fighters who defend this area day and night. He visited the

(Shuikou) frontier station, the frontier inspection station, and companies of a PLA unit. There he talked with the fighters, and encouraged them to make new contributions in this new year to protecting the border and safeguarding the four modernizations. Afterward Comrade Qin Yingji attended an artillery exhibition given by the PLA fighters. He praised the fighters for the spirit of practicing hard to master combat skills. In addition, Comrade Qin Yingji visited the (Xhuikou) cultural centre, which is one of China's advanced cultural unit for rural people, where he met (He Xiaoping), an advanced cultural worker. He encouraged the worker to make new contributions in this new year to strengthening Army-people unity and enriching the cultural life of the Army and the people at the border. [Text] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Feb 85]

HUNAN CONFERENCE ON REFORM--On 29 January, at the provincial conference held in Hengyang on summing up experiences and commending the advanced in the work of reform through labor in the province, the units and individuals that achieved marked results in work of reform through labor in 1984 were highly commended. In 1984 the province strengthened professional training and contingent reorganization in the work of reform through labor. As a result, political, cultural, and technological education among criminals has been restored and developed, the living and sanitary conditions of the criminals have been greatly improved, and an excellent situation, not seen for many years, has now appeared in the production of reform-through-labor units. The gross industrial and agricultural output value of all provincial-level reform-through-labor units and three prefectural-level reform-through-labor units exceeded 100 million yuan, an increase of 27.43 percent over 1983. The profit and loss of nine provincial-level industrial and agricultural enterprises were more or less the same, reducing loss by 59.7 percent and changing the passive situation of suffering losses for years running. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 5 Feb 85]

CSO: 4005/457

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC-SRV BORDER SITUATION DEPENDS ON SRV'S NEXT MOVE

HK040448 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 4 Feb 85 p 2

[Editorial: "New Trends on the Sino-Vietnamese Border"]

[Text] Since last December, Vietnam has continued to intrude into China's territory and carry out provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, thus turning the situation in the border areas from bad to worse.

It was learned by reporters of this newspaper during their visits to the border areas that Vietnam has made the following arrangements along the Sino-Vietnamese border: 1) frequently sending small numbers of troops to cross the border and raid the barracks of our border guards; 2) sending spies to sneak into China to collect military intelligence and to discover the deployment of the Chinese border troops and their positions; 3) stepping up troop movements which started last December to increase the strength at the front, stepping up the construction of new fortifications, moving the reserve forces closer to the border areas, and speeding up the transport of ammunition to the border areas; 4) frequently carrying out military exercises in offensive battles and joint operations; 5) driving civilian residents out of the border areas, spreading warlike rumors, and creating a depopulated zone within 8 kilometers from the border; 6) intensifying its armed provocations against China by frequently firing at the Chinese side; and 7) staging a new anti-China propaganda campaign at home.

All these new trends show that Vietnam's provocative actions on the Sino-Vietnamese border are not only designed to attack some military targets, but also serve some political purposes. The improvement of Sino-Soviet relations has greatly upset Vietnam. By creating a tense atmosphere on the Sino-Vietnamese border, Hanoi is trying to curry favor with the Soviet Union in the hope of preventing Moscow from advancing the normalization of its relations with China and prompting Moscow to offer it more military and economic assistance.

The war of aggression against Cambodia has seriously troubled the Vietnamese economy. In Vietnam, military spending accounts for some 60 percent of government expenditures, and a large proportion of the population cannot engage in production. Western countries have stopped giving assistance to Vietnam and trading with it. Vietnam's foreign debts have increased to \$6 billion. Its currency is weak; industrial goods for daily use are in seriously short supply; prices are soaring; and the people live in poverty. The ruling group headed

Le Duan is still trying to continue the war of aggression, but it also fears that the people's antiwar sentiments will grow. So it is increasing its provocations against China and stirring up anti-Chinese sentiments among the people in order to conceal domestic contradictions and the sufferings it has brought to the Vietnamese nation by pursuing the policy of invading Cambodia. On the Cambodian issue, the Le Duan clique has found it impossible to coax the Vietnamese people into sacrificing themselves for the sake of "patriotism" as it always advocates. Then it tries to seek another way out by intensifying its anti-Chinese propaganda. Therefore, provoking a border war against China is a major move of the Le Duan clique in order to maintain its rule and divert the people's attention away from the Cambodian issue.

Some people may ask: As Vietnam is fighting a war in Cambodia, if it provokes another war against China, it would have to fight on two fronts. Why would Vietnam put itself in such an unfavorable position?

In fact, Vietnam has its own smug calculations. Last year, it started its dry-season offensive in Cambodia much earlier than the time it did so in previous years. Previously, it started the offensives in late December, but last year it launched its seventh dry-season offensive in November. In addition, it adopted the tactic of "making a feint to the east and attacking in the west." It first made a feint on the Ampil camp and then swooped down on Nong Chan and Nong Samet, the two camps located in the plains and shielded by no natural barriers. This forced Son Sann's troops to withdraw from these guerrilla bases. By fighting the battles earlier, the Vietnamese Army might gain a breathing spell in Cambodia. At present, Vietnam has a total of some 1.2 million regular troops and about 1 million local troops and militia. The troops stationed in Cambodia number 180,000 to 200,000. So Vietnam still has surplus troops to carry out provocations against China.

Now China is carrying out its modernization program and needs a peaceful international environment. China is always willing to maintain good relations with all of its neighboring countries. However, Vietnam has miscalculated by thinking that China is too busy to keep an eye on other things as it goes all out in its economic construction. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian recently said at a press conference in Singapore that if Vietnam continues its flagrant provocations against China, China reserves the right to give Vietnam a second punitive lesson. The Chinese Army is standing in combat readiness and is well prepared to deal hand-on blows to any invaders.

Will the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border continue to worsen? Will the conflicts along the border escalate? All this depends on the next move of the Vietnamese authorities. If Vietnam does not change its aggressive and expansionist policy and tries to continue its military adventure on the Sino-Vietnamese border, then China will not show too much restraint in dealing with this.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

RENEWED THREAT OF PRC-SRV BORDER CONFLICT

HK050446 Hong Kong AFP in English 0405 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Report by Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Peking, 5 Feb (AFP)--China may be preparing for a second military strike at Vietnam, diplomats said here today as the sixth anniversary of the Sino-Vietnamese border war approaches and tension on the frontier heightens.

Since early last month, Peking has repeatedly accused Hanoi of provocations and incursions into Chinese territory while Vietnam has complained that Chinese activities along the border have created an "extremely tense" situation.

While in Singapore last week, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said that Peking reserved the right to teach Vietnam "a second lesson," and the following day a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Chinese border troops were "in combat readiness."

Western diplomats and diplomats from member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)--Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore and Brunei--said that they do not rule out the possibility of a second major attack by China.

Diplomats noted that Mr Wu's statement had captured headlines and attention around the world and that Peking could thus find itself in the position of having to carry out its threats if the situation worsened in Cambodia.

In this Indochinese state, 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops are battling guerrillas opposing the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government and recently overran major guerrilla camps near the Cambodian-Thai border.

Mr Wu's statement was also seen by the diplomats as a clear warning to Vietnam.

It was China's strongest such statement since it launched what it called a "counter attack" to teach Hanoi a "lesson" on 17 February 1979, weeks after Vietnam's forces removed the Khmer Rouge government in Phnom Penh.

The border war lasted till 16 March when Chinese troops pulled out. Peking and Hanoi published no accounts of their own losses, but well informed sources said that China sent 240,000 men into combat and there were 4,000-5,000 deaths and 20,000-25,000 wounded on each side.

Diplomats said that any Chinese "riposte" now would be directly linked to the outcome of an offensive that Hanoi appears to be preparing against Phnom Malai, headquarters of the Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian resistance faction most closely allied to Peking.

They said that China could take advantage of Vietnam's image in the international arena, which has been tarnished by its current offensive against the guerrilla bases which has sent thousands of civilian refugees fleeing to Thailand.

The diplomats held that a Chinese strike--even of massive proportions--would not cause major damage to Peking's international standing, providing that it was of brief duration, was limited in scope and, above all, successful.

Domestically, a battlefield success would help burnish the Chinese Army's image, dented by the troops' performance in the 1979 conflict.

Military specialists said preparation and training among Chinese forces had considerably improved since 1979. There had also been improvements in the Armed Forces' logistics system, a weak link in 1979.

The specialists also noted that the Chinese Army and Air Force had been staging combined operations manoeuvres.

Coordinated strikes involving artillery, armour and foot soldiers were used in the late stages of the 1979 conflict after traditional Chinese infantry tactics last used in the Korean war had proved costly and somewhat ineffectual against well dug-in Vietnamese armed with modern Soviet weaponry.

Neither the Chinese nor Vietnamese used their air forces to any large degree during the 1979 war.

Younger well-educated officers are now more numerous in the army. And equipment has been modernised, even though the budget for the conventional military forces has not been given high priority during the current period of intense concentration on economic development.

But any second "lesson" would be a high-risk operation. Observers held that if such a strike proved as inconclusive as the 1979 operation it could seriously undermine the standing of the Chinese Army and undercut China's prestige abroad.

A strike at Vietnam could also bring to a halt the rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union, Vietnam's premier ally. The current thaw in Sino-Soviet relations was most evident last November with the visit of Soviet Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov, the most senior Soviet official to go to Peking since 1969.

Trade between China and the Soviet Union has increased dramatically and, under a recently signed agreement, it should reach 1.78 billion dollars this year.

But China says Moscow's support for Vietnam's military operations in Cambodia is one of the three obstacles to normalization; the other two being the Soviet military presence along the Sino-Soviet border and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

DISCUSSION ON JOINT LIAISON GROUP

HK050407 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Michael Chugani]

[Text] Ultra sensitive discussions now going on among British officials over the make-up of the joint liaison group appear to be clouded by fears of a strong rebuff from Peking if Britain includes a Hong Kong Chinese in the team.

It is apparent that Whitehall officials as well as senior officials in Hong Kong, including members of the Executive Council, are insisting on at least one Hong Kong Chinese being a member of the joint liaison group which will have the task of discussing major issues affecting the territory in the run-up to 1997.

The feeling appears to be that unless a Hong Kong Chinese is included, the group will be seen as having little credibility both among MPs and the local population.

Yet there now seems to be a real fear among Whitehall officials that the Chinese leadership may decide to counter such a move by accusing the British of trying to revive the three-legged stool principle under which Hong Kong would have a say in the administration.

Any such rebuke by Peking could sour the genial mood that now characterises the relationship between Britain and China and have a dampening effect on the setting up of the group which, it is felt, should be done in a cordial atmosphere for the sake of Hong Kong.

Peking's animosity towards the three-legged stool principle marred relations between the two sides at the height of the negotiations last year before the British agreed to yield sovereignty over Hong Kong.

It is widely believed that the question of a Hong Kong Chinese being included in the liaison group was top of the discussion list when the governor, Sir Edward Youde, met Foreign Office officials in London recently.

They would have discussed the possible backlash should a Hong Kong Chinese be included on the one hand, as well as the inevitable outcry from MPs should the group comprise expatriates only. Parliament may feel the group would lack credibility if there were no Hong Kong Chinese in it. This may give rise to embarrassing questions being asked by MPs, some of whom are already making life uncomfortable for ministers over the nationality issue.

It is clear that this tricky scenario has put Whitehall officials in an unenviable position.

But it is also not inconceivable that on this particular occasion the British may decide to push the point and insist on having a Hong Kong Chinese member on its team even if they are accused of trying to revive the three-legged stool principle.

The agreement on Hong Kong states clearly that each side has the sole right to pick its own members of the group.

It is also not lost on the British that China itself can lose credibility in the eyes of Hong Kong people if the Peking leadership denies the right of Britain to include a Hong Kong person on its team.

If a "Hongkonger" is eventually picked for the team the front-runner for the job is Mr John Chan, the deputy secretary for general duties, a branch that handles matters relating to Hong Kong's future.

As the right-hand man of Mr Lewis Davies, the now retired "Secretary for 1997," Mr Chan was one of a select group of people in the inner circle during the highly secretive negotiations with China over Hong Kong.

He is, therefore, familiar with the subject and is apparently considered the ideal Hong Kong Chinese for the job.

As speculated, the group is likely to be headed by a former Hong Kong political adviser who was also a member of the working group on Hong Kong, Dr David Wilson.

Others in the five-member group are likely to be a lawyer and possibly another official from the Hong Kong Government.

Despite much speculation about the make-up of the group, it appears clear that although names have been considered, the right mix of people has still not been decided on and there is no final list.

CSO: 4000/109

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG COLUMNIST ARGUES AGAINST PRESS LAWS AFTER 1997

HK080511 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 8 Feb 85 p 10

["The Margaret NG Column"]

[Text] The question of what the role of the press should be after 1997 is frequently raised these days.

There is also considerable anxiety about whether the Joint Declaration gives sufficient guarantee on the freedom of the press to ensure that the press can play that role, whatever it is. This crystalises into the question of whether some law on the freedom of the press is not desirable.

On this there are two opposing views. One view is that there is no press law as such in Hong Kong, which mostly follows the British system. In the British legal framework, freedom is accused except where the law explicitly prohibits.

People who favour this "negative" definition of freedom prefer not to enact a set of press laws, because they fear that however detailed and strong the protection provided by those laws, something might still be left out. Aspects of freedom not mentioned will become areas of uncertainty.

The opposite view is that the negative approach is preferable only given the present environment, where the principle is widely understood that whatever the law does not prohibit the individual has absolute freedom to do, and where the legal system on that principle is mature and firmly established.

However, given the uncertainty in the new environment of Hong Kong as SAR [Special administrative region] and given the absence of a well-established tradition of the freedom and independence of the press, leaving things as they are is inadequate.

Some law to protect the rights and freedom of the press will be highly desirable or even essential. If we want the protection of such laws after 1997, we have to enact them now.

I am more inclined to agree with the "negative" approach. Apart from the reasons already given, it is also supported by the fact that the written law by itself can be scant protection without the co-existence of unwritten principles

and a tradition of respecting the freedom of speech and the independence of the press. Without that tradition the written law can hardly protect; with that tradition the negative definition is sufficient.

This view is unlikely to be the predominant view. The question of press laws is currently being considered in the highest levels of leadership in China, and the question being considered is much more how should Chinese press laws (not to be confused with SAR press laws, if any) be drafted, than whether there should be such laws at all.

It is clear that people in China who have suffered the cramping effect of state control over the press in the past, are keen to take advantage of the present upswing of open policies to secure the freedom of the press once and for all.

The present conception is a set of laws enshrining the most fundamental principles, and ruling on such basic issues as who has the right to set up and publish a newspaper.

How far this idea will be realised remains to be seen, but China is moving in that direction. Though it is clearly understood and accepted that the Hong Kong SAR would have its own laws, the thinking of the Chinese leadership has a bearing on what Hong Kong should do to safeguard its press freedom from the intervention of the central Chinese government.

The majority of representative members of the Chinese press whom I have met seem also to favour some sort of press law. While some time ago some favoured quite detailed laws and others favour only broad principles, a consensus seems to be in the process of being formed to support the latter. For those who favour the negative approach, this may be a more acceptable compromise.

Whether or not some form of press law will be enacted, it remains a pressing matter to review the state of journalism in Hong Kong. The battle for press freedom around the world is an on-going one. The British press does not believe that it is free, and fights continuously to remove obstacles laid down by the law or created by the government to curtail the freedom of reporting. They want to have the sort of press freedom in the United States.

But the press in the United States does not feel they are sufficiently free from the control of big business and government. They are also fighting for greater freedom. It is all a matter of degree, but in the business of freedom degree is what matters.

If our aim is to protect the freedom of the press and safeguard the public's right to know, the most urgent matter is not dealt with just by ensuring that press laws will be set up for after 1997. The most urgent matter is for the press to re-examine itself now, and decide what role it wants to play, not after 1997 but right now.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG COUNCILLOR RESIGNS IN PROTEST AGAINST UK GOVERNMENT

HK130333 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Feb 85 pp 1, 10

[By Halima Guterres and Daniel Chung]

[Text] Maverick councillor, Mr Lo Tak-shing, made political history yesterday when he became the first member to resign from both the Executive and Legislative Councils in protest against the British Government.

He said he was throwing in the towel in disgust because of "Britain's failure to accept its obligation to British subjects in Hong Kong."

Hong Kong will go back to China in 1997 and "I think it is only proper for a country to say to its people that you will have somewhere under my dominion to live."

After months of speculation that he was on the verge of quitting, the government finally declared in a terse announcement that Mr Lo's resignation from the two highest policy and law-making bodies of the territory had been accepted by the governor, Sir Edward Youde.

But Mr Lo, who is well-known for his strident views, made sure that he went out with a bang and not a whimper.

His resignation comes as no surprise, but yesterday he broke his self-imposed silence over the issue to explain his reasons for breaking with the two councils.

A prominent public figure who joined Legco in 1974 and Exco in 1980, Mr Lo launched a blistering attack on the British Government.

His term on both councils would have expired in August.

Mr Lo said any country in the world was obliged to give a piece of land under its domination for its subjects to live on.

When questioned further on whether he had any specific places in mind, Mr Lo replied: "This is merely a concept. I think Britain must first accept that

it has an obligation. Once it has done that then we can discuss the practical steps we should take.

"I am not going to advise what practical steps they should take until they accept that they have the obligation to take steps."

But Britain had not even admitted that it has such an obligation, he said.

In a brief, three-paragraph announcement the government said Sir Edward thanked Mr Lo "most warmly for the long and dedicated service he had given to both councils and paid tribute to him for his support and advice over the period when the future of Hong Kong was under discussion."

The senior unofficial member of the Executive Council, Sir Sze-yuen Chung, was more blunt.

"Mr Lo is leaving for personal reasons. I have no further comment to make," he said.

The government spokesman said the question of a successor to Mr Lo on both councils was under consideration, but no early announcement should be expected.

Mr Lo said he had made up his mind to resign from the two council some months back however "the appropriate date for resignation has not been selected by me but by the governor."

In December, the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST reported that Mr Lo was so disappointed with Britain's treatment of Hong Kong he felt he could not in all good conscience continue to serve.

The report said he had wanted to resign immediately after the draft agreement was initialled on 26 September but was persuaded to stay because to quit during such sensitive times would have been political dynamite.

"I have thought about the matter for some time and I finally decided that I could no longer serve the people of Hong Kong as an Exco and Legco member."

Asked if he was taking the negative way out by resigning instead of continuing his fight in Umelco, he said: "You feel perhaps that to resign in protest at this time is a pessimistic, negative sort of thing to do.

"But there is a time in life when you have to do what you think is right.

"I just don't think it is right to continue my membership."

Mr Lo made it clear that he had no quarrel with the Hong Kong Government.

But he hinted that Umelco might not have pressed Britain hard enough.

"This has nothing to do with the Hong Kong Government or Umelco except, perhaps, in the sense that we have not done as much as we could in taking up the same point," Mr Lo said.

However, Mr Lo refused to be drawn further on either Umelco or any possible personality clash within the two councils.

He also dismissed suggestions that his resignation might be linked to his recent trip to Peking.

Mr Lo said he was simply playing tourist with his family.

On the question of whether he would return to public life in a different capacity, Mr Lo said: "I really cannot see at this time any role for me."

Asked if his move implied a lack of faith in China's intentions and in Hong Kong's future, Mr Lo replied: "I think faith must be left to the church."

Hong Kong's future hinges on whether the territory will continue to serve a useful purpose for China.

Mr Lo also went against the tide of popular opinion when he urged Hong Kong people to stay out of politics.

"Hong Kong people should spend less energy and time in politics and concentrate more on business which is more helpful to China.

"If Hong Kong can suit the needs of China, then it will have a better future. If not, its future will not be as bright," he said.

The move towards a more representative government was neither necessary nor viable, Mr Lo said.

The present system had proved to be both effective and successful, so why change it?

Hong Kong was beginning to adopt a British version of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong."

"The formula for Hong Kong's success has been the adoption of a British colonial system which includes the appointment of the governor by Britain."

If Hong Kong is to be governed by China in future the simplest approach would be to substitute the man at the top with a person approved by China.

"Why change the system? I think the change will do more harm than good."

Mr Lo said he has no plans to move out of Hong Kong.

"Certainly I will stay. Hong Kong has been my home for many, many generations."

Mr Lo denied that by setting up the "safe exit company" he was encouraging people to leave Hong Kong.

He made it clear he will not seek to join the Legco by means of election in future.

Asked to comment on reports that he would become a member of China's National People's Congress, Mr Lo said: "There is absolutely no such thing."

On the possible repercussions of his resignation, Mr Lo said with a shrug: "No man is irreplaceable. Certainly not me."

CSO: 4000/113

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT MEMBER RESIGNS, CRITICIZES BRITAIN

HK121340 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in English 1200 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Former Umelco [Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils] member, T. S. Lo, has criticized the British Government for what he calls its failure to meet its obligations towards British subjects concerning the 1997 issue. Diana [Lin] talked to Mr Lo today after he officially resigned from public office.

[Begin recording] [Lo] Under the arrangements with China, the land will go back to China in 1997, and I think it's proper for a country to say to its people that you will have somewhere under my dominion to live.

[Lin] Are you saying that the British dealt with the situation in too piecemeal a way?

[Lo] We have sought to disguise the inappropriateness. We have sought to disguise the failure certainly by or at least had the effect of disguising it, by doing it piecemeal over the years. You must not forget that Mr Edward Heath, the past prime minister of Britain, admitted that he knew about this whole situation and had planned for it back in early 1970.

[Lin] Mr Lo said he had no quarrel with the Hong Kong Government, but hinted that Umelco could have done better on the 1997 issue.

[Lo] I don't think that they have done as much as, perhaps, they could, in taking up the same point.

[Lin] Mr Lo, do you think that resigning is a negative approach? Why don't you stay on in Umelco to work to gain what you want?

[Lo] Yes, I understand the feeling about that. You feel that, perhaps, to resign in protest at this time is a pessimistic, negative, shallow thing to do. But you know, there is a time in life when you have to do what you think is right. I just don't think it's right to continue my membership.

[Lin] What about the repercussions of your resignation?

[Lo] No man is irreplaceable, and certainly not me.

[Lin] Mr Lo served in the Legislative Council for 10 years, and 5 years in the Executive Council, and in numerous advisory committees. His wish to resign from public life had been known for some time, but he said that it was the idea of the governor, Sir Edward Youde, to accept his resignation today. Mr Lo said he will live and work in Hong Kong. When asked whether he had faith in Hong Kong, he said faith ought to be left in the church. [end recording]

CSO: 4000/113

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

NEW HONG KONG CIVIL AVIATION REGULATIONS TAKE EFFECT

HK020316 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Simon Jones and Terry Cheng]

[Text] New regulations that came into effect yesterday move Hong Kong nearer to civil aviation autonomy.

They are considered a step to prepare the future scenario in which the special administrative region [SAR] government will issue permits to foreign airlines.

Under the new regulations, British Airways has lost its carte blanche to operate between Hong Kong and London.

The Air Transport Licensing of Air Services Amendment Regulations grants Hong Kong's Director of Civil Aviation (DCA) the power to issue airlines with operating permits.

This means that in future foreign airlines flying into Hong Kong, including British Airways [BA] and British Caledonian, will need to obtain an operating permit from the DCA.

According to the Sino-British Government, the Central Government in Peking will give the SAR Government the authority to issue permits to foreign airlines for services other than those to, from or through the mainland of China.

Chinese aviation officials said the new regulations were in line with the spirit of the agreement on the authority of the SAR Government to issue operating permits.

Previously operating permits for Hong Kong were issued by the Board of Trade or Secretary of State in Britain, with Hong Kong being regarded as part of Britain.

Under the new regulations, the DCA will be able to issue operating permits with regard to the terms of any air service arrangements and impose conditions, revoke, suspend or alter such permits.

Although the move would seem to be aimed at such a time when Hong Kong becomes completely independent of Britain, for the time being the powers remain largely cosmetic.

The new powers do not give the DCA the right to negotiate with foreign airlines on behalf of Hong Kong as a separate entity from Britain.

This is also apparently in line with the relevant stipulations in the Sino-British agreement.

After 1997, all air service agreements providing for air services between other parts of China and other states and regions with stops at Hong Kong and air services between Hong Kong and other states and regions with stops at other parts of China will be concluded by the central government, with the participation of representatives of the SAR Government.

As most operating permits between foreign airlines and Hong Kong have been granted through arrangements made in Britain, any intervention by the DCA now would cause some consternation.

With Hong Kong still being regarded as part of Britain for aviation purposes, it would seem unlikely that any decision would be made by the DCA without approval from Britain, a reliable source said.

Essentially the DCA will implement decisions made in Britain by the Civil Aviation Authority, he added.

However, the new regulations will have an effect on British Airways.

By an outdated tradition, BA could fly at will between London and Hong Kong whereas British Caledonian and Cathay Pacific had to apply to the Civil Aviation Authority in London.

Under the new regulations, BA, like British Caledonian, who are also licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority in London, will have to apply to Hong Kong for an operating permit.

Additionally, Cathay Pacific, which will continue to be licensed in Hong Kong, will receive a permit from the British Department of Transport for flights to London.

CSO: 4000/109

END