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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES URGE AFGHANISTAN PULLOUT

OW250607 Beijing XINHUA in English 0354 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, 24 November (XINHUA)--Speakers at today's General Assembly meeting called for an end to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and for the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country.

Representative of Nepal Uddhav Deo Bhatt reiterated his country's appeal for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. "This alone can enable the people of Afghanistan to exercise freely their right to self-determination," he stressed.

Ahmad 'Abdal Meguid, representative of Egypt, pointed out that three years had gone by, and the Afghan people continued to languish under the yoke of occupation. The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was "void of any legal or moral grounds," he said.

He called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghan territory. The Afghan people should be allowed to determine their own future and choose their own system without any kind of interference from outside, he said.

Tunisian representative Taieb Slim said his country condemned the foreign military intervention in Afghanistan and supported the efforts to find a political solution to the Afghan problems.

All political solutions must have, as an essential condition, the preservation of a nations' sovereignty and its territorial integrity, he said.

Representative of Costa Rica Fernando Zumbado pointed out that the peoples of the Third World could not accept the pretences used to justify interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the presence of foreign troops on Afghan soil.

A draft resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan and calling on all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution was circulated this morning. The draft was sponsored by Pakistan and 44 other countries.

CSO: 4000/20

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INDONESIA, ROMANIA URGE KAMPUCHEAN SOLUTION

OW250121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Indonesia and Romania today jointly urged a speedy and peaceful end to the Kampuchean conflict and the following of a policy of noninterference in harmony with the legitimate aspirations of the Kampuchean people.

The plea was issued in a joint communique in Jakarta, according to news agency reports, following a three-day visit to Indonesia by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The communique said Indonesian President Suharto and Ceausescu reiterated their support for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. They confirmed the activity of ASEAN nations as helping to maintain peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

The joint communique said the two countries condemned Israeli military action in Lebanon and called for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Romania and Indonesia signed a long-term economic, technical and scientific agreement. Economic cooperation possibly would develop in mining, machine-manufacturing, power generation, transport, agriculture, forestry and building materials.

Suharto accepted Ceausescu's invitation to visit Romania.

CSO: 4000/20

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI MILITARY SPOKESMAN ON POSSIBLE SRV ATTACK

OW252021 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--Thai military spokesman Lt. General Wibun Raosathian today denounced Vietnam for its continued occupation of Kampuchea and possible new dry season offensives in the western part of that country.

Wibun, director of the information office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, told reporters at a press conference this morning that the Thai first and second armies were ready to repulse any possible Vietnamese invasion along the eastern and northeastern border with Kampuchea.

He said, Vietnam, instead of implementing the 37th U.N. General Assembly session's resolution which called for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal and respect for Kampuchea's sovereignty, continued to occupy that country and tightened its grip on the Phnom Penh regime arousing more and more discontent in Kampuchea.

Vietnamese troops have launched offensives against Kampuchean resistance forces since early this month, Wibun said. However, these offensives were not successful. The Kampuchean Patriotic Forces adopted flexible tactics by avoiding direct confrontation with the enemy but hitting the enemy's transportation lines and mounting sudden rear attacks, the spokesman said.

The newspaper, THE BANGKOK WORLD, reported today that Khmer resistance forces continued battling the Vietnamese-and-Heng Samrin troops last night. The fighting has lasted for six days along a highway near Phumi Nimitt village, western Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/20

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOUTH ASIAN COOPERATION--Islamabad, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Regional scientific and technological cooperation in the development of low-cost infant food and some other areas were proposed at a meeting of seven South Asian nations ending here today. Delegates from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka took part in the three-day meeting (November 22-25) of the South Asian working group on scientific and technological cooperation. The meeting chalked out long-term and short-term plans and agreed that the projects selected for cooperation should be of research and development nature. The subject areas proposed at the meeting included development of low-cost infant food, biogas technology, micro-electronics repairs and maintenance of scientific instruments and utilization of agrowaste. More than two countries should be involved in regional projects and the results there of should be made available to the non-participating countries. [Text]
[OW250856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 25 Nov 82]

AFGHAN, PALESTINIAN ISSUES--Tunis, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--Pakistani Minister of Information and Broadcasting Raja Zafarul Haq said yesterday the increase of the number of Afghan refugees and massacres of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon posed a threat to Islamic society. Condemning the foreign occupation of Afghanistan and the Arab land at a closed session of the third assembly of the international Islamic news agency here, Haq called on the Moslems to resist this threat. Representatives from 30 Islamic countries and secretary general of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti attended the two-day meeting. They resolved to support the Palestinian cause. The participants also stressed the need to strengthen cooperation among the agencies in the fields of personnel training and technology of communication. [Text] [OW171802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 17 Nov 82]

CSO: 4000/20

PARTY AND STATE

'HEBEI RIBAO' VIEWS COMBATTING ECONOMIC CRIME

HK261351 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Li Congyin [2621 1783 0603] and Shi Jianhe [4258 1696 0735]:
"Resolutely Crack Down on Serious Crimes in the Economic Sphere"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out:
"As we promote the cause of socialism in the new period, we must, in both our thinking and our actions, [word indistinct] the following two things: the first is the open door policy in foreign affairs and the enlivening of the economy on the domestic front; the second is a determined attack on serious crimes which harm socialism in the economic, political and cultural spheres. It would be wrong to pay attention to the latter policy and be suspicious of the former one; equally, it would be wrong to stress the former policy and ignore the latter one." We must resolve to implement this principle thoroughly; while pursuing an open door policy and enlivening our economy, we must deepen our attacks on serious economic, political and cultural crimes.

At present, there exist in the economic sphere of society certain unlawful elements and a tiny minority of degenerates in the party, government and army, who have been corrupted by capitalist thinking. These people collude with and make use of each other, going in for smuggling, speculation and profiteering, bribery and corruption, robbery, and other serious criminal activities, doing grave damage to our construction, disrupting social order, polluting the social mood, corrupting people's thinking and life and threatening to erode the great mansion of socialism like termites. This is a grave manifestation of the class struggle occurring under the new historical conditions created by our open-door policy and our revitalization of the economy. We must severely punish according to the law those exploitative and destructive elements who have appeared under these new historical conditions. The pursuit of both the open-door policy and the struggle against economic crimes is one of the important tasks facing the whole party and a basic guarantee for upholding the socialist road. If we are to understand correctly and carry out resolutely the basic principle regarding the issue of class struggle at the present stage as laid down by the central authorities, then we must prepare ourselves mentally for the long struggle, stand in the forefront of this struggle, enhance our understanding, consolidate our stand, never relax in our fight, and resolutely carry out the struggle right to the end. We will thus guarantee that our people can work for the socialist construction with one heart and mind.

Since it is one of the important tasks of the whole party to combat economic crimes, the leading party and government cadres at all levels must take it very seriously; this is the key to the success of the struggle. Experience has proved that in those areas and units whose party and government cadres do take the struggle seriously, assign strong cadres to be responsible for it, lay stress on the investigation and handling of big, important cases, follow the policies conscientiously, and consistently solve existing problems, the struggle is deepened, and the early solution of difficult and urgent cases is facilitated. Where this is not the attitude adopted, the struggle is not deepened, and cases can easily drag on for a long time without solution. Particularly in the case of the present economic crimes, it often happens that many levels and colleagues are involved and the situation is highly complex; moreover, the higher the level of cadres involved in a case, the bigger are the obstacles encountered in trying to solve it. Here it is all the more necessary to stick to the central authorities' clear and correct guidelines and have the courage to take the lead in dealing with them seriously in accordance with the law. If a cadre has violated party discipline and state law, the longer his experience, the longer his party training, the higher his post, and the bigger his responsibility, then the more serious the effect he will have. Therefore, in those cases in which a tiny number of cadres are implicated, no matter how high their position, how great their past contributions, or how long their service record, investigations must be made into who is responsible and the culprits dealt with seriously as soon as possible.

In the crackdown on serious economic crimes, we must act in accordance with the clear central directives and thoroughly follow the mass line, and prevent one tendency from concealing another. Following the mass line does not mean investigating everyone or making the serious error of excessively broadening the scope of the struggle. Neither does the fact that we no longer organize mass movements mean that we should rely on a small number of people to conduct cases behind closed doors, daring neither to let the masses who are aware of problems expose them within certain [word indistinct] nor to consult the masses in the unit concerned on how to deal with a case. This way of doing things will only restrict action and hinder progress and affect the deepening of the struggle, so that the goal of educating the masses will not be attained. The correct method, from the beginning of a case right through its investigation and handling to its judgment, should be to uphold the mass line, and rely on and mobilize the masses and cadres in the units involved to expose and investigate those persons who have committed serious crimes; the handling of certain cases should be discussed directly with the members of the public concerned. Cases of a particularly grave nature which have aroused a great deal of popular indignation, should be reported in the press and radio, and big public meetings should be called to judge the case; great publicity should be given to their handling, to enable cadres and masses to draw deep and vivid lessons in fighting corruption.

Conscientiously grasping policy, and using facts as the basis and the law as the criterion is the key to the healthy development of the struggle. If those who enforce the law do not understand it, they are in no position to deal with cases. "Leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who

do not" is the correct policy which has always been carried out in our struggles against the enemy, and one which plays an important role in the present struggle against economic crimes. We must continue to implement it thoroughly. However, due to their ignorance of or unfamiliarity with the law, some comrades have misunderstood the theory and practice of this principle, [phrase indistinct], they base their judgment not on the facts of the crime, its nature, or the harm it has caused, but rely solely on the attitude of the criminal, to the extent that they are either overlenient or excessively severe in their punishments. When they decide on leniency they give no punishment at all, and when they decide to be severe they pass very heavy sentences, creating a lopsided situation in the penalties given. This can only result in encouraging opportunism among criminal elements, giving the masses the wrong impression and damaging the unity and honor of socialist law. Therefore, we must regularly sum up work experience, stress research and investigation, properly unify and balance up the penalties given in accordance with the law, and mete out appropriately lenient or severe punishment within the legal limits. Thus we will bring a situation in which those who enforce the law understand it and deal with cases according to it.

Combatting economic crimes is a most realistic and effective measure for rectifying the party and its style under present conditions. Economic criminals take advantage of unhealthy tendencies; unhealthy tendencies cover up economic criminals. Often the starting point for some degenerate party members on their road to crime was an unhealthy practice. From replacing public with private interests and trying to gain little advantages, they went on to large-scale embezzlement of state or collective funds; from giving banquets and accepting gifts to accepting and demanding bribes; from buying low-value imported goods to supporting and condoning the reselling of foreign currency and smuggling; from supplying receipts, bills, certificates and bank account numbers to taking a share in the spoils of collective crimes; and from reselling goods at a profit to speculation and profiteering. There are great obstacles in the way of investigating cases of economic crime. For instance, before a case has even opened, people arrive to intercede on behalf of the criminal; and there are great difficulties involved in handling these cases, because unhealthy tendencies, added to the crimes themselves, mean that investigating one person means implicating a hundred. Some party cadres, and even a small number of responsible cadres, in order to cover up their own unhealthy practices, brazenly come out in defense of criminal elements, tip them off, and even give false statements and tell lies, thereby creating obstacles and complicating the situation. Experience has proved that if we want to push forward the struggle against economic crimes we absolutely must do everything possible to overcome obstacles and first solve the problem of the protective umbrella. We must organize those cadres in units concerned who are implicated in an economic crime to link thinking with reality, and in the light of the new party constitution passed by the 12th Party Congress, review the "criteria," conscientiously correct their own unhealthy tendencies, enhance their class consciousness and political awareness, consolidate their stand, draw a clear line between right and wrong, and conscientiously enter into the present struggle to uphold the socialist road. As to those so-called communist party members who abandon the ideal of communism, indulge in all sorts of economic

criminal activities and harm the socialist cause, we must, according to the gravity of the crime, give punishments according to party and state laws; we must make our judgments according to the law and where necessary, remove the culprits from their posts or take away their party membership. In short, we must through combatting economic crimes, go a step further toward purifying the party organization and the ranks of cadres, rectify party style, and promote a fundamental turn for the better in the social mood.

The struggle against serious crimes in the economic field is a long-term, complicated and formidable one. This struggle has only just begun, and we must on no account relax our will to fight; we must boost our spirits, strengthen our leadership, rely on the masses and thoroughly carry out the spirit of the 12th Congress.

CSO: 4005/197

PARTY AND STATE

POLITICAL SENSITIVITY SAID NECESSARY TO AVOID CORRUPTION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Xie Shu [2836 2885]: "Be On Guard Against Losing Your Sense of Smell"]

[Text] There is an old proverb which says: "When you go into a fish market and you stay there a long time, you don't notice the smell." When what is clearly a rotten smell cannot be smelled, physiologically the sense of smell has been lost.

A revolutionary should maintain a keen political sense, because when the physiological sense of smell has been lost it can certainly cause a great deal of inconvenience in life, but when the political sense has been lost it is even a good deal more serious than that. Particularly in today's society where class struggle still exists, once the political sense has been lost it is hard to avoid falling into traps, or being cheated, and it can even lead to the ultimate mistake of losing one's life. The present struggle to crack down on illegal and criminal activities in the economic area, clearly shows that a number of our own comrades have been struck by the candy-coated bullets of the bourgeois, have violated the criminal law of the nation and have committed crimes against the people. What are the reasons? One important reason is that they have lost their political sense.

Due to the fact that China is implementing a policy of opening up to the outside and enlivening its domestic economy, some bourgeois decadence such as profiteering, graft and embezzlement, the giving and taking of bribes, wasteful and decadent extravagance, etc., will unavoidably do their best to take advantage of the situation. Faced with this circumstance, if one loses one's vigilance, and one's sense of smell, then one will be capable of being corrupted. There is this example: in the course of dealings between a foreign businessman and a worker engaged in foreign trade, the overseas merchant presented him with a high quality gold pen, he felt a pen was not much to speak of and accepted it; later, he also gave him a cassette radio player, and the recipient again felt it was an ordinary thing, and accepted it; then, he not only gave him a color television set but also an unspecified sum in so-called remuneration, as a result, he was bought. In pondering his own criminal actions, he painfully acknowledged that: "From the moment I lost my political sense, and fell into the pitfall of the bourgeois...."

But nobody, no matter who, would jump into this pitfall for no reason at all; they have to be lured. In that case, how can we recognize this trap? The answer is, maintain a sensitive political sense. How can we preserve a sensitive political sense? The answer is: by using the ideological principles of communism to deal with one's own social activities, making sure that our actions are consistent with our words, and maintaining the true qualities of a revolutionary. In so doing, one would naturally not be capable of being greedy and accepting bribes, or harming the common good for private gain and, not even a basket of gold bricks, let alone a pen, would be capable of making a breach in such a person's resolve.

We must clearly recognize that for a relatively long time hereafter this advanced socialist society of ours will still be capable of having an "objectionable environment" created by the bourgeois virus. This is nothing to be frightened of. What is to be feared is that our own comrades "after a long time, will not notice the smell." Therefore, we must frequently warn those who ignore the inroads of corrupt bourgeois ideology: Comrades, be on guard against losing your sense of smell!

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CSO: 4005/137

PARTY AND STATE

EFFORTS TO BUILD SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "Make Efforts To Build Advanced Socialist Democracy: Liaoning People's Congress Standing Committee Convenes Working Experience Exchange Meeting"]

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee recently convened a meeting of the people's congress standing committees of the province's municipalities, counties and municipality-administered districts on working experience exchange. The meeting summed up their respective experiences since the establishment of these people's congress standing committees and discussed the question of how, under the new situation of building our advanced socialist democracy, a people's congress standing committee's work.

The people's congress standing committees of Liaoning's various municipalities and counties (districts) were established through elections in 1980. During the past 2 years, they earnestly exercised their powers according to the decrees of relevant laws and actively took the initiative to launch their work. This has played an important role in developing our socialist democracy and legal system, promoting the construction of our four modernizations, and strengthening the construction of our local administrations. But these local people's congress standing committees are new organs; there are from perception to practice still some problems to be solved. The experiences accumulated by the various localities in launching their respective work also need to be summed up. This meeting was intended precisely to heighten their perception through an exchange of those experiences and to study and solve the problems in such work and thereby push still further the work of the province's people's congress standing committees at various levels.

At the experience exchange meeting, there were 25 units which related their respective experiences. Among them there were related the experiences of the Xinbin County CPC committee as it strengthened its leadership over the county people's congress standing committee; the county people's congress standing committee actively took the initiative to launch its work, and the county people's government consciously accepted the supervision by the county people's congress standing committee. The experiences of the People's Congress Standing Committees of Shenyang Municipality, the Shenhe District of Shenyang Municipality, and Jingxi County as they launched their activities of

investigation, study, and inspection were related along with the experience of Panshan County people's congress standing committee's correct handling of its relationship with the county people's government while fulfilling its supervisory duties; and the experiences of Donggou county people's congress standing committee as it listened to the appeals of the masses and prompted the county government to study and handle the bills proposed by the people's delegates, etc. The contents of these experiences are very rich; they involve various aspects of a people's congress standing committee, and hence enable everyone to become enlightened and have their respective visions broadened. This plays an important instrumental role in having their future work done well.

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CSO: 4005/138

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY WORK STYLE AS GUIDE TO FAMILY WORK STYLE URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 8

[Commentary by Wang Jinyou 3076 6855 0645]: "A Trivial Discussion on the Communist Ideology and Its Practice: Party Work Style and Family Work Style"]

[Text] Some take the five letters written to relatives and friends by Comrade Mao Zedong as the norm for communists in handling relations with their relatives and friends; this is undoubtedly the case. From this, I think of the relationship between our party work style and family work style.

A party has its party work style, and a family has its family work style; the two are ordinarily two different concepts. But with such a big party in power as is the case of our own, the work style of the whole party and the family work style of each party member, especially each leading cadre, are indeed closely related with each other and mutually exert an influence upon each other. If the party's work style is correct, it can bring along the party member's family work style and promote it. If each individual party member's family work style falls short, it likewise tends to pollute the party's work style and ruin it. Therefore, the kind of family work style to establish is definitely not a question merely about an individual; it not only constitutes a major issue in rectifying our party work style but also an important indicator as to whether or not a communist's party character is strong enough.

From the 1st day of its birth our party has always shouldered the glorious historic mission of reforming man and reforming society, intent upon using our hands to change the old world into a communist new world. This process of reform is a long range and formidable one. Each communist should become a diligent and unceasing reformer. He should not only reform and arm himself with the ideology of communism, but also reform his environment and his family with it. When we look at a communist as to whether or not his party character is pure and whether or not his party concept is firm, we must not only look at his work style but also look at how he handles his family problems, look at whether he channels his party character into his family life and thereby reforms his family work style and brings along his family members with his fine party work style as well as adds glory and strength to the party or he is influenced by the unwholesome work style of his family and thereby tends to ruin the party work style. Because, in a certain sense, the purity of a communist's party character can often be more easily seen through his family work style.

Family is something everyone has; a person's every word and deed is both affected, and affects, his family. At present, when our party work style and social customs are both temporarily unhealthy, the party character of us communists is surrounded by various unhealthy practices; among these are corrosion and encroachment by ideas of feudal ideology and capitalist ideology, and there are also attacks by the counterproductive forces of families. Some family members have even directly encouraged and induced their family's party members and cadres to take advantage of their office and power to make private gains and thereby ruin their party work style, and this often has turned out to be a heavy "cannonball." In the case of many of our comrades, they can withstand the attack by external capitalist forces but not the corrosion and pressure from nearby, thus they suffer defeat because of their corrupt family work style and lose their party character which is necessary for a communist. A certain Mr Li [2621], a communist and deputy manager of the Huangpu District metals and electricity company in Shanghai Municipality who is called "the Feng Yunqing [7458 0061 0615] of the 1980's," is precisely a captive of such a backward family. When he saw his daughters socializing with some shady characters, even though he wanted to stop them, he was afraid his wife would quarrel with him or scold him. Thus, he first let them do what they liked and then, eventually, began to shelter and condone them. This led to his two daughters striking up a relationship with Hong Kong merchants, and he himself tried to take advantage of this opportunity to "get rich." Ultimately, he was dismissed from the party.

Party belief is the political soul of every party member; abandoning it is the equivalent of abandoning one's own belief and losing one's political life. If one does not wish to be cowed by the devious forces in one's family and wishes to retain one's pure party character as a communist, a key point is to keep the party central in one's mind, to keep it ahead of one's family and think first of oneself as a party member in order to treat one's own family with the party interests and fine traditions and work style, and therefore to influence one's own family, make demands upon it and reform it, and practice the communist movement in respect to one's own family. Many proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation have fashioned brilliant examples for us in their family construction.

The party work style is the guide to the family work style, and the family work style is a window on the party work style. Enabling all the 39 million party members to establish a revolutionary family work style has already become a glorious and formidable task faced by our party.

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CSO: 4005/138

PARTY AND STATE

LEADERS CALLED CRUX OF IMPROVING ATTITUDES TOWARDS INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Lo Rongxing [5012 2837 5281]: "Who 'Waits' on Whom?"]

[Text] It happened separately at two different universities. The leadership of a certain university in the north is stressing rear service work, and not long ago convened a rear service division working conference on political ideology, they called upon all personnel engaged in rear service work to cultivate the idea of being in the first ranks in the service of teaching and scientific research. Rear service work is in the process of being reformed.

Some comrades at a certain university in the south consider service work to be a matter of waiting on other people. At a meeting held during the first half of this year specifically to discuss the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, a middle-level cadre publicly brought up the following question: "At present when people speak merely of being in the first ranks in the service of teaching and scientific research, and in the services of intellectuals, who, then, is serving us?" Rear service work there is in a mess.

These two different points of view and attitudes, produce two entirely different results. It seems that in some units where there is a concentration of intellectuals, there is a particular need to clarify questions of ideological understanding of the kind "Who is serving whom?"

Normally, there should no longer be any question about this. "Waiting on people" is one of the inequalities of the old society. Within the people of a socialist society, since there are no people who "wait" on others, there ought not to be any who allow others to "wait" on them. Everyone must "serve the people." Being a staff member among the people, on the one hand one serves others through the work of one's own office, and on the other hand one, in one's own work and life, receives the service of others, and no one is an exception.

However, due to the fact that each person's position is different, there are differences in the manner in which people provide service to one another. For example, in a university the kitchen staff cooks for the teachers, and this is

serving the teachers directly; the teachers train people to be qualified, causing the nation to become healthier and stronger, which also benefits the cooks, this kind of service is indirect. When a unit or collective exists in society, some of its functions and services are more important than others, and those who hold the positions corresponding to these important functions and tasks are the front rank. The comrades occupying the other posts provide direct service for the comrades in the front rank, this is natural. During the period of the revolutionary war, the trucks of the transport corps rolled along, the medical corps saved the dying and assisted the wounded; "the front line won the battles, and the rear toiled to support the front," and the rear service units served the front line and the combat troops, guaranteeing victory in the war. If the opposite slogan had been proposed, that of wanting the front line to serve the rear service units, then things would really have been muddled up, wouldn't they? Nevertheless, today in certain scientific research, teaching, medical, and publishing units, this plain truth still needs to be carefully explained. The people doing the front-line work in these units are generally intellectuals. During the ten years of turmoil, they were considered as the "stinking old nine," and "bourgeois intellectuals." Slogans such as "not serving the professorial (or medical, or editorial) masters" were in vogue for some time. At present, although it has been quite a few years since order was brought out of chaos, such erroneous notions of being prejudiced against intellectuals are still awaiting eradication.

Rear service work is very arduous. Comrades in the first ranks naturally should respect the labor of the rear service personnel, and understand their difficulties. But for whom do the rear service personnel toil, and for whom are they so busy? Is it not so that a good job will be done of the front-line work? This truth can easily be accepted by everyone. The example of the two universities mentioned above clearly demonstrates that the crux of solving the problem of service to intellectuals lies with the leadership. If only leading cadres, particularly leading comrades in charge of rear service work, truly heighten their understanding, rectify their attitude, and become good at doing ideological/political work and organization work among the comrades of the rear service department, then the long-standing, big, and difficult problems in the rear service work of some units will really not be difficult to solve. In this regard we should review a passage spoken by comrade Zhou Enlai at the 1956 conference on the problem of intellectuals: "We should educate the administrative and managerial personnel of all relevant units to place importance, in their thinking, on the living conditions of intellectuals; in particular, and do away with the erroneous tendency to pay attention only to the living conditions of those in charge of administrative work and to have a feeling towards intellectuals of 'What is there about you that makes you worthy of preferential treatment; why should I have to wait on you?' If only we can manage this, the problem will have been half solved."

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PARTY AND STATE

'XINHUA' INTERVIEWS HENAN NPC DEPUTY CHANG XIANGYU

OW060051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Newsletter: "Foster Lofty Theatrical Ethics--An Interview With Chang Xiangyu, a Deputy of the Fifth NPC"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--"The draft of the revised constitution has included, in its general principles, the development of socialist spiritual civilization and the promotion of literary and art works which serve socialism and the people throughout the country. This reflects the aspiration of all the people in China and imposes an even more stringent demand on literary and art workers. Only by fostering lofty theatrical ethics and making use of all artistic forms in theatrical works to propagate communist ideals and ethics among the masses, will it be possible for me, an old opera singer, to do my share in developing spiritual civilization and fulfill my own duty." Chang Xiangyu, an NPC deputy from Henan, attending the current Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC made this remark regarding the draft revised constitution in an interview given to a XINHUA reporter and a XINHUA correspondent.

Wearing her reading glasses, Chang Xiangyu pointed at Article 22 of the draft revised constitution and said: This article prescribes that the state must develop literary and art works serving the people and socialism. To serve the people and socialism well, theatrical workers must foster lofty "theatrical ethics." If one only cares to make oneself well-known or to earn more money, this kind of art will deviate from the correct path, no matter what kind of impact the opera in which one plays has on society. Chang Xiangyu also linked the development of spiritual civilization with "theatrical ethics."

Chang Xiangyu said: "It is necessary to continue playing good, traditional operas, but we must not neglect modern operas." She quoted the passage in the draft revised constitution on "educating the people in ideas and ethics and in culture, discipline and the legal system" and on "opposing the influence of capitalist ideas, remaining feudal ideas and other decadent ideology." She said that it is impossible to meet these requirements by only relying on traditional operas.

Chang Xiangyu is 61 years of age this year and is often ill. However, she never thinks that she is too old to contribute her share to developing the four modernizations program. Her spirit reminds us of a remark made by revolutionary martyr Zhao Chunyu that a person must work hard from the beginning to the end, like a candle, burning and remaining bright from the beginning to end. We wish that Chang Xiangyu would forever remain youthful in the field of arts.

PARTY AND STATE

HUBEI EXECUTIVE SECRETARY SPEAKS AT STUDY CLASS

HK300806 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] This morning, in his speech to the third study class for the leading cadres of provincial organs at and above the bureau level sponsored by the provincial CPC committee party school, Comrade Wang Quanguo, executive secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, emphasized that the key to creating a new situation lies in the progress of the study drive of cadres at and above the county level. He urged cadres to adhere to the study style of integration of theory and practice, try hard to eliminate the influence of leftist thinking, and strengthen their confidence in creating a new situation.

Comrade Wang Quanguo gave his opinions on the next stage of the study of the 12th CPC Congress documents. His opinions can be summed up in the following three points:

1. The key to creating a new situation lies in our efforts to properly organize the study activities of leading cadres.
2. Our key task at present is to conscientiously study the documents and to thoroughly understand the spiritual essence of the documents. The documents of the 12th CPC Congress have enriched and developed Marxism-Mao Zedong Thought in many aspects. For this reason, the provincial CPC committee decided, as the first step, to spend a few months, in other words, from the previous period through to the end of the year, in conscientiously studying the documents and understand the spirit of the documents.
3. Uphold the study style of integration of theory and practice, devote our major efforts to eliminating the influence of leftist thinking and strengthen our confidence in creating a new situation.

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PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN COMMITTEES ON STUDY OF 12TH CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK270444 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The provincial CPC committee propaganda department and the provincial agricultural committee held a meeting from 17 to 22 November in Changsha on deepening study of the 12th Congress documents. The meeting exchanged previous experiences in the study and propaganda regarding the 12th Congress documents. Up to now, 709 percent [as printed] of the cadres at and above the level of brigade party branch secretary of the province have taken part in the study at enlarged meetings and training courses organized by the CPC committees at all levels: and 42 study and propaganda experimental points for the masses at the basic level have been organized in various localities. Propaganda on special subjects has been popularized among the masses throughout the cities and rural areas. As regards how to further deepen the study and propaganda of the 12th Congress documents on this basis, the meeting pointed out:

First of all, the CPC committees at all levels should earnestly review and sum up the experiences in the previous study and propaganda, affirm the achievements, find out the unresolved problems, overcome the viewpoint of that's good enough and continue to firmly grasp study and propaganda as the cardinal matter.

Second, it is necessary to grasp the principal spirit of the 12th Congress documents and some special subjects, to organize cadres and masses to study them over and over again in line with practice and to deepen their understanding. In particular, it is necessary to make due appraisal of previous leftist errors and the influence of the two whatevers, and the ideological problems and difficulties that might emerge when currently carrying out important reforms. By further deepening the study, we should enhance understanding, emancipate the mind and radically eliminate the leftist influence. At the same time, we must avoid rightist tendencies and further resolve the problem of maintaining ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee.

Third, it is necessary to link the study and propaganda with practical work and the thinking of the masses at all times and to link it with the responsibility systems, party style, the strategic goal and the problems to which the masses attach greatest importance; to clear the cadres' and masses' minds of various doubts, inspire their enthusiasm and strive to create a new situation in all fields.

Today, HUNAN RIBAO published an editorial on its first page entitled: "Deepen the Study of the 12th Congress Documents."

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PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN'S WAN DA COMMENTS ON 5TH NPC SESSION

OW022257 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--Wan Da, head of the Hunan delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and second secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, told XINHUA today that the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC is an important meeting of historic significance. The meeting will examine and adopt the new constitution, which was formulated after repeated revisions, discussed by the whole nation and sums up the wishes of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The draft of the revised constitution to be reviewed at the meeting sums up the nation's historical experience since its founding, and also reflects our country's current situation and charts its future course. It [word indistinct] into law the party's four cardinal principles, the state's fundamental system, the citizen's rights and obligations and the series of principles and policies formulated after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The new constitution, soon to be adopted, will serve as a tremendous encouragement and a motivating force for the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and will reassure and embolden those who are still worried that the policies may change. Now the whole nation can boldly engage in the four modernizations in a down-to-earth manner.

Wan Da added: The meeting will also examine and approve the Sixth Five-Year Plan, which is formulated according to the general task put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress for accomplishing the strategic quadruplication goal. Wan Da said confidently: The implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan will certainly bring about a more thriving and prosperous economic situation and will certainly increase and strengthen the people's confidence in accomplishing the strategic goal set by the 12th CPC National Congress.

CSO: 4005/197

PARTY AND STATE

SHANXI CIRCULAR ON PLACEMENT OF RETIRED SOLDIERS

SK251142 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The provincial government and the provincial military district recently issued a joint circular calling on the prefectural, municipal and county government to attend to the placement of retired soldiers in 1983.

The circular points out: The period for soldiers' retirement began in early October and will be completed in the main by mid-December. The placement of the retired soldiers should be done in the first quarter. This work should be virtually completed by no later than the end of June. If this deadline is met, next year's placement will be completed a quarter earlier than this year's. The circular urged people's governments at all levels to carry out this work as it is a political task and do the following work well:

First, two-thirds of the retired soldiers returning to our province are to be placed in the countryside. As there are a large number of retired soldiers to be placed in the countryside, the task is heavy and we must put the emphasis of placement work in the countryside. Efforts should be made to educate them in communist ideology with the 12th congress guidelines as the guiding principle and in the placement policy of "returning to where you have come from." It is essential to encourage them to preserve and carry forward the glorious traditions of the PLA, work contentedly in the countryside, take the lead in promoting the two civilizations. It is necessary to earnestly implement the party's policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and help solve their problems in production and livelihood in real earnest. Counties, communes and brigades should render active help to the retired soldiers who have difficulty in livelihood to undertake diversified or specialized production so that they can prosper through hard work. This is the primary measure to make the retired soldiers settle down in the countryside.

Second, regards retired soldiers returning to cities and towns, it is necessary to persistently implement the method of "assigning jobs on the basis of the sectors they come from and dividing up the work and assigning a part to each department," while paying as much attention as possible to the needs of production. Efforts should be made to educate the retired workers to have the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account, take up whatever jobs are assigned them and go where they are needed.

Third, military supply centers, rest centers and transport departments should educate their staff members and workers to improve attitude of service, upgrade the quality of service, warmly serve the retired soldiers and ensure a successful completion of the transport task.

Fourth, military units and people's government at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the placement of retired soldiers in earnest. Prefectures, municipalities, counties and communes should assign a leading comrade to take charge of the placement work. It is essential to institute a responsibility system to ensure that this work is implemented at all levels and everything is well taken care of.

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PARTY AND STATE

HUBEI'S HAN NINGFU AT FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

HK290351 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] At a recent provincial meeting on family planning, Han Ningfu, second secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out: The population of our province must be kept below 55 million by the end of this century.

According to the census data, the present population of our province totals 48 million people, a baby boom has now begun and is expected to last for 15 years.

Leaders in charge of family planning and comrades from propaganda departments and family planning offices of all prefectures and cities who attended this meeting held heated discussions around their work target in connection with reality. Some attendants said: The 12th Party Congress decided to strive to quadruple the total annual output value of industry and agriculture and to keep the population of the whole nation below 1.2 billion by the end of this century. These two objectives are closely related to one another and both are indispensable. They said: If we want to be rich, our population must be well controlled.

At the meeting, Comrade Han Ningfu demanded: The whole province will carry out a movement of education in the basic national policy. Principal leaders of the party and administrations at all levels will personally take charge of this work. In the new year and Spring Festival period, the whole province will carry out the activities of family planning propaganda month in an effective way and on a grand scale.

Comrade Han Ningfu pointed out: In order to reach a new level in the implementing of the birth policy, it is necessary to encourage every couple to have one child, strictly control the births of second children and resolutely forbid the birth of more than two children. After the introduction of a production responsibility system of diverse forms, it is still necessary to establish a system that controls the two kinds of production. The systems of contracting both material production and birth, combining rewards and penalties and making a public appraisal through comparison are all effective and should be carried out so as to control population growth in our province.

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PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL DEPUTY DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION AT NPC SESSION

SK300229 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, Ting Mao, deputy to the NPC, second secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, spoke at a panel discussion on the draft revised constitution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. He said: The first paragraph of the preamble of the draft revised constitution states: China is one of the countries which has the longest history in the world. The people of all nationalities in China have jointly created the brilliant and magnificent culture and the revolutionary traditions which are filled with glory. This fully affirmed the role and contributions that the people of all our nationalities have played and made in the various stages of China's long history for the purpose of creating the brilliant and magnificent culture of the motherland and building a united multi-national country.

Ting Mao said: The first paragraph is not long, but it has a profound and lasting significance. All the articles on the nationalities affairs of the draft revised constitution are imbued with the spirit that all our nationalities are equal and of the regulations for the state to help minority areas develop politics, economy and culture in line with their characteristics and to bring about a mutual prosperity of all our nationalities. This not only [words indistinct] but also fully reflects the concern the party and the state show for minority nationalities.

Like the entire draft revised constitution which reflects the development of our socialist democracy and the new stage that our legal system has entered, the section on the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas marks the new stage that our country has entered in developing the system of regional national autonomy. The new content of the draft revised constitution further expands the right of autonomy in national autonomous areas and embodies the spirit of our country to fully respect and guarantee the democratic rights for minority nationalities to administer the internal affairs of their own nationalities.

CSO: 4005/188

PARTY AND STATE

HUBEI'S HAN NINGFU DISCUSSES NEW CONSTITUTION

HK290306 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, when talking to XINHUA's reporter, Han Ningfu, second secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and delegate to the NPC, said: The new constitution, which will be examined and approved by the current Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, will provide us with a theoretical foundation, legal guarantee and policy guidance for emancipating our minds and livening up the economy. He said: with the promulgation of the new constitution, our cause of socialist modernization is bound to be greatly promoted and will usher in a new development and prosperity.

Han Ningfu said: By providing a theoretical foundation, we mean that the new constitution analyzes the basic characteristics of the new period of development in China when the socialist system has been established. That is, exploiting classes as a whole have been eliminated and class struggle is no longer a principal contradiction. We are thus required to proceed from this basic point in our economic work and when working out our economic principles and policies. This also fundamentally smashes the shackles of "leftist" ideology and frees people from the notion of always taking class struggle as the key link. This is of great importance in enlivening the economy.

By providing a legal guarantee, we mean that the constitution stipulates the focus of state work should be shifted onto socialist modernization, and the future basic task of the state is to concentrate all strength on socialist modernization. According to this stipulation, all our leading departments, units and individuals must earnestly lead, organize and carry out socialist modernization. This is a legal guarantee for us to carry out the four modernizations. It is also a legal force binding the people who are not actively engaging themselves in the four modernizations.

By providing policy guidance, we mean that, first, the constitution gives an inspiration to economic workers. That is, our economic work must be based on our reality and be both principled and flexible and both united and diverse. Initiative of all parties must be fully aroused. All our economic work should be dealt with in this spirit. Second, the constitution stipulates concrete policies for how to encourage, guide and aid the development of a collective economy, how to help, guide and supervise an individual economy and how to combine the unified leadership of state plans and the initiative of production units. This sheds light on our work.

Finally, Han Ningfu said, with the new constitution as our foundation, we will be more justified and high-spirited in carrying out socialist modernization and we will more effectively and speedily create a new situation in socialist modernization.

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PARTY AND STATE

'HEBEI RIBAO' ON DIVIDING PARTY, GOVERNMENT WORK

HK240500 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Do a Good Job in Dividing Work Between Party and Government"]

[Text] In his report at the 12th NPC National Congress, Hu Yaobang pointed out: "To correctly solve the question of party leadership over government organs and over enterprises and institutions is a highly important task in the structural reform. It is necessary to achieve proper division of labor between the party and the government and between party work and administrative and production work in enterprises and institutions." We must do a good job in dividing work between party and government on the basis of finding out the situation and unifying ideology.

Why do we put forward the question of dividing work between party and government? Because at the present, phenomenon of nondivision of work between party and government, replacement of government by party, the CPC committees taking everything into their own hands from the government, and the party and government organs taking all the economic work into their own hands are seen everywhere; this kind of leadership system and method is extremely unsuitable for the new conditions of creating a new situation in socialist modernization. The nondivision between party and government and the replacement of government by party were initiated in the late 1950's by improperly criticizing departmentalism under the pretext of strengthening the party leadership and centralizing power in the party committees; and during the "Cultural Revolution" this became even more serious and chaotic. At the beginning, this paralyzed the party committees and government, and then the revolutionary committees were set up, which grasped the power of party, government, finance and culture. And after the reestablishment of party committees at all levels, the key leading members of the revolutionary committees were usually the key members of the party committees, consequently, administrative and economic work was taken over entirely by the party committees. Party committees decided everything and took everything into their own hands. This caused serious damage to the state and the democratic life of the entire society. Since the "gang of four" was smashed, government at all levels has been gradually established, but although the situation on which the party replaced the government has improved, it has not been substantially resolved. At present, the provisional committees and leading groups formed by leading cadres from some party and government departments and the provisional offices

formed by transferring cadres from numerous departments have constantly increased, and this has affected the initiative of the departments responsible for the work under the party and government. Problems such as the party failing to manage itself, weakening of government functions, overstaffing in the organs, with more hands than are needed, mutual haggling and inflexibility in movement have become more and more serious, and now they are linked to the aging of leading bodies. This has become a big problem in continuing and developing our party and state undertakings. This situation has originated directly from the nondivision between party and government. Therefore, to do a good job in dividing work between party and government is the trend of the times and the desire of the people as well as an urgent task.

How to strengthen party leadership is an important question of understanding that has to be solved before doing a good job in dividing work between party and government. For longstanding reasons of history, the working method adapted in this practice has become customary. Consequently, some comrades in charge of party work think that there will be nothing for them to do if they do not handle concrete administrative work and that party committee power will be reduced, and some even hold that party leadership would be weakened. This notion exists among the ordinary cadres and masses. This is an erroneous idea. Whether party leadership is strengthened or weakened depends not on limits of power and administration of party organizations but on its line, policy and work style serving the people and enjoying their confidence; otherwise, party building will be really impaired and the party's role weakened. Undoubtedly, our party is the leading core in the socialist cause. But what is the leadership of the party? Hu Yaobang precisely pointed out: "Party leadership is mainly political and ideological leadership in matters of principle and policy and in the selection, allocation, assessment and supervision of cadres. It should not be equated with administrative work and the direction of production by government organizations and enterprises." That is to say, party leadership is political leadership, not administrative, professional and technical leadership. By taking over the administrative work, the party committees cannot concentrate efforts on the study and formulation of major policies and the inspection of the implementation of policy and cannot effectively strengthen their ideological and political work among cadres and the rank and file both inside and outside the party; this will affect the ideological and organizational building of the party. This will inevitably weaken party leadership. The division of work between party and government, and the removal of daily administrative work will provide party committees with conditions and guarantees for strengthening their leadership.

To do a good job in dividing work between party and government, it is necessary to set specific limits of responsibility between party committee and government in order to properly handle the relations between them. In accordance with the report made by Hu Yaobang at the 12th Party Congress, party committees should frequently study and discuss the party's major policies and principles regarding socialist construction, matters involving the ideology and education of cadres, party members and the masses, the ideological tendencies of cadres and their observance of discipline, the improvement of the party organizations and the recruitment of new members, and so on. Government should independently take on responsibilities for power building, economic work, cultural, scientific and

educational work, the building of democracy and a legal system as well as public security and social relief. Party committees should boldly assist the government in its work and should never improperly interfere. Party committees should exercise leadership over government through party groups in the government; major policy decisions concerning government and economic work must be made by party committees, and party groups in the government should make timely reports to the party committees on the major policy decisions of the government and on the implementation of the principles and policy of the party committees. At the same time, party committees should hold full consultations with leading cadres of the government in advance regarding decisions on government work and measures for strengthening government work adopted by the party committees, and properly heed their opinions. The provisional organs belonging to the departments responsible for the work should generally be abolished in order to fully enhance the capacity of the corresponding departments.

The initiative of the government organs should be fully aroused after dividing work between party and government. It is very important for the party committee secretaries to trust and support and pay respects to the leading cadres of the government. Secretaries of party committees should give government leading cadres a free hand in handling their jobs within the limit of their power and should never arbitrarily interfere; nor should they find fault with some mistakes they have made, but should give them sincere and effective help. If the party committee secretaries cannot quite trust them and leave things to them, then government leading cadres will shift responsibility onto others and the division of jobs between party and government will merely be words, not deeds. Of course, government leading cadres and party committee secretaries must keep in touch with each other in order to seek instruction and help; this is not the same as lack of dividing work between party and government.

Effective organizational guarantees are required for dividing work between party and government. The functions of government departments have been weakened, the initiative of staff members in government organs has been inhibited and the dependence mentality has prevailed, while the leading force in some local government systems and work teams has been weakened and is incapable of playing a leading role in socialist modernization as a result of the implementation of the nondivision of work between party and government and leadership system and method of replacement of government by party for many years. In implementing division of work between party and government, it is necessary to give government departments a free hand in doing their jobs boldly, and at the same time, it is necessary to provide them with competent key leading cadres and to organize corresponding work teams in order to make them into an independent, responsible and powerful work system. Regarding departments where the government key leading cadres are incompetent, party committees should transfer selected cadres familiar with government work, with professional knowledge and leadership ability to lead government work. While selecting and transferring leading cadres and staff members, attention must be paid to promoting cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent to government posts, because the government jobs are arduous and highly professional.

Experiences in various localities have proved that excessive overlapping duties of party and government do not help promote division of work between party and government. We should reduce to the minimum the overlapping duties and concurrent posts in line with the structural reform. Excessive overlapping duties will make party committee and government members busy with meeting and leave them no time to spare to do their own jobs.

The nondivision of work between party and government and the method of monopoly leadership by party committees causes many defects, and practical experiences have proved this method is not suited to the new situation of the four modernizations. However, this leadership system and method have existed a long time and cannot be reformed in one day, and we should not act with undue haste. This job must be vigorously and carefully handled under the prerequisite of unified thinking, in a planned way and step by step.

CSO: 4005/188

PARTY AND STATE

'HEBEI RIBAO' ON PREPARING FOR CPC RECTIFICATION

HK240943 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Jincheng [3769 6855 2052] Ren County CPC committee secretary:
"Make Good Preparations for Party Rectification"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The style of a political party in power determines its very survival. To achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the style of our party, the CPC Central Committee has decided on an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations, which will proceed by stages and groups over a period of 3 years beginning from the latter half of 1983." With regard to this brilliant decision made by the CPC Central Committee, what kind of attitude should we take? Negatively wait, or positively greet the situation by making good preparations? The Ren County CPC Committee conscientiously studied the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, touched on the problems existing in the county's party style and unanimously considered that party rectification was an effective measure for enhancing the fighting spirit of the party and achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style, as well as a convincing guarantee for promoting the four modernizations. Through the study of the 12th CPC Congress documents, we must, starting from now, help the party members of the whole county to straighten out their thinking, unify their understanding and make ideological and organizational preparations for the party rectification which will begin from the latter half of next year.

In making good preparations for party rectification, we must first of all, grasp well party members' education in party discipline and party spirit. The Ren County CPC Committee demanded that the basic level party organizations resume and establish the system of "three meetings and one lecture." In the course of studying the new party constitution, special emphasis was laid on conducting the education in party spirit, party discipline, the fine tradition and style of the party, communist ideals, basic knowledge of the party and standards for a party member. While studying the new party constitution, the county CPC committee made examinations and analysis touching on the problems existing in the party style of their county. Ren County was a county that suffered serious destruction during the 10 years of internal disorder and party style was seriously sabotaged. Some party members made use of their ability to pull strings, getting

in by the back door and were bent on "the study of relations." Some used public office for private gains, had their fingers stretched everywhere, were keen on gaining petty advantages from the state and collective and were even morally degenerate and engaged in serious criminal activities. For the sake of attempting to pursue their personal ambitions, some did not even hesitate to forfeit the character and morals of a communist by defying the law and framing others. Some forfeited their revolutionary will and were irresponsible in their work. There are also a very few party members who still cling to factional activities. The cadres and masses throughout the county have suffered a lot from the existence and growth of these unhealthy tendencies. We grasped the typical negative case of Liu Wenshen, former deputy procurator of the county procuratorate who framed other people. We used this case to educate the party members. We organized the county and commune party members in carrying out discussion on "why did Liu Wenshen step on the path of committing crimes?" and "what does the election event in Fei Village signify?" Through exposing the peril caused by incorrect party style, we enabled party cadres to profoundly understand that party style is the external manifestation of party spirit of the broad masses of party members. Party style is determined by party spirit and in turn reflects it. The reason why a number of serious criminal activities can have their way is that they are directly related with incorrect party style. Whether our party style is good or bad concerns the party's prestige, determines whether or not we can create a new situation in the building of modernization and affects the development and destiny of our party and revolutionary cause. Only by correcting the party style and falling in with the will of the people can we ensure the successful process of the building of the four modernizations. All party members expressed their determination one after another to resolutely support the important decision issued by the CPC Central Committee and set strict demands on themselves in accordance with the criteria of a party member stipulated in the new party constitution and to promote progress in achieving the fundamental turn for the better in the party style.

On the basis of deepening our ideological understanding, we led the broad masses of party members in courageously carrying out criticism, self-criticism and consciously correcting unhealthy tendencies. The county CPC committee clearly pointed out that those comrades who have committed general mistakes and who have made self-criticism and corrected them will be forgiven for their past misdeeds in the party rectification. Even if they have committed serious mistakes they will be treated with leniency. But if they obstinately stick to their wrong course and refuse to correct them or even continue to commit new mistakes after the 12th CPC Congress, they will be severely treated and their old and new accounts will be settled together in the party rectification. When the above decision was announced in the meeting attended by the secretaries of the commune CPC committees and the secretaries of the party branches of the county level organs held on 18 September, it caused a great shock to the vast number of party cadres and members. A deputy director of a certain organ in the county level actively made self-criticism to the county CPC committee and confessed the shortcomings in his work and the problems still existing in the organ. This sounded the alarm once again for those comrades who have committed mistakes.

It is a communist party member's task to struggle against evildoers and evil deeds and all kinds of erroneous tendencies. Whether we are bold or not in carrying out such a struggle has also always been an important sign in showing whether the party spirit of our party member is firm or not. When confronting the unhealthy tendencies and acts violating the law and discipline that existed in the county, what kind of an attitude should we take? Should we be excessively accommodating and regard them as unimportant or earnestly handle and strictly deal with them? With regard to this case, the county CPC committee examined their past erroneous ideas of not daring to deal with unhealthy tendencies for fear of hurting others' feelings. They bore the leadership responsibility for the incorrect party style throughout the county and demanded the party organizations at various levels to get rid of weak and incompetent ideas and be bold in handling the problems of violating law and discipline. First of all, the county CPC committee investigated and handled the case of economic crime involving seven party members and cadres who made use of their powers of office and who resorted to [word indistinct] by transferring their relatives, children and friends from being rural to being nonrural people. In addition to cancelling their grain allowance and registration, they were also accordingly punished in line with party discipline. While doing the ideological persuasion work well, the county supply and marketing cooperative dealt seriously with six workers who violated the family planning policy. Moreover, the county CPC committee instructed the commission for discipline inspection to submit specific opinions on correcting party style and demanded that the department of organizational work release comrades who understand party affairs to go to the basic levels to check on cadres throughout the county, the leadership groups in particular, so as to lay a solid foundation and make good organizational preparations to greet the party rectification to be carried out next year.

In order to restore the fine tradition and style of the party, while correcting unhealthy tendencies and handling party members and cadres who committed mistakes, we also took note of praising on different occasions a number of advanced units, fine party members and fine cadres who had good party style, high spirits and who were highly effective in their work. For instance, since the reorganization carried out in spring, the county court surmounted obstacles, did not seek favoritism, immersed itself in hard work, relieved peoples' worries and actively dealt with a large number of long outstanding cases. From the beginning of this year, there were 275 long outstanding cases. Up to now, they have already dealt with 268 cases and their efficiency has increased fivefold. The county CPC committee decided to circulate a notice of commendation to the whole county. Recently the organs of the county CPC committee conducted a "small scale rectification," set up necessary rules and regulations and demanded that all working personnel observe party discipline, raise their working efficiency and set examples for the party members of the whole county. The county CPC committee also demanded that grassroots party organizations to unfold the activities of "striving for the first place and producing excellent results" and be a qualified communist party member, so that our party members, cadres and base organizations can gradually meet with the requirements put forward by the new party constitution and achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

PARTY AND STATE

HEBEI REPORT MEETING ON 12TH CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK270217 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Hebei Provincial CPC Committee held a report meeting from 13 to 15 November on the study of the 12th Party Congress documents in the province. The meeting was attended by 38 responsible comrades from the Shijiazhuang and Tangshan municipal CPC committees, all prefectural CPC committees, the Handan, Baoding, Zhangjiakou and Qinhuandao municipal CPC committees, the Huabei Oilfield CPC Committee, and the CPC committee of the provincial organs. Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee's general office and propaganda department, and provincial news units. Provincial CPC committee executive secretary Zhang Shuguang and provincial CPC committee Standing Committee member and propaganda department director Xu Chunxing presided.

The meeting held: The great majority of party organizations have put study of the 12th Party Congress documents in an important place on their agenda and grasped it as a cardinal task. They have made clear-cut arrangements and taken effective steps for this. The principal leading cadres have taken the lead in study, publicity and explanation. In connection with the reality of people's thinking, they have taken the lead in further eliminating leftist influence and correcting the ideological line.

The meeting pointed out after discussion and analysis: at present the main problems in study are: the party organizations of a few units fail to attach sufficient importance to studying the 12th Party Congress documents, provide ineffective leadership, and have not grasped it as the cardinal task. Certain leadership groups have not done anything like enough in applying the spirit of rectifying work style to study the documents, in correcting the ideological line, and in clearing away ideological obstacles to creating a new situation. Certain comrades, who are satisfied with things as they are, have made no attempt to study in depth and have not done enough careful reading of the documents. A very few units are in a backward state.

On the question of how to deepen study of the 12th Party Congress documents, the meeting proposed the following points: people should make big efforts to read the documents carefully. It is necessary to seriously organize study for the

leadership groups at all levels, and first for the numbers one and two men of the party committees. Study of the documents should be linked with examining the leading cadres. It is necessary to correct the ideological line in connection with the state of people's thinking. At present, this mainly means breaking through the bindings of leftist ideology and clearing away the influence of the two whatevers. By linking study with reality, people should eliminate leftism, overcome their fears, solve the problem of weakness, establish the notion of being bold in action and work to create new things. Of course, it is also necessary to correct rightist tendencies of bourgeois liberalization that deviate from and negate the four basic principles.

It is necessary to apply the spirit of rectification of work style to study the documents and apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to solve the main problems in the leadership groups. Active measures must be taken to change the situation of study in backward units.

CSO: 4005/188

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY THEORISTS URGED TO PUBLICIZE 12TH CONGRESS

HK150644 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Hong Qi [3163 0796]: "A Solemn Duty of the Party's Theorists"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress, which is of epoch-making significance, has decided on the fighting program of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and thus charted the course of advance for the whole party and the people of whole nation. All of our party's theorists must take an active part in publicizing and explaining the documents of this congress, use communist ideology to educate and instruct all party members, cadres and the people of all nationalities and go all out to successfully fulfill all the fighting tasks set forth by the congress.

The historical mission of the party's theorists is to publicize Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought. To publicize the spirit of the 12th Party Congress completely coincides with this historical mission. The 12th Party Congress is a splendid example of upholding and developing Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought under the new historical conditions. Its radical spirit is to uphold the socialist road and concentrate all our strength on the modernization drive under the guidance of the communist ideological system and succeed in handling the four matters put forth in the congress opening speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. The congress has put forward and set up a variety of political and theoretical principles, which are all products derived from the combination of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete reality of our country. The congress has solved a series of problems to which the answers cannot be found in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. For example, the problem of how to build socialism universally in an economically backward country is completely a new problem. The congress put forth a proposition of "blazing a path of our own and building socialism with Chinese characteristics" and formulated strategic objectives, priorities and steps for our economic development and a series of correct principles. All this constitutes an important development of the theory of scientific socialism. Another example is the problem of how to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization and socialist democracy. The congress defined socialist spiritual civilization as an important characteristic of the socialist system and specified the building of a high level of socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core while building a high level of socialist material civilization as a strategic principle for building socialism. At the same time, the congress also specified the building of a high level of socialist democracy as a guarantee for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization and one of our fundamental objectives and tasks. This is also an important development of the theory scientific socialism. All of these pro-

blems have not been completely solved in the history of the international communist movement. They are also problems that our party has tired, but failed to properly solve. The solutions to these problems worked out by the congress represent a summing-up of the experiences in China's socialist revolution and construction. They are also a vivid and concrete component of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought. If the party's theorists fail to give publicity to Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought and fail to give publicity to the 12th Congress spirit, they will fail to earn their title as the party's theorists. If they give publicity to things at variance with Marxism, they will even violate the party's discipline which forbids them to do so.

Engaging their whole lives in the communist movement, the Proletarian revolutionary teachers always have taken the study and settlement of problems occurring in this movement and the propaganda for action programs of Proletarian party as their lifework. Engels once said: If some works in this movement, including theoretical work, as "his unshirkable duty which he should immediately carry out." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 25, p 4) in the history of our party, there have been many outstanding theorists who have made important contributions to the communist cause. They also have paid close attention to the study and settlement of actual problems in the course of the revolutionary struggle and attached importance to the propaganda for the party's programs, lines, principles and policies. From Cai Hesen, Xu Qiubai, Hui Daiying to Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Liu Shaoqi, they all have acted in this way. Comrade Xu Qiubai was originally a journalist and writer brimming with talent, but he complied with the party's demand and stopped his career in journalism and literature after he returned to China in January 1923. He actively publicized the party's program and became an outstanding theorist of our party, making important contributions to the Chinese revolution. Comrade Mao Zedong's splendid achievements in this area have been better recognized by the whole party and the people of the whole country. Undoubtedly, to publicize the spirit of the 12th Party Congress at present is an extremely solemn and important task of publicizing the party's program. Our theoretical workers, including comrades who are engaged in theoretical study, propaganda and education, should give prominence to this task. Some researchers of social sciences, such as people who study philosophy, politics, law, economics, sociology, history and pedagogics, should also take the work of publicizing the 12th Congress documents as one of their important tasks, though they have their special study subjects. It is wrong to think that giving publicity to the 12th Congress spirit is an extra burden. Comrade Hu Qiaomu recently said in a national forum on developing programs for philosophy and other social sciences that the fundamental task for philosophy and other social sciences is to study and solve important theoretical and practical problems occurring in socialist modernization. Therefore, it is a matter of course that the political and theoretical principles formulated at the 12th Party Congress should be taken as major study projects for some branches of social sciences.

To do a good job in publicizing the documents of the 12th Party Congress, the party's theorists must maintain their ideological and political stand in line with that of the party Central Committee. "Maintaining a high degree of ideological and political unity" is one of the essential requirements clearly stipulated in the general program of the new party constitution. This require-

ment is based on the fact that the party's line is correct. The current party central leadership is a united, harmonious and fighting leading group which is firmly carrying out a correct line of Marxism. It is a staunch leading core which can tackle any complicated situation and solve any difficult problems. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party central leadership has worked out a series of line, principles and policies for fulfilling the arduous task of bringing order out of chaos and for building our country into a modern socialist power. These line, principles and policies have been proved correct through practice by thousands of million of people. Through thorough discussion and democratic election, this congress gave rise to a correct and new central leading body and realized the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the old by the new so that our party's top leadership has become a more vigorous fighting command and has constituted the most important guarantee in the aspect of organization for the realization of the congress' program. All members of our party, including party's theorists, should maintain a high degree of political and ideological unity with the party central leadership. At the same time, our party is the vanguard of the Chinese working class and is a party of a high sense of organization and discipline. Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong often said that the unity of the party is a basic guarantee for achieving victories in the revolution. If party members fail to maintain a political and ideological stand in keeping with that of the party central leadership, the party will lose its fighting power. Of course, this does not mean that we are not allowed to further study and discuss all the political and theoretical principles decided by the central leadership. If things are like that, Marxist theory would not be able to develop any further. Carrying out scientific study and discussion according to the party's organizational principles and even reporting one's own opinions to party organizations at all levels is not only allowed but also constantly encouraged by the party. By maintaining a stand in keeping with that of the party central leadership, we mean that we should not advocate [word indistinct] at variance with the political and theoretical principles decided by the central leadership in our propaganda work, still less deliberately advocate something contrary to them.

"Leftist" and rightist erroneous ideas are always incompatible with the Marxist-Leninist line of our party. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in order to guarantee the correct implementation of the party's line, principles and policies in the course of leading the whole party and nation to realize the historical change, the party has, in time, waged ideological struggles on two fronts against both "leftist" and rightist tendencies with regard to a series of important issues of principle. As the report at the 12th Party Congress pointed out, unable to free themselves completely from the influence of the former "leftist" mistakes, some comrades wanted to return, wittingly or unwittingly, to the old track of "taking class struggle as the key link." Others, deviating from the Marxist path, went so far as to doubt or even negate the leadership of the party and the socialist road. At present, the "leftist" and rightist influences still exist. In the theoretical ranks of our party, some people tend to interfere in the line, principles and policies followed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in this or that problem. Erroneous ideas of various kinds certainly constitute obstacles to the implementation of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. However, erroneous ideas will ultimately be defeated by correct ideas. So long as we can maintain our firm Proletarian and pure communist nature, we will surely surmount all kinds of obstacles and guarantee the successful implementation of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress.

PARTY AND STATE

43D IN SERIES ON NEW PARTY CONSTITUTION

OW180545 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Forty-third in a series of questions and answers about the study of the party constitution adopted by the 12th Party Congress: "Why Should Party Organizations at all Levels Pay Great Attention to Party Building and Regularly Discuss the Party's Work?"--By the general section of the research office under the CPC Central Committee Secretariat]

[Excerpts] Article 17 of the new party constitution stipulates: The central, local and primary organizations of the party must all pay great attention to party building. They shall regularly discuss and check up on the party's work in propaganda, education, organization and discipline inspection, its mass work and united front work. They must carefully study ideological and political developments inside and outside the party.

There was no such stipulation in all our previous party constitutions. In view of the fact that party organizations have generally failed to concern themselves with the party's work, the new party constitution stresses that party organizations at all levels must pay greater attention to party building and regularly discuss the party's work. The following main indications show that party organizations have failed to concern themselves with the party's work:

1. Party organizations have been busy with administrative work and have failed to take care of the party's work. Most of the questions discussed by many primary party organizations at meetings involve administrative or other routine work, but they seldom discuss or study questions about the party's work. According to a sample survey, the party committee of a factory held 53 meetings from January to November 1980; 46 meetings discussed questions concerning production and administrative work, only 3 discussed the party's work and the rest discussed both administrative work and party work. This phenomenon exists in varying degrees in the party's leading bodies at all levels.
2. Party organizations have relaxed their efforts to educate and supervise party members. Many primary party organizations have failed to carry out regular activities and institute a sound system in the education and supervision of party members because some leading bodies of the party have failed to pay attention to party building. For example, they have not convened a general membership meeting for a long time. Even when they have convened such a meeting, they have only read out some documents and talked about production and have

not discussed ideological questions. They have not criticized or educated party members with erroneous ideas, and they have not even bothered to deal with some violations of the law and discipline and have turned a blind eye to such violations, thus, some party members can hardly play an exemplary vanguard role in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

3. The party's ideological and political work has been weak and slack. Many party organizations have failed to regularly conduct an ideological study and analysis of cadres and people inside and outside the party. They have lacked the ability to discern leftist ideas and the tendency of bourgeois liberalization as well as specific and effective measures to cope with them.

4. Cadres in charge of the party's work have not done it well. Many primary party organizations and leading bodies at various levels have assigned secretaries to take charge of work on several major fronts, but some of them have not assigned a secretary to grasp the party's work.

The above situation shows that the stipulation of the party constitution that party organizations at all levels must pay great attention to party building and regularly discuss the party's work serves a definite purpose and is of important practical significance. In order to effectively change the situation in which the party does not concern itself with its work, party organizations at all levels must make conscientious efforts to solve the following three problems:

1. Party organizations at all levels should enhance their understanding of the great significance of strengthening party building. To strengthen party building is a major issue that has a bearing on the destiny of the country and the people and on the future of the party's cause.

Our party, long nurtured by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought and repeatedly tempered by successes and failures, has grown into the vanguard of the working class. It is a great, glorious and correct party. However, the party's serious wounds caused by the 10 years of domestic turmoil have yet to be healed. At the same time, the corrosive influence of the exploiting classes' ideologies had increased under new historical conditions. As a result, impurities in ideology, work style and organization do exist in the party. The quality of party members has dropped, and the party style has not yet taken a fundamental turn for the better.

Therefore, party organizations at all levels must fully understand the importance and urgency of strengthening party building and conscientiously undertake party work in various fields.

2. There must be a division of work between the party and the government, and it is necessary to improve leadership methods. For a long time, party work was not separated from government work, and the party exercised leadership in place of the government. This is an important reason why the party failed to take care of its own work. Now, there is a proper division of work between the party and the government, and the situation in which the party does not take care of its own work has been noticeably improved. However, in many localities

all matters, big and small, still have to be discussed by party committees, and party secretaries have to declare their stand. Thus, the situation, in which party work is not separated from government work and party committees take on everything, still exists. This has not only affected the enthusiasm of leading cadres doing government work but has also bogged down party committees at various levels in administrative and other routine work so that they have no time for party work.

Therefore, party organizations at all levels must change the situation in which the party functions like the government and party committees take on everything. The functions and role of the government and administrative departments must be brought into full play. Party organizations must free themselves from trivial, day-to-day affairs and concentrate on ideological and political work, the implementation of the party's policies and the party's own building.

Some comrades hold that economic construction is now the focus of the whole party's work and that if party organizations do not actually handle the concrete economic problems, party leadership over economic work will become ineffective. This is a muddled view. Of course, the party must strengthen leadership over economic work, and party committees must devote major efforts in leading economic construction. This is beyond and shadow of doubt. The question is how to lead.

There is a difference between party leadership over economic work and leadership of the government and business organizations. The party committees should mainly concern themselves with the important matters in economic work--such as economic principles, policies and plans, arrangements for major construction projects and so forth--and certainly should not directly conduct and organize production, still less monopolize the administrative, operational and management work in economic activities.

3. It is necessary to organizationally and institutionally guarantee that the party's own affairs are being taken care of regularly and by specific persons. In many party organizations, some persons are named to take care of regularly and by specific persons. In many party organizations, some persons are named to take care of party affairs, but often they fail to do what they are supposed to do.

An analysis of the reasons shows: First, in some party organizations, the principal leading members are not responsible for party affairs, and the responsibility falls on some minor committee members. Thus, party affairs are not important on the agenda. Second, some leading cadres, who do share the responsibility for party affairs, hold too many concurrent jobs, especially administrative jobs. As a result, they are preoccupied with their other jobs and have no time left to take care of party affairs. Third, there are no strict regulations concerning the responsible handling of party affairs. Thus, party affairs are taken care of when there is time and are usually put aside.

Therefore, to make sure that party affairs are regularly taken care [of] by specific persons, they must be guaranteed organizationally and institutionally. Party organizations at all levels must appoint persons to be specifically re-

sponsible for the party's propaganda, education, organization, discipline inspection, and mass and united front work; they must designate a secretary or deputy secretary to be responsible for party work on a full-time basis, thus organizationally insuring that party affairs are taken care of by specific persons.

Cadres responsible for party work are an important force in strengthening party building. Presently, some comrades lack enthusiasm for this kind of work. They have mistaken notion that technical cadres are like Ginseng--the older they get, the more popular they become--and that party affairs cadres are like carrots--the older they get, the less useful they become. Some comrades fear difficulties in party work. They feel that old methods are no longer allowed to be used, that they dare not use tough methods, that soft methods are useless and that they do not know how to use new methods. When confronted by difficulties in work, they often feel helpless.

Therefore, party organizations at all levels must also strengthen the ideological and organizational building of the ranks of party work cadres, pay serious attention to their education and training and enhance their ideological and theoretical level and their understanding of policies. This is an important condition for successful party work.

CSO: 4005/152

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI FIRST SECRETARY ON ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

OW230509 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee held a mobilization meeting on the restructuring of administrative organs at the Jiangxi Film and Opera Theater on the afternoon of 20 November. The meeting called on all provincial level organs to start work on restructuring the administration immediately and strive to complete it before the Spring Festival. More than 3,000 cadres of various provincial level organs with the rank of deputy director or higher heard reports at the mobilization meeting.

Leading comrades of the party and government in Jiangxi Province attended the meeting, including Bai Dongcai, Fu Yutian, Zhao Zengyi, Wu Ping, Zhao Zhijian, (Wang Zeming), Xu Qin, Lai Shaoyao and Shen Hanqing.

The meeting was presided over by Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the provincial party committee and acting governor of Jiangxi Province. Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke first.

Fu Yutian said: Today's mobilization meeting is on the restructuring of administrative organs. We shall immediately start work among all provincial level units and strive to complete it before the Spring Festival. Various units should assign a number of persons to this work. They must be those who are familiar with the situation, impartial and fair-minded. They should carry out the work under the unified leadership of various party committees. We all know that our present administrative organs are overstaffed and overlapping, and their powers and functions are not clearly defined. Some departments pass the buck to each other and their staff members are inefficient. For many years, various enterprises and administrative organs have been in a mess. Too many units meddle in a single problem, with the result that things are often delayed. Therefore, we must carry out institutional reform.

We are faced with the task of creating a new situation. Our guiding principles should be clearer and more specific and, on the other hand, our administrative organs should be more adaptable to the new situation. In carrying out the restructuring of administrative organs, we should take into consideration the following things:

Administrative organs in charge of industrial work should not be sub-divided according to different types of work. They should not be divided into too many branches. Administrative organs at provincial level should not directly interfere with the administration and economic work of various enterprises. However, the work of various supervisory departments, including such fields as business administration, price control, tax matters and statistics must not be weakened. In addition, the restructuring of administrative organs must not create obstacles for the reform of the economic system in future.

In readjusting leading bodies, we should pay attention to the core requirement of assigning those cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent into leading bodies. The question of ensuring this is actually one of absorbing intellectuals into leading bodies. Therefore, whether we can change and set right our attitude towards intellectuals will have a direct bearing on whether we can achieve success in restructuring administrative organs or not.

Some comrades say that you only talk about using younger cadres who are better educated and do not see that veteran cadres have abundant experience. In fact, this kind of attitude of relying on veteran cadres against the promotion of younger cadres is not right. We have not, in the slightest degree, overlooked the role of veteran cadres. We are relying on veteran cadres to discover, cultivate and assist young cadres. Of course, young cadres selected and assigned to leading groups should pay particular attention to learning the good points of veteran cadres and carrying forward and developing their fine traditions. The important thing is that we must ensure that the ranks of cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. This is the trend and requirement in building the four modernizations and is also the historical responsibility of veteran cadres.

Comrade Fu Yutian pointed out: doing cadre's work well is an important part in restructuring administrative organs. This is a necessary work which must be carried out in a meticulous way.

In restructuring administrative organs, what kind of people should be selected and assigned to leading bodies, what kind of people should be removed and what kind of people should be sorted out because they belong to the three types of people mentioned by the central authorities? To solve these questions, we must check and evaluate all cadres in an all-round way and formulate a relatively uniform opinion.

Those who are selected and assigned to leading bodies must be those who firmly support and actively implement the line, principles and policies formulated since the convocation of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, firmly support the four basic principles of the party, implement the party's economic policies, act in line with the guidelines for inner-party political life, eschew private interests, resist factionalism, have a positive attitude, are enthusiastic and have made significant achievements in their work. In fact, there are many such comrades. As long as we can liberate our thinking and broaden our vision, we can certainly select more young intellectuals and assign them to various leading bodies.

Veteran cadres should retire or leave their posts when they reach a certain age. This is historically natural. Some comrades say that they want to be professional revolutionaries. This does not contradict their retirement or leaving their posts. The present restructuring of administrative organs is not to ask anyone to stop his work. On the contrary, it calls on everyone to actively work for the creation of a new situation. It is designed to enable everyone to do his share, develop his enthusiasm and improve his work. Retirement or leaving one's post is only a change in revolutionary position and type of work. Some veteran cadres may find difficulties in adjusting to their new life when they withdraw to the second line. This calls for various organizations giving veteran cadres due consideration in their daily life and in other things. When we start the work of restructuring administrative organs, we should assign some people to take good care of veteran cadres from the beginning. The provincial party committee and the provincial government, respectively, will set up special offices to serve veteran cadres.

In carrying out the restructuring of administrative organs, we should purify the three types of people mentioned by the central authorities. If we did not sort them out, it would be unfavorable to our organization and would not be good for those individuals either. Through purification in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, we shall be able to prevent those three types of people from entering various leading groups. In conclusion, Comrade Fu Yutian emphatically pointed out: In order to ensure the successful implementation of restructuring administrative organs, from now on, all cadres must not be transferred or promoted and we should strictly forbid malpractices for selfish ends by anyone who may take advantage of the opportunity of organizational readjustment. We hope that leading cadres at various levels will divide their work between routine and the work of restructuring the administration. They should take up their responsibility and do both kinds of work well.

Afterwards, Comrade Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered an important speech.

In light of the reform of leading organs of the party and government at the prefectural, municipal and above level and the readjustment of leading bodies, Comrade Bai Dongcai emphatically underlined three issues.

First, it is necessary to enable everyone to understand the reason for this work ideologically. The restructuring of administrative organs is, in a sense, a profound revolution. It concerns many things and we must seriously handle this work. The restructuring of administrative organs is to implement the line, principles and policies formulated at the 12th CPC National Congress. Our present administrative organs cannot meet the requirement for the creation of a new situation. To restructure administrative organs, the key lies in selecting people and reforming leading groups. Now we should select and promote intellectuals who can meet the requirements for promoting the four modernizations. For a long time, we have not been able to properly solve this question and have not considered intellectuals as a force to be relied upon. At present, the problem of aging and lack of knowledge generally exists among our leading groups. We cannot really do our work well in promoting industrial and agricultural

production in future if we do not have scientific and managerial knowledge. This is the trend and we must pay attention to it. We can create a new situation and make great progress in our socialist cause only when we acquire scientific and managerial knowledge.

Second, it is necessary to develop the spirit of democracy. We should solicit opinions on plans for the restructuring of administrative organs and readjusting leading groups. The provincial party committee has decided to print and distribute draft plans for the restructuring of administrative organs to various units for discussion. We shall extensively solicit opinions from various units and accept all worthwhile opinion. Following adequate democratic discussion, we shall concentrate all opinion and make a proper decision.

The current restructuring of administrative organs is mainly the reform of leading organs of the party and government, including such mass organizations as the provincial trade union council, CYL committee and women's federation. The reform of administration at universities and colleges, scientific research units, cultural organizations and academic organizations will be carried out at a later date. The restructuring work will not be carried out at those units for the time being.

The principle of restructuring administrative organs is to establish lean and highly efficient organs. The principle of readjusting various leading bodies is to act in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and be impartial and honest. As to those who belong to the three types of people mentioned by the central authorities, we shall now sort them out properly.

Third, it is necessary to pay attention to both restructuring and routine work. We should do both well. There is only a month left of this year. Time is short and we still have many things to do before the end of the year. What we have now is only the initial plan. Before the restructuring of various administrative organs, the original leading bodies should continue to grasp their work and must not, in the slightest degree, be influenced by future change. Doing well the restructuring of administrative organs depends on everyone's wisdom. Leading comrades and veteran cadres at various levels should effectively take up their responsibility, ensure the success of the work and accomplish the honorable task entrusted to us by history.

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PARTY AND STATE

JIANGSU INVESTIGATIVE VISIT FOR YANG JINGREN

OW130921 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Yang Jingren, director of the united front work department of the CPC Central Committee and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, who has come to Jiangsu to investigate, study and inspect work since 6 November, took part in various discussion meetings in Nanjing with responsible persons of various democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce and federations of Taiwan compatriots in Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality; people of religious circles of the province and municipality; and former Kuomintang officials who had revolted and come over to our side.

Yang Jingren listened to their reports and opinions and held talks with them on how to study and implement the guidelines of the documents of the 12th National Party Congress, unfold united front work in a more widespread and profound manner in the new period and make contributions to promoting socialist modernization in all fields.

At various discussion meetings, director Yang Jingren put forward tasks in regard to implementing the party's policy toward various democratic parties, religious work of various nationalities and the work of Taiwan's reunification with the motherland. Director Yang Jingren arrived in Nanjing on 6 November.

Bao Houchang, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee; Jiang Zonglu, Chen Liang, Lu Xunru and (Liang Shangren), responsible persons of the united front work department of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC committee; and the responsible persons of the united front work department of the Nanjing Municipal CPC Committee took part in various activities respectively.

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PARTY AND STATE

PROPOSALS FOR SHANXI POLITICAL, LEGAL FRONT

HK290707 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 82

["Full text" of letter of proposal from Shanxi meeting of representatives of progressive collectives and individuals on the political and legal front to all comrades on the province's political and legal front]

[Summary] Every political and legal front comrade should shoulder the glorious and heavy responsibility of creating a new situation in political and legal work and strive to tidy up social order this winter and next spring. We therefore issue the following proposals:

1. Seriously study and profoundly appreciate the 12th Party Congress spirit and be models in carrying out the party's line, principles and policies.
2. Have firm standpoint and be loyal fighters in protecting the people and the four modernizations drive. "We must deal resolute blows at criminal elements gravely sabotaging the socialist economy by smuggling and peddling contraband, engaging in bribery, corruption, speculation and swindling, and stealing public property. We must deal resolute blows at counterrevolutionaries and special agents and spies, and at murderers, arsonists, thieves, rapists, bombers, drug peddlers, robbers, and ringleaders of thug gangs; who seriously endanger social order. We must deal resolute blows at remnant elements of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who engage in sabotage activities. We must work ceaselessly to straighten out social order. Under the unified leadership of the party committees, we must actively cooperate with all sectors and departments, seriously implement measures for solving the problems in a comprehensive way, set up security responsibility systems and put them on a sound basis, and enthusiastically educate, remold and save young delinquents."
3. Be leaders in building socialist spiritual civilization, and do all work in an honest and impartial way.
4. Do a good job in mastering professional knowledge.
5. Promote a drive to learn from and catch up with the progressives.

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PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS COMMENDATION MEETING

SK280733 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] On 26 November, advanced collectives and workers participating in the regional commendation meeting of procuratorial departments lodged a protest against all cadres and policemen throughout the region, urging them to bring the functions of procuratorial organizations into full play in striking blows at the enemy, punishing the criminals and protecting the people. Efforts should be made to effect the three fundamental turns for the better in creating a new situation of inspection work. Since our region's founding of various levels of procuratorial organizations, under the guidance of the party, the broad masses of cadres have made much progress in improving their political and professional quality through various years of practice. They are loyal to implementing the policies of the party and the law and justly handle cases in the light of reality. Some advanced collectives and individuals have come to the fore in strictly upholding the socialist legal system.

On 24-27 November, the region held a commendation meeting of procuratorial departments in Hohhot to commend 12 advanced collectives and 117 advanced workers.

Having exchanged their broad experiences, participants unanimously pledged: under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, they will devote themselves to implementing the guidelines of the national and regional public security work meetings to further conduct activities in making new contributions to playing advanced roles.

Efforts should be made to enthusiastically engage in rectifying public security work in the coming winter and spring and to further strike blows at criminal activities in the economic field with a view to upholding the four modernizations.

Yun Shiying, secretary of the regional CPC committee, attended the meeting to extend congratulations to the advanced collectives and workers and spoke at the meeting.

He urged the broad masses of cadres in charge of public security work to conscientiously study the documents of the 12th Party Congress to have a correct understanding of the previous situation of the class struggle. We should insist on adopting the Marxist stand, viewpoints and ways to observe and handle the current social phenomenon of the class struggle and contradictions. We should strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions and correctly deal blows to the enemy and protect the people.

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PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

HK260428 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The Fifth Beijing Municipal Party Committee held its first plenary session on 14 and 15 November. The session elected the committee's Standing Committee members, first secretary and secretaries. Present were 60 members and 16 alternate members of the committee. The 35 members of the municipal advisory committee and the 41 members of the municipal discipline inspection committee attended as observers. Comrades Duan Junyi and Chen Xitong presided.

The session elected 13 members of the municipal CPC committee Standing Committee, the first secretary and secretaries. The list is as follows:

Standing Committee members (in order of the number of strokes in the surname): Ma Yaoji, Wang Xian, Bai Jiefu, Wu Lie, Wang Jiaqiu, Zhang Dazhong, Chen Xitong, Jin Jian, Zhao Pengfei, Duan Junyi, Jia Chunwang, Wu Weicheng and Jiao Ruoyu.

First secretary: Duan Junyi.

Secretaries: Jiao Ruoyu, Chen Xitong, Zhao Pengfei.

The session approved the chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the municipal advisory committee elected by the plenary session of that committee. The session also approved the secretary, deputy secretaries and Standing Committee members of the municipal discipline inspection committee elected by the plenary session of that committee. The membership of the leading organs of these three committees have been reported to the CPC Central Committee for approval, in accordance with the party constitution provisions.

Comrade Duan Junyi outlined arrangements on current work in Beijing City on behalf of the municipal CPC committee Standing Committee. He spoke on five tasks that need to be grasped well at present:

1. Continue to study the 12th Party Congress documents in depth and implement the congress spirit. Comrade Duan Junyi said: At present, in connection with conveying and implementing the spirit of the 5th Municipal Party Congress, we must carry out in depth the study of the 12th Party Congress documents. On the basis of seriously appreciating the spirit of the documents, we must do still better at linking it with the reality of our thinking and work, further unify our

thinking and measures and strive to create a new situation in work in the capital. After this session, we must organize forces in a unified way to do one or two things that will play a major role in creating a new situation in construction of the capital, and lead forward the continual progress of all our work.

2. Get a good grasp of administrative restructuring and do well in building the leadership groups at all levels. Comrade Duan Junyi pointed out: In carrying out reform of the administrative structure, the leading cadres and work personnel at all levels must stay firm at their posts, fully carry out their duties and responsibilities, and ensure that work can proceed in a normal and orderly way.

3. Get a good grasp of building spiritual civilization and further improve social order. Comrade Duan Junyi said: In the coming period, we must lay still greater emphasis on building socialist spiritual civilization. In social order work, we must continue to do well in tackling problems in a comprehensive way, set up security responsibility systems and put them on a sound basis, and strive to bring about, ahead of schedule, a fundamental turn for the better in social order in the capital.

4. Seriously promote economic work and fulfill and overfulfill this year's national economic plans. Comrade Duan Junyi said: Beijing's economic situation is good this year. Total value of industrial output in the first 10 months of the year rose by 6.2 percent over the same period last year. In agriculture, this is a bumper year. We must work hard in the last month and more of the year to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the year's plans, and arrange the plans for next year. At the same time, we must prepare for next year's production.

5. Seriously prepare for party rectification and organize pilot projects in this work. Comrade Duan Junyi pointed out: The basic situation of the party members and organizations in Beijing City is good. However, there are also many problems. The municipal CPC committee has decided to launch party rectification pilot project work, beginning in December.

Comrade Duan Junyi said in conclusion: We are a new municipal CPC committee. The new leadership group should have a new atmosphere. We must go deep into reality to investigate and study, maintain the broadest contacts with the masses, and establish a new work style. We must strive to create a new situation, make new breakthroughs, create new experiences and follow a new path in our work. This is the demand placed on us by the central committee, and is also the hope placed on us by the party members and masses of the whole city. We must maintain political unity with the Central Committee, strengthen unity, work in concert, and lead the party members and masses of the city to work hard and make their proper contributions to creating a new situation in the capital's socialist modernization.

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PARTY AND STATE

CHEN WEIDA RECEIVES HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN

SK220428 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, on 21 November, Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, Li Ruihuan, acting major of the municipality, and Wang Guangying, deputy mayor of the municipality, received at the municipal guest house the leading personnel and a number of members of the Hong Kong commercial and industrial federation's delegation headed by Mr (Huang Jian). At the reception, they discussed issues concerning economic cooperation and the possibilities of developing trade. Mr (Huang Jian) and his entourage spoke on plans for making contributions to the motherland's program of achieving the four modernizations and their speeches warmly praised by the leading comrades of the municipality.

Following the reception, Mr (Huang Jian) and his entourage accompanied by Chen Weida, Li Ruihuan and Wang Guangying attended the luncheon given in honor of the delegation by the municipal industrial and commercial federation at the municipal friendship club. Attending the luncheon were vice chairmen of the municipal industrial and commercial confederation, including (Yang Xianshou) and (Wan Guotian). Also attending the reception and luncheon were director Zhou Ru and deputy director (Wang Jiwen) of the municipal united front work department.

At the invitation of the national federation of industry and commerce, the delegation of the Hong Kong Commercial and Industrial Federation came to our country's interior for an observation tour. The delegation is composed of 30 members, of which 14 members, including Mr. (Huang Jian), arrived in Tianjin from Beijing by bus on the morning of 21 November at the invitation of the municipal industrial and commercial federation. That afternoon, these guests returned to Beijing.

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PARTY AND STATE

HEBEI CYL MEETING HELD ON MAINTAINING POLITICAL UNITY

HK121248 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The recently-held enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CYL committee pointed out: While studying and implementing 12th CPC Congress documents, CYL organizations at all levels and the broad masses of CYL members should further solve the problem of maintaining political unity with the CPC Central Committee. Before the convening of this enlarged meeting, leading comrades of the provincial CYL committee went down to the grassroots units to carry out investigation and study. They found out that after the convening of the 12th CPC Congress, CYL organizations at all levels throughout the province went into action without delay and regarded the work of organizing CYL members and youths to study 12th CPC Congress documents as their number one task and that they had achieved initial results in this respect. Many gratifying changes have taken place among young people in both urban and rural areas. There are more and more youths who have concerned themselves with politics and state affairs. They have more faith in the party and increasingly support the party's political ideas, guiding principles and policies. More and more youths have applied for the party or CYL membership.

However, they also found out that due to the adverse influence of the 10 years of turmoil, a small number of youth are still affected by leftist ideas. Since they are not politically mature enough, they have adopted a one-sided and subjective approach to problems. Ideologically, they lack a correct understanding of the guiding principles and policies adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They cannot profoundly understand the historical significance of the 12th CPC Congress and its main spirit.

The enlarged meeting stressed: While leading CYL members and youths to study 12th CPC Congress documents, CYL committees at all levels throughout the province should focus their attention on understanding the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the party line and consciously maintaining political and ideological unity with the CPC Central Committee. They should be firm in striving for the party's cause.

At the enlarged meeting, participating comrades also exchanged experiences in the way to maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee while studying

12th CPC Congress documents. They proposed that the following measures be taken: 1) We should profoundly understand and study the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress documents and sum up historical experience and lessons. With regard to young people, they should take a historical viewpoint to understand the correctness of the guiding principles and policies adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Congress and the 12th CPC Congress. 2) We should further eliminate the influence of the Great Cultural Revolution and smash the fetters of leftist ideology. If we fail to do so, we will not be able to understand the party line and the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress or maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee. In light of the calamity imposed upon the people by the leftist ideology over the past few years, CYL organizations at all levels in Baoding prefecture realize that the leftist ideology might subjugate the party and the state and let the revolutionary cause perish. Therefore, they cherish deeper affection for the line, guiding principles and policies of the party. 3) We should actively organize CYL members and youths to take part in the practical activities of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization so that they will deepen their understanding of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress amid struggle.

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PARTY AND STATE

FOURTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC MOTIONS CARRIED OUT

OW271023 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--Departments concerned have completely implemented the motions proposed by the delegates at the fourth session of the Fifth National People's Congress last year.

Of the 2,318 motions proposed by the delegates, 2,187 were carried out by the State Council. As of 12 November, the State Council had made a written report to the NPC Standing Committee on how each of the motions was implemented. The 131 motions implemented by the NPC Standing Committee, the supreme people's court and the supreme people's procuratorate were all fruitful.

According to statistics of departments concerned, questions in motions proposed by the people's delegates which are solved, basically solved or being solved account for about 70 percent. Questions which can be gradually solved when the conditions they need are created account for approximately 20 percent. Motions not accepted for various reasons account for approximately 10 percent.

While implementing the motions proposed by the people's delegates, many units have specially assigned persons to study questions involved, speed up the implementation of motions, answer questions and do other specific work. In March of this year, the State Council issued a circular calling for all ministries and commissions, organizations directly under it and the people's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government to pay full attention to motions proposed by the people's delegates, seriously study and handle them and never take a bureaucratic attitude. The circular urges all departments concerned to do well in the handling over procedure with regard to the motions undertaken by units to be annexed or revoked while streamlining organizations so that the phenomenon of no one taking care of motions proposed by the people's delegates because of changes in organizations and personnel assignments can be prevented.

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PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON FANG XIANG REFORM IN SONG DYNASTY

HK291514 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Guo Zhengzhong [6753 2973 1813]: "A Brief Discourse on Fang Xiang's Reform and the Tortuous Struggle for It"]

[Text] The many successful reforms of social and economic systems in history necessarily require three basic conditions: 1) an objective trend in line with or adapted to the social and economic development of the time; 2) the specific reform measures are comparatively perfect, hence bringing remarkable economic returns; 3) reforms must be propped up and supported by certain social forces. Not a single one of these conditions can be dispensed with. Here, I would like to make an analysis of Fan Xiang's reform, a reform of sales and transportation in the state-run salt business in the middle of the northern Song Dynasty, which might be helpful to us.

The Pros and Cons of Two Systems of Salt Business in the Early Stage of the Song Dynasty

Xiechi, situated in the vicinity of today's Yuncheng in southern Shanxi, was the home of the "salt pellet," gaining great renown over a long period of history as a "treasure of the earth" coveted by the feudal rulers of all dynasties. In the Song Dynasty, the output value of salt in the area (it belonged to Luxie Prefecture of Shaanxi Province at that time) was a little lower than that of Anhui salt, but it was of very important economic significance to the northern areas, including the capital, Bianjing, and to the defense of three key border areas.

In the early years of the Song Dynasty, a state-run system was practiced in the "Xiechi salt" business and no civilian merchants were permitted to engage in the sale and transportation of salt. This constituted a part of the "state-monopolized" system in the Song Dynasty, which was very favorable to the Song court on controlling the salt business. By practicing this system, the government was able to obtain large profits by means of monopolizing the sale and transportation of salt. In the early years of the Song Dynasty, the sale price of "Xiechi salt" was 34 to 44 wen [a currency unit in the Song Dynasty] per jin, at its converted cost was 0.47 wen per jin. Even if a 20-percent management fee was added, it was some 0.56 wen per jin. The profits were as high as 58 to 78 times the cost. Although the "state-monopolized" salt business system had these sorts of advantages, there were many defects which cannot be hidden. The defects were as follows: 1) as the officials were in charge of the transportation of salt, the people were in an uncomfortable position"; 2) production

and marketing were disjointed and there was a serious imbalance of supply and demand; 3) official salt was of poor quality or even mixed with "sand and saltpeter," hence less marketable. However, under the circumstance of the salt market being monopolized by the government, no matter how bad the official salt was, people had no choice but to buy it; 4) the system hampered the circulation of the "goods source," that is, hampered the normal development of the commodity and currency economy. As merchants had no opportunities to obtain profits in the salt business, they just stored their money or sought other ways such as purchasing official positions or buying land.

Due to the objective development of the public commodity economy as well as the necessity of military actions resulting from the contradictions between nationalities in the western and northern parts of the country, it was actually very difficult to completely maintain the "state monopolized" system in the salt business. As early as in the late stage of Emperor Song Tai Zhu or around the second year of the Yongxi calendar of Emperor Song Tai Zong (a.d. 985), a certain kind of trade system in the salt business appeared in certain areas under specific conditions.

The advantage of the trade system in the salt business was that some defects in the "state-monopolized" system could be avoided or reduced and the urgent armament needs in the frontier areas could also be met. More than that, it adapted to and stimulated the circulation of both commodity and currency. However, the open establishment of the trade system in certain areas gave rise to new problems. For example, merchants bribed officials and they cooperated to practice fraud by raising the "purchasing" prices or calculating more salt than actual figures in an attempt to seek personal gains at the cost of official interests. In the second year of the Qingli calendar, the merchants in the border areas submitted two chuanmu [unit of measurement of wood] to the government but asked a price of 1,000 wen and 200 jin of salt, thus "consuming immeasurable salt." Furthermore, merchants often took advantage of the contradictions in supply and demand to raise the salt price in salt-deficient areas, seeking exorbitant profits.

Due to these problems resulting from the implementation of the partial trade system, particularly the loss in salt tax which directly reduced financial income, this system was repeatedly abolished shortly after its appearance several times. Until Fan [words indistinct], the decadent and backward "state-monopolized" system in the salt business was continuously imposed in the eastern market areas, including three key municipalities and 28 prefectures.

Fan Xiang's Reform and the Inspection Made by Bao Zheng

In the second month of the fourth year of the Qingli calendar (a.d. 1044), Fan Xiang, a native of Shaanxi and a department magistrate in Luzhou County of Jingxi Lu, put forth a new system for the sale and transportation of "Xiechi salt." The main points were as follows:

1. A trade system should be rigidly practiced in the areas where a "state-monopolized" system in salt business had been practiced in the past. "Both soldiers and civilians should be relieved of the hard labor of transporting salt," and the trade system should be introduced to the salt-deficient Sichuan area.

2. Merchants were not permitted to barter grain and forage for salt but had to purchase "salt coupons" first, using cash. The officials in charge of the salt business "verified the coupons instantly and sold the salt according to the quantity" and it was difficult for them to practice fraud in cooperation with merchants. The government thus obtained cash and purchased forage and fodder for the army according to the market prices. As a result, the central government was exempted from allotting military funds to the border areas.

3. A system of "merchants in charge of transportation and government in charge of salt sales" was practiced in border areas, that is, merchants transported the "Xiechi salt" to border areas and sold it all to the government. Then the government sold the salt to the people. This was for the purpose of preventing "Xixia salt" [Xixia was a neighboring country in Song Dynasty, China, lying in the northwest of China's border areas] from entering China. The "state-monopolized" system was also temporarily practiced in other areas where commodity salt was not transported.

4. More salt should be stored in the capital so as to promptly readjust and stabilize the salt price on the market.

This new system of sales and transportation put forth by Fan Xiang was later known as the "salt coupon system," the essence of which was to turn the previous "state-monopolized" system in the salt business, with "the government in charge of transportation and sales" as its main content, into a trade system with merchants in charge of retail or as sales agents as its main content. Essentially, this was a negation of the traditional "state-monopolized" system in the salt business and also a development and improvement of the partial trade system which had been introduced during the early Song Dynasty. Fan Xiang's proposal was warmly applauded by two senior officials, Chancellor Tian Kuang and Vice Prime Minister Han Qi. With their support, Fan Xiang was immediately transferred to Shaanxi and authorized to discuss the reform of the system with Cheng Kang, an official in Shaanxi. Unfortunately, Cheng Kang was not interested in Fan Xiang's proposal and refused to carry it out. Fan Xiang himself was also transferred to another post. The proposal of the new "salt coupons" system was thus turned down and ignored.

Four years later in the 10th month of the 4th year of the Qingli calendar (a.d. 1048), Fan Xiang was promoted to a higher position. He firmly submitted a written statement to the royal court to raise his proposal again [word indistinct] this time, although the prime minister, Chen Zhizhong, was unwilling to appoint Fan Xiang as Cao Chen [the title of an official in ancient China] of Shaanxi, Fan Xiang was supported by Ye Qingcheng, a senior official, and transferred to the post of judicial and security officer of Shaanxi Lu, concurrently holding a position in charge of the "Xiechi salt" business. The long-cherished wish of reforming the salt business system was finally achieved. Fan Xiang instantly left for Xiezhou to go ahead with his reform of the "salt coupon" system.

In the first year the new system was practiced, (from the 10th month of the 8th year of the Qingli calendar to the 1st year of the Huangyou calendar), the salt price went [word indistinct] and merchants were hesitant as there was only little profit to be made. Powerful and wealthy merchants and cunning officials took advantage to make trouble. As a result, the yearly income from salt was

lower than that of previous years. Bureaucrats, with He Tan as their representative, seized the opportunity to oppose the new system and rose in swarms to call for the restoration of the old system. Both the royal court and the public were shocked by the controversy over the new system. The crux of the controversy was of course not centered on whether the new system was beneficial to the development of the commodity economy, but whether the new system was beneficial to the national income. In order to get a true answer, Emperor Song Renzhong issued an imperial decree and ordered the vice financial minister, Bao Zheng, to immediately make an inspection in Shaanxi and weigh the pros and cons. The destiny of the new system thus hinged on Bao Zheng's inspection.

Before Bao Zheng proceeded to make an inspection in observance of the imperial decree, he submitted a statement to the royal court, claiming that he was by no means unfamiliar with the old system of the "Xiechi salt" business as he once served as an official in Shaanxi Lu. He also advised Emperor Song Renzhong to take a broad and long-term view and not to dismiss the new system rashly. He said: "Laws and regulations are varied. Some are beneficial in the initial stage but harmful in the later stage; others are harmful in the initial stage but beneficial in the long run. If we stick to the previous state-monopolized system, we may obtain tens of thousands of min [min was a currency unit in ancient China, equivalent to 1,000 wen] but the financial resources of the people will be gradually [word indistinct] and many defects will appear in the future. It is a wrong practice to seek quick profits first, and leads to serious harm in the future. If the trade system is practiced, tax income may diminish in one or two years; but great benefits are bound to follow in the future. This causes a little damage in the initial stage but leads to great benefits in the long run."

Bao Zheng's remarks were in the long-term interest of the landlord class but also showed his foresight and sagacity in treating new things, if we approach it with a dialectical view. In addition, when Bao Zheng "entered the territories of Shaanxi," he began to conduct a serious investigation. According to what he had seen and heard on his way to Shaanxi, Bao Zheng found that the "broad masses" could not bear the hardships imposed by the old "state-monopolized" system. They feared that the government would abandon the new system and were therefore burdened and anxiety. [as printed] When Bao Zheng communicated the glad tidings about Emperor Song Renzhong's "concern for the broad masses of the country and his eagerness to relieve the people of their heavy burden" and the principle that "all approved methods in the salt business must benefit people," all the people were moved and joyful. All of this put Bao Zheng in a position to "promote the reform advanced by Fan Xiang." He had a discussion with Wei Guan, a do cao [the title of an official in ancient China] of Shaanxi; Li can, a cao yun [the title of an official in ancient China] and Fan Xiang, an official in charge of the "Xiechi salt" business, and made some improvements and supplements to the new system. For example, they fixed the salt at a reasonable price to make things easier for merchants, and abolished the "state-monopolized" system in the sales of "Xiechi salt" in three key cities and Hebei Province so as to arouse the merchants' enthusiasm.

After conducting his inspection, Bao Zheng completely affirmed the new system put forth by Fan Xiang. When he returned to the capital, Bianjing, he submitted two written statements to Emperor Song Renzhong and gave a reply to He Tan and others. He said earnestly: "We have benefited from the new system being practiced in Shaanxi and obtained large profits. If we spend this money on fodder and forage, we will save as much as 5 or 7 million guan [a currency unit in China] of coin every year within 1 or 2 years. But, if you give credence to unfounded reproaches, take the branch for the root, seek present interests and neglect long-term interests, I think it will be harmful in the future. Therefore, I sincerely hope that you will give the system serious consideration." Emperor Song Renzhong took Bao Zheng's advice and issued an imperial decree: "A trade system in the salt business should be carried out in Shaanxi in accordance with Fan Xiang's plan."

Shortly after Bao Zheng returned to the capital, Fan Xiang was promoted to a higher position in Shaanxi. But, a senior official in charge of auditing work, Li Huizhi came out in opposition to Fan Xiang, claiming it was disadvantageous to practice the new system. Emperor Song Renzhong had to instruct three senior officials in charge of financial affairs to handle the matter and urgently recalled Fan Xiang to the capital to hold another discussion on the matter with Li Huizhi and other officials. The consequence of the discussion was that Li Huizhi was in the minority and "all the participants [words indistinct] proposal." As a result, the emperor issued a decree to the three senior officials in charge of financial affairs that the new system should continue to be practiced and a review made on the increase or reduction of the yearly income 2 years later in order to decide whether the new system would be practiced or abolished.

In the 4th month of the 5th year of the Huangyou calendar (a.d. 1053), Fan Xiang was impeached due to his failure to properly handle affairs in frontier areas. He was demoted to the post of a lower official in Henan's Tang He County and removed from the post of being in charge of the "Xiechi salt" business. His successor, Li Can, abandoned the new system and allowed the merchants to barter other goods for salt, thus seriously reducing tax income from the salt business. Until the 3d year of the Jiayou calendar, (a.d. 1058) urged by Bao Zheng (he had by then risen to a position equivalent to a view premier) and Zhang Fangping (a new official in charge of financial affairs), Fan Xiang was once again appointed to practice the new system. This was the fourth undulation in the process of reform.

Fan Xiang died toward the end of the 5th year of the Jiayou calendar and Xue Xiang continued to practice the new system at large. Later, this new system was successively promoted in other salt-producing areas and became the basic system of the sale and transportation of salt in the Song Dynasty.

The Economic Returns of Fan Xiang's New System

The reason why the "salt coupon" system put forth by Fan Xiang could finally replace the "state-monopolized" system lies in that it not only avoided and reduced many defects in the "state-monopolized" system, but also, more importantly,

was relatively perfect in various specific links. Hence, it not only guaranteed more economic returns than the old system, but also prevented the merchants from violently disturbing market prices.

Before the Fan Xiang reform, the yearly income from "Xiechi salt" was 1.47 million guan in the 6th year of the Qingli calendar and 1.95 million guan the next year. In the initial stage of the reform, the yearly income dropped temporarily. The total income of the first and second years of the Huangli calendar (a.d. 1049 and 1950) was only 2.891 million guan. But there was an increasing trend in yearly income in the 3d year of the Huangli calendar, with an income of 0.7 million guan in the 3 months of the spring and a total of 2.21 million guan in the yearly income. The yearly income also reached a high of 2.15 million guan in the 4th year of the Huangli calendar. All these figures surpassed that of the years before the system reform.

In the 2d year of the Qingli calendar, the expenditure on the border areas in Shaanxi allotted from the income of the "state-monopolized" system in the capital was 6.47 million guan; and in the 6th year of the Qingli calendar, it was slightly reduced to 4.8 million guan. As a result of the Fan Xiang reform, there was a cash reserve in Shaanxi Lu which could be used to buy fodder and forage directly, and the central government need not pay this expenditure anymore. On the whole, this corresponded to Bao Zheng's estimates that a total of 5 to 7 million guan could be saved every year and to the estimates made by Fan Xiang himself of "saving several million min every year." According to estimates made by Bao Zheng in the 5th year of the Jiayou calendar, the central government could save about 4 million guan every year on expenditures in frontier areas during the 10 years of the Fan Xiang reform.

The merits of Fan Xiang's new system were later highly praised by Shen Kuo, who made such remarks as: "When the old system was practiced, the 'pellet salt' in Shaanxi was transported and marketed by the government. After Fan Xiang, a senior officer in the military department of the central government, changed it into the 'salt coupon' system, merchants could buy one salt coupon with 4.8 guan in frontier areas, and then obtain salt in Xiechi. They could then sell the salt and replenish the frontier areas by the money obtained. This new system could avoid the hard labor of transportation involving 10 of prefectures. Before the Fan Xiang reform, tens of thousands of people died in their tracks while engaging in the transportation of salt and uncountable people contravened the laws and regulations and were punished. The implementation of Fan Xiang's new system called a halt to all these misfortunes and sufferings. There were, of course, ups and downs in the salt price since the new system was carried out for a long time. A supervisory commission was therefore established in the central government and an official was appointed by the government of Shaanxi to be in charge of the transportation department. When the salt price in the capital was lower than 35 qian [a currency unit in ancient China] per jin, salt would be stored and not released so as to raise the salt price on the market; but when the salt price was higher than 40 qian per jin, stored salt would be

enormously released to curb excessive profits. By doing so, the salt price remained stable and the 'salt coupon' system was maintained for tens of years, yielding benefits even now."

Naturally, Shen Kuo gave praise to Fan Xiang's new system merely from the viewpoint of reforming the "state-monopolized" system at that time. He could not and was in no position to evaluate the Fan Xiang reform from the viewpoint of the free trade system of later ages. Nevertheless, when we discuss this reform, we must, while affirming Fan Xiang's historical merits, not forget the role Bao Zheng played in this respect. It was none other than Bao Zheng's courage of speaking truth and his foresight and sagacity that finally made Fan Xiang's reform successful after overcoming various difficulties.

CSO: 4005/188

PARTY AND STATE

REPORT ON QUESTIONS REGARDING CPC CONSTITUTION

53d Series

OW291201 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Fifty-third in a series of questions and answers about the study of the CPC Constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress: "What Are the New Stipulations in the New Party Constitution Regarding the Basic Party Organ's Fundamental Tasks?"--by the general section of the research office under the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee]

[Excerpts] The basic party organs are the party's fighting fortresses built within the basic-level organizations in society. To suit the needs of the new characteristics and the needs of the new period of socialist modernizations, the new party constitution has put forth the following requirements regarding the basic party organs' fundamental tasks:

1. The basic party organs must regard as their important tasks the propagation and implementation of the party's lines, principles and policies and organizing the party members to study them. Why is it that the propagating and implementation of the party's lines, principles and policies must be regarded as the basic party organs' important tasks? This is because the party's leadership must be upheld. Instead of relying on administrative orders, the party must uphold its leadership by relying mainly on the correctness of its lines, principles and policies, which are implemented through the various party organs' propaganda and organizational work and through the party members' exemplary deeds.

To properly publicize and implement the party's lines, principles and policies, attention must be directed toward study. Only by study can one understand the objective basis on which the party lines are formulated, and only by study can one understand why the party set these particular principles and policies and not some other principles and policies.

Why do some comrades fail to understand and implement the lines, principles and policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and even reject them? The most fundamental reason is: These comrades have not properly studied the party's lines, principles and policies and so they do not have a deep understanding of them. For this reason, the basic party organs must organize their members to earnestly study the party's lines, principles and policies.

2. The new party constitution has set higher requirements for strengthening the party. The new party constitution stipulates that the basic party organs must educate and supervise the party members, strictly carry out the party's regular activities, make sure that the party members fulfill their obligations and obey discipline and guarantee that the party's rights are not violated. This means that the party must take care of its own affairs. Because party and government affairs were not separated for a long period, the phenomenon in which party organs pay no attention to their own affairs is still serious in our basic party organs today. Certain party organs have failed to sponsor regular activities for a long time, and some have failed to criticize, educate and punish those party members who fail to carry out their obligations and who are not qualified to be party members. Therefore, the party constitution's stipulation that basic party organs must strictly carry out regular party activities and must strengthen their education of and administration of the party members is an important organizational measure for strengthening the party.

In real life, certain party members and cadres of state organizations have disregarded the interests of the state, the collective and the masses and sought personal privileges and private gains by taking advantage of the authority that the party and state have given them. For example, certain party members and cadres of state organizations have violated the personnel system and taken advantage of opportunities while recruiting workers, promoting cadres and going abroad to seek personal gains for their children and relatives. Some party members and cadres of state organizations have violated the economic system by holding banquets, giving gifts, squandering public money and giving bonuses indiscriminately. Some have even ignored party discipline and state law, colluded with the criminal elements in society and engaged in such criminal activities as accepting bribes, speculation, swindling and stealing state and collective property. But some basic party organs have taken a laissez faire attitude and paid no attention to such phenomena. Some have even taken revenge on those who exposed their wrongdoings. This has seriously tarnished the party's image and prestige and undermined the party's ties with the masses. The party constitution's stipulations mentioned above not only are conducive to fundamentally improving the party's work style and strengthening the party, but also are significant in striking at serious economic crimes and enhancing socialist modernization.

3. The new party constitution has put forward new tasks to suit the needs of the four modernizations. These tasks include: First, party members must be organized to earnestly study science and general and professional knowledge; second, the knowledge and the rationalization proposals of the masses and the specialists must be respected; and third, the enthusiasm and creativeness of party members and the masses must be brought into full play. At the basic-level units of various trades and professions, there are now a large number of specialists and technicians who are experts in various fields and there are a large number of advanced personnel who dare to reform and create. But owing to residual influence of the "left" ideology, certain comrades still erroneously hold education, science and knowledge in contempt and still discriminate against intellectuals. Consequently, many rationalization and renovation proposals of intellectuals are not heeded and supported, and their

enthusiasm and talents cannot be brought into full play. The basic party organs must draw a lesson from this and correctly treat the experts, intellectuals and other advanced personages as required by party policies and the party constitution so as to fully arouse the intellectuals' enthusiasm and creativeness.

4. The new party constitution has put forward new regulations on fostering closer ties with the masses. In this regard, the new party constitution stresses that it is necessary to safeguard the masses' legitimate rights and interests, be concerned for them and help them improve their material and cultural life. It also stresses that it is necessary to raise the masses' consciousness by doing ideological and political work among them.

Some people now think one-sidedly that in order to resolve the masses' living problems they must have financial support from the state, otherwise nothing can be done. Although money is needed in order to solve certain problems of the masses, the solutions to some problems require very little money, or even nothing at all. As long as the basic party organs pay attention to these problems and care for the masses, the masses can be aroused to solve their problems by themselves. There are many cases in this regard.

While paying attention to the masses' material interests, the basic party organs must also intensify their ideological and political work among the masses and appropriately correct the masses' misconceptions and unhealthy tendencies. The masses must be educated on communism, patriotism and collectivism so that their ideological awareness can be enhanced, and so that the relationship among the state, the collective and themselves, and the relationship between their immediate interests and long-term interests can be properly handled. If the basic party organs only pay attention to the masses' material interests and ignore their ideological and political education, the masses will be misled to seek nothing but material interests, and they will lose their communist ideals and goals and may even go the wrong way of doing something harmful to the interests of the state and the collective. Therefore, only by integrating our concern for the masses' interests with ideological and political work in accordance with the guidelines in the party constitution can we improve our party's relations with the masses and really arouse their enthusiasm for modernization.

54th Series

OW300243 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Fifty-fourth in a series of questions and answers about the study of the CPC Constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress: "Which Primary Party Organizations Play a Leading Role in Their Units and Which Only Play a Guarantory and Supervisory Role?"--by the general section of the research office under the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee]

[Excerpts] Because of the different nature, tasks and functions of the various administrative units, the primary organizations of the party play diverse roles in the work of their own units. Some play a leading role, while others play a guarantory and supervisory role. The new CPC Constitution clearly defines the different roles of the primary party organizations.

Article 33 of the party constitution stipulates: In an enterprise or institution, the primary party committee, or the general branch committee or branch committee where there is no primary party committee, gives leadership in the work of its own unit. For instance, party committees of large factories and shops, general branch committees of medium-size factories and shops and branch committees of small factories and shops all play a leading role in the work of their own units.

The party constitution also clearly stipulates in Article 33: The primary party organizations discuss and decide on major questions of principle and, at the same time, insures that the administrative leaders fully exercise their functions and powers, but refrains from substituting itself for, or trying to take over from, administrative leaders. The same article also stipulates that, except in special circumstances, general branch committees and branch committees, under the leadership of a primary party committee, only play a guarantory and supervisory role in seeing that the production targets or operational tasks assigned to their own units are properly fulfilled.

55th Series

OW300405 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Fifty-fifth in a series of questions and answers about the study of the CPC Constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress: "Why Should Party Cadres Be Servants of the People?"--by the general section of the research office under the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee]

[Excerpts] Article 34 of the CPC Constitution points out that party cadres are servants of the people. This stipulation gives expression to the strict demands set out by the party for party cadres. All our cadres, whether working for leading party and state organizations, mass organizations or grassroots units, whether they are leading or ordinary cadres, are servants of the people.

The CPC is a revolutionary party built on the Marxist and Leninist revolutionary theories and style. Right from the beginning, the party was founded to serve the people. The efforts, struggles and sacrifices made by the party members are for nothing other than the welfare and liberation of the people. To serve the people wholeheartedly is the fundamental aim of the party.

After winning political power over the whole of China, the party was faced with the major issue of how to preserve the honor of party cadres in being servants of the people. In the early period since the founding of the People's Republic, the overwhelming majority of the party cadres firmly bore in mind Comrade Mao Zedong's appeal at the Second Plenary Session of the 7th CPC Central Committee and preserved the work style of modesty and honesty and of guarding against conceit and impetuosity, as well as maintained the spirit of hard struggle and the honor of being servants to the people. However, we must also not fail to see that, among the ranks of cadres, some have failed to withstand the test in the new historical environment and have been increasingly divorced from the masses and become morally degenerated. Consequently, they have impaired the image of the public servants.

Influenced by Lin Biao's absurd argument that you will have everything once you have grabbed power, the fine tradition of party cadres in being servants of the people has been seriously sabotaged. Many party cadres have forgotten the fact that their powers are given by the people, have neglected the sacred mission of serving the people and are reluctant to be servants of the people. Some even openly demand power, reputation and status from the party and the people. They pay no attention to the voice of the people and show no concern for the sufferings of the masses.

After smashing the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, and particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee, in the course of systematically resolving the various problems left over by history since the founding of the PRC and tackling the new practical problems in work, has regarded as a very important matter in educating the party cadres to restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition of serving the people as public servants.

The new party constitution has particularly stated that party cadres are servants of the people. The fundamental difference between the communists and any other political parties and individuals who have won political power in history is manifested by the fact that, the communists, as servants of the people, must never degenerate into overlords and rulers suppressing the people. As long as all the party cadres serve the people as public servants, the cause of the party will surely develop and flourish and fresh victories will surely be won for the socialist modernization led by the party.

56th Series

OW300619 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Fifty-sixth in a series of questions and answers about the study of party constitution adopted by the party congress: "Why Must the Party Select Its Cadres According to the Principle That They Should Possess Both Political Integrity and Professional Competence?"--by the general section of the research office under the CPC Central Committee secretariat]

[Excerpts] Article 34 of the new constitution of the Communist Party of China stipulates: "The party selects its cadres according to the principle that they should possess both political integrity and professional competence, persists in the practice of appointing people on merit and opposes favoritism."

This is the consistent policy of our party in selecting cadres. A cadre with political integrity means a cadre who firmly adheres to the correct political orientation, persists in following the four basic principles, faithfully implements the party's line, principles and policies, has staunch party spirit, is honest and upright, dares to uphold principles, is good at uniting with his comrades, maintains close ties with the masses and has a high sense of organization and discipline. A cadre with professional competence means a cadre who

has the ability to serve the people, has acquired adequate scientific and cultural knowledge, is familiar with his line of work, has proficiency in his special field of work and is capable in his work. Leading cadres should also possess a relatively high organizational ability.

If we compare political integrity with professional competence, the former is more important. Therefore, we must pay more attention to a cadre's political integrity. A cadre without political integrity will not be able to persist in socialist orientation and serve the people wholeheartedly.

However, paying attention to political integrity alone is not enough. A cadre, who has political integrity but lack professional competence, is only politically trustworthy. He is not specialized in, and familiar with his line of work, cannot assume important tasks or lead the masses to create a new situation. This kind of cadre will hamper the cause of our party.

Adhering to the principle of selecting and promoting cadres, who possess both political integrity and professional competence, is especially significant today. At present, our party still has the problem of organizational impurity. In some of our organizations, there is still a small number of people, including those who rose to power by following the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques in rebellion, who have serious factional thinking, are smash-and-grabbers, oppose the line adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and have seriously violated the law and discipline in the economic and other fields. Those people still have not been exposed and handled. Regarding those types of people, we must clearly sort them out and not promote a single one. We must resolutely eliminate those people, if they have already entered our leading groups.

57th Series

OW300835 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Fifty-seventh in a series of questions and answers on the study of party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress: "Why Must We Make the Ranks of the Cadres More Revolutionary, Younger in Average Age, Better Educated and More Professionally Competent?"--by the general section of the research office under the CPC Central Committee secretariat]

[Excerpts] Article 34 of the new constitution of the Communist Party of China clearly stipulates: It calls for genuine efforts to make the ranks of the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. This is an important strategic policy put forward by our party following the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in order to fulfill the general tasks in the new historical period and successfully create a new situation of socialist modernization.

Building China into a modern socialist state with a high degree of civilization and democracy is an honorable and arduous task. This calls for our efforts to build contingents of cadres who have a high degree of political consciousness.

a high sense of party spirit and a fine style of work; who are young and energetic; who have abundant cultural, scientific and professional knowledge; who have a relatively high leading ability and who have a relatively high ability in management work.

Revolutionization is the most important requirement for the cadres and is also the basic requirement for the party's cadres. By firmly upholding revolutionization, the party's cadres will be able to adhere to the correct political orientation, develop their wisdom and talents, fulfill the party's duties, be indomitable, struggle hard, guard against arrogance and slackening in the face of victories and achievements, be dauntless and continue to go forward in the face of difficulties and setbacks and forever advance unswervingly along the socialist road.

According to the party's general tasks and the actual situation of the ranks of the cadres, the party constitution stipulates that cadres should be better educated and more professionally competent. This requirement is very necessary. Our cadres, including the cadres of the party and government, the cadres in economic management departments, the cadres in the field of science and technology, the cadres in cultural and educational departments and the cadres in political and judicial departments, should all strive to grasp Marxist theory and acquire modern scientific, technological and cultural knowledge in light of their actual work. They should meet the requirement of being better educated. In the meantime, our cadres should make efforts to become familiar with and master their professional work. They should acquire professional knowledge, raise their ability in dealing with professional work and increase their organizational and leading capability in order to become more professionally competent.

Training and promoting a large number of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres with political integrity and professional competence to leading posts at various levels and making our cadres younger in average age is another thing which must be solved in building up contingents of cadres at present.

During the 10 years of great damage done by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, the overwhelming majority of our party's veteran cadres were ruined or persecuted. They not only lost many years of valuable work time, but also lost the good opportunity to teach and help young cadres. This has seriously and adversely affected the work of cultivating and promoting young cadres and obstructed the normal cooperation and taking over of work between veteran and new cadres. This is why our leading bodies at various levels have--in varying degrees--the problem of temporary shortages of successors. This will not only adversely affect the progress of socialist modernization, but it also has an influence on the cause of our party and the future of our country.

Making the ranks of the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent is a requirement for the cause of our party and a need of our time. The work must be done and there are good conditions for completing this work.

58th Series

OW300855 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Fifty-eighth in a series of questions and answers on the study of the party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress: "Why Should Party Members Receive Training by the Party? How Can We Successfully Organize the Training of Cadres?"--by the general section of the research office under the CPC Central Committee secretariat]

[Excerpts] Article 24 of the new party constitution stipulates that party cadres are obliged to accept training by the party. Training cadres in a planned way and on a large scale is an important measure to accelerate the building of cadre ranks and generally improve cadres' political quality and professional knowledge, as well as working and leading ability. This is a major matter that has a bearing on whether we can bring about a new situation in all fields and build our country into a modern socialist state with a high degree of civilization and democracy.

Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined, in order to achieve the grand goal of socialist modernization, our party has, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, formulated a Marxist line and a series of principles and policies suited to our country's actual conditions. The overwhelming majority of our cadres resolutely support and are conscientiously implementing the party's line, principles and policies. However, with a onesided understanding of the party's line, principles and policies, a small number of cadres vacillate to the left and to the right while implementing the line, principles and policies, and even doubt or resist them. Lacking an ability to analyze new situations and solve new problems, some cadres are not only inefficient but also often make errors in their work.

In addition to the longstanding influence and trammels of the leftist guiding ideology, a basic reason for the occurrence of this situation is that such cadres have failed to arm themselves with the basic Marxist theory. This calls for the party's leading bodies at all levels to attach great importance to the work of cadre training and energetically do it to raise cadres' level of understanding Marxist theory, policies and ideology so that they will conscientiously lead the masses in striving to implement the party's line, principles and policies.

In a long period of revolution and construction, our party has trained a large number of fine cadres capable of running the party, the army and the country. This massive force of cadres is composed of old, middle-aged and young persons--members of several different generations. It is our party's backbone force in leading the socialist modernization drive. However, this cadre force is incompatible with the modernization requirements for the following reasons:

1. Cadres' educational levels are low. Those with the educational level of a junior middle school graduate or lower account for more than 40 percent of the cadres throughout the country.

2. The number of cadres with a knowledge of modern science and management who are proficient in their professional work is still small.

To organize and lead people in the modernization drive, our cadres must receive training by the party and make conscientious efforts to study science, culture, technology and management in order to acquire a true ability to undertake modernization.

In view of the actual conditions among our cadres, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, pointed out: Our cadres who have specialized knowledge of various trades and professions are too few in number. The way to solve this problem is to study. One way is to open schools and training classes to educate cadres and the other way is self-study. One must study hard in order to be an expert in one's field no matter how old one is.

In its history, our party has successfully experiences in cadre training, as well as lessons in making mistakes in this regard. During the war of resistance against Japan, our party used various ways to train a large number of cadres with a knowledge of Marxism, political farsightedness, a working ability and a spirit of self-sacrifice. They led the people throughout the country to the victory of the war of resistance against Japan.

By the end of the 1950's, however, studying scientific and professional knowledge was mistakenly criticized as following the road to becoming a specialist without a socialist consciousness owing to the influence of the leftist guiding ideology. This seriously dampened cadres' enthusiasm for study. During the Cultural Revolution in particular, many competent scientists and technical experts were stigmatized as reactionary academic authorities and persecuted. Our party's cadre training system was destroyed and the work of cadre training was completely disrupted. This has caused a situation in which cadres' political and theoretical level, scientific and cultural knowledge, and professional competency are now incompatible with the requirements of the new historical period.

To do a good job in training cadres, large numbers of cadres, and the leading cadres in particular, must straighten out their ideas and enhance their understanding. Stressing the fact that they are busy with their work, some units are often unwilling to release cadres, especially principal responsible and professional cadres, from other work for training and study. This is wrong.

To successfully organize the work of cadre training and enable cadres to make achievements in taking such training, it is necessary to pay attention to solving the following problems according to our experiences and lessons gained in the past:

1. Since some cadres' educational level and professional competency are higher or stronger than others, no uniformity should be demanded of them as far as the way to study is concerned. Cadres should be organized for training according to their educational level and their conditions.

2. The content of study should vary from person to person. One should study what one lacks and needs in one's work.

3. Clearcut and strict requirements should be set for cadres to meet after training and an examination should be held before training class ends. Moreover, study achievements should be linked with the selection and promotion of cadres.

4. Attending school should not be regarded as the only means of training cadres. It is necessary to link class training with on-the-job training and planned rotational training with systematic self-study.

CSO: 4005/188

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO REVISED CPPCC CONSTITUTION

OW271059 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1526 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--The draft of the revised CPPCC Constitution submitted by the committee for the revision of the CPPCC Constitution to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee for examination and approval has 5 chapters and 50 articles, in addition to the general program.

The general program of the draft of the revised CPPCC Constitution points out: In the protracted course of revolution and construction, the Chinese people have formed a broad, patriotic united front, led by the CPC, and participated in by various democratic parties, nonparty democratic personnel, mass organizations, national minority people and patriotic personnel from all walks of life, including compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, overseas Chinese, all socialist laborers and patriots who support socialism and those who support the unification of the motherland. The CPPCC is an united front organization with extensive representation.

The general program stipulates: Resting on the political foundation of cherishing the People's Republic of China, and supporting the leadership of the CCP and the socialist cause, the CPPCC must try its best to further consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, bring into full play all positive factors, unite with all the people who can be united, work with one heart and one mind, pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, safeguard and develop the political situation of stability and unity, strive to realize the general tasks of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, create a new situation in developing socialist modernization in all overall manner and realize the task of reunifying the motherland and safeguarding world peace.

The general program points out: The CPPCC is an important form of China's political activities, aimed at bringing into full play socialist democracy, with the CCP as its leading core. It adheres to the principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the policy of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe," conducts political consultations on the major policies and important affairs of state and issues relating to the life of the people, and supervises the work of the state organs by making suggestions and criticism. All the activities of the CPPCC are based on the principles laid down by the PRC Constitution.

The first chapter of the draft of the revised CPPCC Constitution has 17 articles under the heading of general principle for CPPCC work. It is prescribed in this chapter that, on the basis of the contents proposed by the CPC, democratic parties or mass organizations, the national and local CPPCC committees will hold all forms of meeting attended by the responsible persons of various parties and organizations, as well as by patriotic personalities from all walks of life, to conduct consultations. Members and Standing Committee members of the national and local CPPCC committees also separately attend the national or local people's congress meetings and their Standing Committee meetings as observers and participate in discussion on major state and local affairs. This chapter also stipulates that the national and local CPPCC committees must popularize and implement the constitution, laws and various principles and policies of the state, propel the social forces to actively develop material and spiritual civilization, and help the state organs strike at criminal activities in the economic and other spheres which undermine socialism.

The first chapter also stipulates that the national and local CPPCC committees must organize and encourage their members to voluntarily study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, current events and politics, to broaden their vocational scientific and technical knowledge and to enhance their capability in serving the motherland.

This chapter also includes stipulations on how the CPPCC propagates and participates in the implementation of the guidelines and policies of the state regarding the unification of the motherland; helps realize the great cause of unifying the motherland, strengthens its ties and unity with compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and popularizes and helps implement the policies of the state on intellectuals, minority nationalities, religion, overseas Chinese and foreign affairs.

The second chapter of the CPPCC Constitution has 11 articles under the title of general organizational principles. It stipulates that the CPPCC sets up the national and local committees. Its national committee is composed of representatives of the CPC, the democratic parties, nonparty persons, people's organizations, minority nationalities, people from various walks of life, compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and returned overseas Chinese, as well as specially invited people.

The local committees are formed according to local conditions and by following the procedure used in forming the national CPPCC committee. The relationship between the national CPPCC committee and the local CPPCC committee, and that between a local committee and the local committee at the lower level, are those of one guiding the other. The units and individuals participating in the national and local CPPCC committees have the right to take part in discussions on major state and local affairs, conduct political consultations, and exercise democratic supervision over the state organs and functionaries by making suggestions and criticisms.

The third chapter has 10 articles under the title of national committee. It stipulates that the national CPPCC committee has a term of 5 years. The national committee sets up a Standing Committee to take care of the affairs of the

national committee, and the chairman of the national committee is in charge of the work of the Standing Committee. The chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general form a presidium to handle the major day-to-day work of the Standing Committee.

The fourth chapter has 11 articles under the title of local committees. It stipulates that provincial, autonomous regional and municipal CPPCC committees must be set up in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, while local CPPCC committees can be set up in various autonomous prefectures, municipalities, counties, autonomous counties and municipal districts, where conditions permit.

The fifth chapter of the draft of the revised CPPCC Constitution has only one article under the title of appendix.

CSO: 4005/188

PARTY AND STATE

REPORT ON 25 NOVEMBER CPPCC PANEL DISCUSSIONS

OW271049 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1604 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--Members participating in the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC began panel discussions today. They talked happily about the excellent situation of the vigorously developing patriotic united front and CPPCC work. They unanimously pledged that they would contribute to the creation of a new situation in China's socialist modernization and in patriotic united front and CPPCC work.

Member Jing Shuping, deputy secretary general of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, general manager of the China International Economic Consultation Corporation and member of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, said: I am deeply impressed by Chairman Deng Xiaoping's remarks that "our united front has expanded on an unprecedented scale" and that "it has bright prospects." On my recent visits to foreign countries, I felt that our country's economic development and the market of our products were the focus of world attention. Now that we have set up a great objective for the year 2000, we must further mobilize all forces to achieve that objective. Many of our CPPCC members are experienced in economic, scientific, technical and educational work. Now is the best time for us to contribute our part to improving economic results, training qualified personnel and raising the people's scientific and technical level.

Standing Committee member Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyan can said: During the new period, our united front work targets are growing in number rather than diminishing and the scope of the work is broadening rather than narrowing. The united front remains a major "magic weapon" for our people to build socialism and it still has a tremendous vitality. These comments made by Comrade Liu Lantao in his explanation of the revision of the CPPCC constitution are very fine indeed. Recently I visited some minority areas and saw the great deal of work that has been done there over the past few years in implementing the policy with regard to those who are the united front work targets. All of them are grateful to the CPC Central Committee, have faith in the party's policy and are willing to do their best to maintain the unification of the motherland and the solidarity of people of all nationalities. We must carry out the party's principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe." The united front work that we must do has not been lightened, but has become heavier.

Qian Weichang, a noted specialist in mechanics and standing Committee member of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC, said: Between 18 May and 30 June of this year, I, along with other members, investigated the question of preserving famous cities of historical and cultural interests in our country. We found that some units in Jiangsu were quarrying mountain rocks in the Tianpingshan scenic area causing serious damage to this place of historical interest. We immediately reported this to the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee. Taking this matter seriously, both the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government decided to ban such quarrying.

Moreover, Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, personally made an on-the-spot inspection and instructed the departments concerned to seriously study the question and work out a proper solution. This example shows that CPPCC work is well worth doing. As long as we take a serious attitude toward conducting investigations and study and making suggestions and criticisms, the CPC and the people's government are ready to give attention to and accept them.

Professor Fan Shoukang, a new CPPCC member who came from Taiwan via the United States and settled on the mainland last April, made this remark: Now I am 88 years old and not in very good health. I have several children living in the United States. They all wish that I could live there. However, when I realized the rapid progress and great achievements made by our motherland in recent years, I decided to return. Although I cannot do as much to serve our country as I desire, I feel happier than ever to see the prosperity of our motherland. I am grateful for the fine treatment that the state has given me since I returned. I will do my utmost for the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

Lhalu Cewangdoji, Standing Committee member of the Xizang CPPCC Regional Committee and commander-in-chief of the former Zang Army of the local government, said: During the new historical period, united front work has continued to display its immense vitality as a major "magic weapon" for uniting the patriots at all levels and the people of all nationalities in the construction of the motherland and a new Xizang. Now the broad masses of patriots in Xizang are playing an increasing role in local political, economic, cultural and educational affairs. Thanks to the correct policies of the party and government the situation in Xizang is becoming better and better, and the people are enjoying an ease of mind. I will surely contribute my part to the construction of a new Xizang.

At the panel discussions, Huang Zhicheng, a new CPPCC member, said: It has been over a year since I came to the mainland. The CPC and the people's government have shown deep concern for my livelihood and have given me a proper job. Politically, I have enjoyed their trust and have been placed in an important position. Last September I was given the opportunity to attend the 12th National CPC Congress as an observer. Now, I have become a member of the National CPPCC Committee. I feel that this is not only my personal honor, but also an expression of the love for the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots shown by the party and government. It also shows the sincere wish of the CPC and the people's government for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. I will certainly live up to the ardent expectations of the party and the state and try to be a qualified CPPCC member.

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PARTY AND STATE

CPPCC PANEL DISCUSSIONS HELD ON CONSTITUTION

OW290016 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1721 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--Members of the 5th CPPCC National Committee attending its 5th Session 27 November began discussions of the draft revised constitution and Peng Zhen's report on the drafting of the revised constitution. They held that the new constitution which will soon be adopted and put into effect will inspire the socialist enthusiasm of the 1,000 million Chinese people and encourage them to work harder for the prosperity of the country.

Speaking at the panel discussions, Burhan, vice chairman of the CPPCC national committee, said: I took part in the drafting of China's first constitution of 1954 and, as a member of the constitutional revision committee, also took part in the drafting and discussion of the present revised constitution. The drafting of the revised constitution has been done with earnest and meticulous efforts. The new draft has made concrete and clear-cut provisions on a series of major questions, including the people's democratic dictatorship, the socialist economic system, socialist spiritual civilization and national unity. This will be a most reliable guarantee for the democratic rights of the Chinese people, for the equality, unity and prosperity of all nationalities of China and for the success of the modernization program. I believe that with the party leadership and the common efforts by the 1,000 million people, the new constitution will be implemented effectively.

Gu Chaohao, member of the scientific council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and vice president of Shanghai Fudan University, said: Under the party leadership, hundreds of millions of people in our country have waged an arduous struggle in order to build China into a modern socialist power with a high level of civilization and democracy. The present revised constitution affirms and guarantees the democratic rights for the people of all nationalities and social strata in political, economic, cultural and social affairs. This will effectively harness the enthusiasm of the people of the whole country and encourage them to plunge into the great undertaking of the four modernizations with the attitude of the master of the country.

Deng Haoming, Standing Committee member of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Central Committee, said: The new constitution clearly stipulates that all citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law.

This is very important. There is an old Chinese saying, "the law becomes ineffective when those of higher authority start to violate it." All cadres must set an example and make conscientious efforts to become models in abiding by the law. At the same time, we must dare to safeguard the dignity of the constitution so as to foster the habit and custom among the people of the whole country to observe law and discipline.

Du Jianshi, member of the CPPCC National Committee, said: I studied in the United States before and have some knowledge about the law of capitalist countries. The bourgeois constitution protects the interests of the monopolist bourgeoisie, whereas our constitution protects the interests of the broad masses of the people, taking into consideration the people's well-being and the future of the country.

Tang Diyin, member of the CPPCC National Committee and adviser of the Shanghai Fountain Company who was once praised by Comrade Mao Zedong as the "fountain pen Tang," said: As laborer taking part in the discussion of the draft revised constitution, I am very grateful to the Chinese Communist Party for its concern and guidance for former industrialists and businessmen, which have enabled us to understand, from theory to practice, how to take the socialist road and combine one's career and future with the great revolutionary undertaking and destiny of the country. In recent years, I was often invited to lecture at universities. Using my own experience, I explained to the young people how the exploitation in our country has disappeared and former industrialists and businessmen become honorable laborers. While enjoying the citizens' rights as stipulated in the constitution, I also want to fulfill the duties and do my utmost to contribute to the modernization program.

Xu Zhimeng, Standing Committee member of the Zhi Gong Party and returned overseas Chinese, said: The draft revised constitution reflects the party and government's attention for the overseas Chinese. It provides for the setting up of a commission for overseas Chinese affairs and for protecting the legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of overseas Chinese. This will inspire our overseas Chinese to make greater contributions to the realization of the great cause of the motherland's reunification and the success of the four modernizations.

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PARTY AND STATE

HU ZIANG REPORT ON CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE

OW270359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1542 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the CPPCC national committee, delivered a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee to the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee on the afternoon of 24 November. Hu Ziang said: The work of the CPPCC has entered a new stage of historical development. It should, under the guidance of the 12th CPC National Congress line, sum up past work experience, study the new situation, solve new problems and draft plans and adopt measures for the new tasks of the CPPCC.

Hu Ziang said: Significant achievements have been made on all fronts in our country after implementing the correct line, principles and policies formulated since the convocation of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Since the first session of the Fifth CPPCC, the CPPCC has made much progress in its work under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Its work is getting better and better each year. As the broadest patriotic united front organization in China, the CPPCC has enjoyed a rising status and played an increasing role in the nation's political life. It has accumulated new experiences. The working period of the Fifth CPPCC is one of the best periods since the founding of new China. It has been proved through practice that the united front work of our country still plays a very important role in the socialist period. The work of the CPPCC has bright prospects.

Hu Ziang reviewed the six main tasks performed by the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Congress during the year since the convocation of the fourth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee:

1. Concerning the study and implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, Hu Ziang said: From the beginning of the 12th NPC National Congress, the studying committee of the CPPCC made coordination with various study teams on conscientiously studying the related documents of the party congress. After the successful conclusion of the party congress, the Standing Committee of the CPPCC organized a report meeting to disseminate the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. Various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce also immediately held meetings on studying the documents of the party congress and called on local organizations and members

at all levels to firmly implement the guidelines of the party congress. The Standing Committee of the CPPCC also held a special meeting in early October in this respect and adopted a resolution on studying and implementing the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. After nearly 3 months' study, members of the CPPCC at various levels have in the main grasped the fundamental spirit of those documents, enhanced their understanding and strengthened their confidence in fulfilling the new fighting tasks. In the course of their study, many members have expressed valuable opinions and made good suggestions on building socialist material and spiritual civilization, socialist democracy and socialist legal system as well as the building of the party and other actual work.

On organizing the discussion of "the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China," Hu Ziang said: On 26 April this year, the Standing Committee of the NPC adopted a resolution on making public "the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China" and asked the people of the whole country to discuss the draft of the revised constitution. Earlier, in early March, the members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC in Beijing held four meetings to discuss the draft of the revised constitution (draft for discussion) and made many suggestions on revising the draft. Following the adoption of the resolution by the Standing Committee of the NPC of making public the draft of the revised constitution for general discussion, the Standing Committee of the CPPCC immediately organized meetings of various forms to seriously discuss the draft of the revised constitution. The members of CPPCC, various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce discussed the draft of the revised constitution chapter by chapter and article by article for about 3 months and all their opinions and suggestions on revision were forwarded to the committee for the revision of the constitution. In order to deepen the discussion, the Standing Committee of the CPPCC held seven special forums in June and July to discuss various subjects including the united front work, socialist modernization, the socialist legal system, the basic rights and obligations of the citizens, and nationality and religious affairs. The speakers at those meetings all made full preparations and they put forward many valuable ideas and proposals. Through discussions at those meetings, the participants all held that the draft of the revised constitution has summed up the experience of socialist revolution and construction in our country during the past 30 odd years, correctly reflected the major change and actual situation of our country and pointed out the fundamental tasks for the future. It is a relatively consummative draft which is in accord with the actual situation of our country.

3. Explaining the revision of the CPPCC constitution, Hu Ziang said: During the past year, the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee repeatedly discussed the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution and solicited opinions from all sides in an extensive manner. It has made 14 relatively significant revisions and done a lot of serious and meticulous work. In June this year, it asked members of the CPPCC national committee and various local committees to discuss the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution and offer their suggestions on the revision. In the meantime, it asked various democratic parties and mass organizations to express their opinions. Through discussions, many constructive proposals were made. The committee in charge of the revision of the CPPCC constitution seriously studied those proposals under the guidance of the documents of the 12th CPC

National Congress and made further revisions. The draft of the revised CPPCC constitution will be examined for approval by the current session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

4. On the questions of the CPPCC's taking part in discussing state affairs, conducting political consultative conferences, reflecting opinions through various forms, playing the role of democratic supervision and assisting departments concerned to implement various policies, Hu Ziang said: the members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC national committee in Beijing attended many times the meetings of the Standing Committee of the NPC as observers. They heard and discussed the major policies of the state, increased their understanding in the present situation and the work of the government and made helpful suggestions and criticism on various work. The various work teams of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC national committee unfolded their activities quite actively by giving full play to their specialized knowledge and held more than 130 discussion meetings on special subjects. The members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC national committee penetratingly discussed various problems concerning the state's political, cultural and social life, reflected the actual situation, expressed their opinions and put forward proposals. Some of their proposals were highly appreciated by the departments concerned and promoted the development of various work. The Standing Committee organized some members to visit and inspect industrial and agricultural production in Hebei, Liaoning and Heilongjiang and make many investigations into certain special subjects in small groups. Significant achievements were made by the members through those activities.

During the past year, they made quite profound investigations in order to help implement various policies, including the question of improving the conditions of middle-aged intellectuals, the question of protecting cities of historical and cultural significance and scenic sites, the question of implementing the party's policy toward compatriots from Taiwan, Xianggang [Hong Kong] and Aomen [Macao], overseas Chinese and relatives of those who went to Taiwan, the question of implementing the party's policy toward defectors of former Kuomintang personnel, the question of preventing hepatitis and the question of strengthening physical education in middle and primary schools in Beijing.

Through those investigations, they discovered the major achievements in implementing policies and actual work and also found many problems which should be solved. Their practice has proved that small-scale investigations are quite beneficial and important means to "reflect the opinions of the people and make suggestions." They give full play to the professional knowledge of the members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC national committee and can promote the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

Supported by the Ministry of Education and other units, the Standing Committee of the CPPCC national committee held discussion meetings attended by various democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and the China Professional Education Association on running schools. According to a statistical report, various democratic parties and related mass organizations

have set up more than 600 schools with a current attendance of some 100,000 students. Running schools by the society can make up for the inadequacy of the state in running schools and meet the urgent need of the society which requires more talents and professionals. The running schools by various democratic parties has opened a new field for various democratic parties in making contributions to promoting socialist modernization and can enable them to make full use of their professional knowledge and bring every positive factor into play.

5. Publicizing our country's foreign policy and carrying out people-to-people diplomacy. Hu Ziang said: In the past year the CPPCC has on many occasions organized symposiums for members concerned to discuss major international issues, publicize and support our government's foreign policy. Last May a delegation of the CPPCC national committee headed by Vice Chairman Zhou Peiyuan visited Japan at the invitation of the Japan-China Association and was warmly received by the Japanese Government and people. On 21 July Samdech Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, made a speech at the CPPCC. On 29 September, Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki made a speech at the CPPCC. In the past year the vice chairmen and deputy secretary-generals concerned as well as some Standing Committee members and other CPPCC members received and met foreign delegations, friendly personages and reporters on more than 50 occasions. The extensive development of people-to-people diplomacy has achieved satisfactory results in promoting friendship and ties between the Chinese people and people of other countries, in enhancing other peoples' understanding of our country and in publicizing the important role of our country's united front and the CPPCC.

6. Reorganizing the organization of the CPPCC national committee. Hu Ziang said: This year, after several months' of hard work, the reorganization of the CPPCC and personnel readjustment have been basically completed. In accordance with the CPC Central Committee's principle of streamlining the administration and making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, the CPPCC, in full consideration of its special characteristics of being a united front organization, first reduced the number of deputy secretary-generals from 18 to 14. Among the 14, eight are former deputy secretary-generals, six are new; and 10 former secretary-generals vacated their posts. After the readjustment, the average age of the deputy secretary-generals has slightly lowered, the rate of CPC members has noticeably reduced, and the number of leading members of the democratic parties has increased. Readjustment was later made on the establishment of the national CPPCC organizations and the leading members of the departments and bureaus under the CPPCC. A number of comrades of the democratic parties and nonparty comrades have become the staff of various departments and bureaus. This task has now begun to enhance the operational efficiency and the cooperation between party and nonparty staff of the CPPCC organizations. Of course, the administrative reform has not yet been fully accomplished and we must continue to exert efforts to combat bureaucracy, increase operational efficiency and promote cooperation of old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old.

Hu Ziang said: In addition to these six tasks, the CPPCC has also sponsored various types of commemorative and political activities. On 29 August, for example, the NPC Standing Committee and the CPPCC cosponsored a meeting to

commemorate Mr Liao Zhongkai and the 10th anniversary of the death of He Xiangning. In the past year, the CPPCC has received more than 800 motions from more than 700 members, and most of these motions have been processed by departments concerned. The CPPCC has accomplished new success in collecting cultural and historical documents. It has collected and solicited over 1,400 articles and documents of historical and cultural interest, which run to a total of some 14 million words, and reprinted more than 30 books and journals of historical interest. The CPPCC has also processed over 14,000 letters and has properly resolved the problems reflected by some letters.

On the CPPCC's future tasks, Hu Ziang said that, after the current meeting, it would concentrate its efforts and be politically and organizationally ready for holding the 6th meeting of the CPPCC national committee. The CPPCC will, within a certain period, mobilize the CPPCC organizations at all levels, various democratic parties, mass organizations and people of all circles to make proper arrangements for earnestly studying, propagating and implementing the new PRC constitution and the new CPPCC constitution, which will soon be adopted, and for studying and implementing the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress so that the operation of the CPPCC can be improved and enlivened in the light of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the PRC Constitution. The CPPCC will regard it its regular important tasks to enhance the cooperation among the various sectors within the united front and implement the policies in accordance with the 12th CPC congress' policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe."

Hu Ziang said: In the future, specially next year, the CPPCC will coordinate authorities concerned to investigate and study how policies, especially the policy toward intellectuals, can be firmly implemented. The CPPCC will pay attention to strengthening its ties and coordination with various democratic parties and mass organizations so that they can independently and actively give play to their positive role in our country's political life. The CPPCC will keep closer contacts with people from various walks of life and hold political consultations on matters relating to cardinal government policies, and the nation's political, economic and social life and other questions of major importance. It will also exercise democratic supervision through proposals and criticisms and help state organs improve their work and will make efforts to implement the various resolutions adopted by the NPC and the CPPCC meetings.

The CPPCC will properly organize its members to promote various cultural, educational, scientific and technological projects and, in particular, give full play to the tremendous role of science and technology in economic construction. It will promote education on revolutionary ideal, ethics and discipline and promote "five stresses" and "four beauties" in an effort to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct. The CPPCC will also maintain close ties with its members in all quarters and strengthen and improve the CPPCC organs' services in order to ensure continual development of the CPPCC operation.

Hu Ziang said: It is our sacred duty to strive to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland, in which Taiwan is a part. The CPPCC will actively

propagate and implement the principles and policies of the CPC and the government regarding the reunification of the motherland, strengthen ties and solidarity with compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, strive to establish ties with people of various walks of life in Taiwan and make new contributions to the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Hu Ziang said: The CPPCC will propagate and implement our country's foreign policy, and actively and positively carry out people-to-people diplomacy so as to promote international friendly exchanges and enhance unity and friendship between the Chinese people and people of other lands.

On intensifying the propaganda on the necessity and importance of the united front and the work of the CPPCC during the new period, report of the fourth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, the CPPCC must strive to publish at an early date the RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO [0086 3046 2398 0588 1032], which will mainly reflect the work and experiences of various CPPCC committees, democratic parties and federations of industry and commerce, reflect the CPPCC members' opinions and views on state affairs and the united front operations, and propagate patriotic and socialist ideologies.

Hu Ziang said: The CPPCC must continue to do a good job in collecting, soliciting and researching on articles and documents of cultural and historical interest in accordance with the CPPCC's special nature so that it plays a still bigger role in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Hu Ziang also pointed out: The CPPCC will strive to reinstate the central academy of socialist study, intensify the study and research work among the CPPCC members, leading members of various democratic parties and people of departments concerned and step up the training of cadres for organizations concerned. At present the preparatory group for the central academy of socialist study has been formed and efforts are being made to reopen the academy in 1983.

Hu Ziang concluded: Under the CPC leadership, let us unite with the workers, peasants and intellectuals of all nationalities throughout the country, the members of various democratic parties, non-party democrats, personages of the minority nationalities, patriots of the religious circle and patriots residing abroad to further consolidate and expand the broadest united front made up of all socialist workers, patriots who support socialism and the reunification of the motherland and work hard for implementing the principles and policies put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress and for creating a new situation for the work of the CPPCC.

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PARTY AND STATE

DEPUTY YANG XIUFENG DISCUSSES NEW CONSTITUTION

OW010209 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1340 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Deputy Yang Xiufeng said on 27 November at a group discussion at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC that the formulation and implementation of the new constitution is an important step towards strengthening the socialist legal system.

Yang Xiufeng said: The new constitution soon to be approved will provide a foundation for the formulation of laws and decrees. Since the convocation of the first session of the Fifth NPC in 1978 up to now, we have done great work in building the legal system and formulating a series of laws and decrees, thus playing a tremendous role in developing various undertakings in our country. However, due to the lack of a scientific and complete fundamental law as our basis, we have run into mounting difficulties in drawing various laws and decrees, thus making it hard for us to carry on our work in some cases. The approval of the constitution will provide us with a reliable basis for building the legal system from now on.

Yang Xiufeng said: The draft of the revised constitution, containing provisions for the legislative system of our country, will greatly accelerate the building of the legal system. He said: The draft has strengthened our NPC system, enlarged the power and functions of the NPC Standing Committee and vested some legislative power with the State Council, the people's congresses of provinces and municipalities directly under the central authorities and the people's congresses in the national autonomous areas. These reforms in the legislative system of our country, compatible with the actual conditions in the country, are the effective measures in accelerating the building of socialist legal system in our country. This is especially true when we changed the central-level legislative system into a two-level legislative system, composing the central and local levels, to make it more convenient for various localities, guided by the constitution and the laws of the state and based on local characteristics, especially the characteristics of the national autonomous areas, to put their initiative and enthusiasm into play according to local conditions to accelerate the building of the legal system in the country.

Yang Xiufeng said: Judging from its contents, the draft of the revised constitution has also provided a guarantee for safeguarding the dignity of the constitution and the law. The draft has also summed up both the positive and negative historic experiences in formulating and implementing the constitution since the founding of the PRC, and clearly defined the guiding principles that the state safeguards the unity and dignity of the socialist legal system, that all citizens are equal before the law and that the activities of all organizations and individuals must be basically in keeping with the constitution. This should remind us that no organization or individual should override the constitution or the law, and that anyone who violates the law will be prosecuted by the law. All these provisions, emphasizing the importance of abiding by and implementing the law, are absolutely necessary in further fostering and ensuring the authority of the constitution and the law, as well as in further strengthening the socialist legal system.

CSO: 4005/188

PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON OBSERVING CONSTITUTION, LAWS

HK020421 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Li Buyun [2621 2975 7189]: "The Party Must Operate Within the Framework of the Constitution and the Laws"--passage within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] In his report to the 12th NPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "The stipulation in the new party constitution that 'the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the laws of the state' embodies a most important principle. It is not permissible for party organization or member, from the Central Committee down to the grassroots, to act in contravention of the constitution and laws." This is the conclusion drawn by the party's summarization of the positive and negative experiences since the founding of the PRC. This important stipulation has in principle [word indistinct] clarified the relationship between the leadership of the party and state power. It has added to the features of the party's theory of party building and the Marxist theory of state and law. In addition, it has important guiding significance in strengthening and improving the party's leadership, [words indistinct] democracy is a socialist democracy and our legal system is the socialist legal system. Only if we adhere to the party's leadership can we ensure that the construction of our democratic system and legal system develop along the correct path. Socialist laws are the [word indistinct] expression of the people's will and the strong weapon to protect people's democratic rights. The view which sets adherence to the party's leadership against the promotion of the socialist democracy and the perfection of the socialist legal system is erroneous.

The party is a part of the people. The party leads the people to formulate the constitution and the laws. The party should also lead the people to correctly enforce the laws. Thus, the party's activities must be conducted with the bounds permitted by the constitution and the laws. All levels of party organizations must conscientiously observe laws and strictly do things in accordance with the laws. They must definitely not set adherence to the party's leadership against the strict observance of laws.

/Some people hold that: In emphasizing that the party must operate within the framework of the constitution and the laws, the party's leading position will be belittled and the party's leading role weakened. Such a view is incorrect./ The

socialist laws refer to the party's line, principles and policies worked out into clauses and articles and finalized. In addition, they are the unity of the party's stand and the people's will. Through the legislative, administrative and judicial organs which lead the state, the party implements and enforces the laws, raises the will of the working class to the level of the will of the state and uses the state's compulsory means to ensure the enforcement of them. This is to consolidate and strengthen the party's leading position but absolutely not to belittle and weaken the party's leading role. Since, through legal means, the party's line, principles and policies have become the will of the whole people and the code of conduct which must be observed by all the citizens, demanding that party organizations at all levels operate within the bounds permitted by the constitution and the laws and strictly do things in accordance with the laws will not weaken the party's leadership. In addition, this is beneficial to the strict and unified implementation of the party's line, principles and policies throughout the country on a national scale. In this way, it strengthens the party's leading position and further promotes the party's leading role in state affairs, social life and other aspects. Facts have proven that the party leadership can only be weakened by replacing the government with the party and words and policies with laws and by solely depending on the words of the leaders of various levels of party organizations in all matters. When the party's suggestions, stand, principles and policies have been accepted by the organs of state power and have become the laws and institution of the state, all levels of party organizations should strive to protect these laws and institutions. In addition, they should be the first to observe these laws and institutions and guide and educate the masses of cadres and people to observe these laws and institutions. In this sense, by observing the constitution and laws of the state, party organizations at various levels adhere to and strengthen the party's leadership.

/Some people hold that: If the party must operate within the framework of the constitution and the laws, there will be "troubles" and "inconveniences" in the party's work. Thus, efficiency would become lower. Such worries are not necessary./ The party leads the people to use Marxist theory as the guidance to formulate the socialist laws on the basis of summarizing practical experience and in accordance with the objective law of material development. Marx said: "A legislator does not create and invent laws. He merely states them. He expresses the intrinsic rules of spiritual relationship in the existing conscious laws." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 183) The laws reflect the social rules, which mean the relationship between the social phenomena such as the economic, political, cultural and military aspects. Some laws even reflect the natural laws, which mean the necessary interrelationship between the natural phenomena and all the necessary relations between nature and man in his struggle for production. Thus, if the party strictly does things in accordance with the law, it in fact means that the party strictly does things in accordance with objective laws. In this way, the party strengthens its consciousness and reduces its blindness in various aspects of its work. In addition, the socialist laws provide a unified code of conduct for various aspects of work of the state and make all the party and government organs and the citizens learn from the laws

what is permitted and what is not permitted by the state. In this way, party organizations can maintain an ideological unity and take the same actions in various matters, which thus avoids dispute between leaders which are caused by different understanding and strengthens the combat strength of the party organizations.

/Some people hold that: If the party operates within the framework of the constitution and the laws, this will hamper the initiative of the party organizations and the party organizations will not be able to fully play their leading roles. Such a view is groundless./ Doing things in accordance with the law is different from initiative being hampered. We should place our hands and feet in accordance with the law. Some laws and regulations have a rather strong sense of principle. In implementing them, the leaders must use them in a flexible way. Some laws and regulations are more concrete, but the leaders must do a lot of work in organizing the enforcement of them. However perfectly the laws are formulated, they cannot include everything. Many problems must be handled and solved by the leading organs and leaders in accordance with the actual situation and on the condition that the laws are not violated. Party organizations at various levels are required to be bold in their work. In this way, they can fully play their leading role. All kinds of laws have the function of restriction in a certain sense. However, socialist laws would absolutely not hamper correct ideas and acts from working for the interests of the people. They only hamper those who are used to making arbitrary decisions, those who show contempt for the laws, those who neglect their duties, those who are indifferent to the people's lives and properties, those who use the power granted by the people to seek privileges and those who pervert justice for bribes. Such restriction would only make the body of the party healthier and stronger and raise the party's prestige among the masses.

/Demanding that the party operates within the framework of the constitution and the laws is the necessary condition for promoting socialist democracy./ The socialist constitution and laws have embodied the common will of the whole people. If the party strictly does things in accordance with the laws, that means the party does things in accordance with people's will. In this way, the party makes it clear that it has not enjoyed and will not enjoy the privilege of overstepping the constitution and the laws and further promotes the party's prestige among the masses. In addition, the laws are the code of conduct which is announced in explicit terms and is thus known to all. If it is demanded that the party operates within the framework of the laws, then the work of the party organizations at various levels can be placed under the supervision of the masses, we can keep the leaders and party organizations at all levels within the bounds of democratic procedures in doing things, seriously promote a democratic work style and conscientiously respect people's democratic rights.

/To demand that the party operate within the framework of the constitution and the laws is the reliable guarantee for upholding the authority which the socialist laws should enjoy./ In order to uphold the authority which the laws should enjoy, the party organizations at various levels should take the lead in observing the laws and strictly do things in accordance with the laws. Our party is the ruling

party. It is leading all the fronts, departments and grassroots units. If the party organizations arbitrarily cast aside the laws and the resolutions and directives issued by them, violate the principle, spirit and the concrete stipulations of the constitution and the laws, the authoritativeness of the laws is impaired. In this case, it is difficult to teach the party members to observe the laws and impossible to ask other social organizations to strictly do things in accordance with them.

/To demand that party organizations strictly do things in accordance with the law is an effective measure to strengthen and improve the party's leadership./ The party's leading position is accepted and protected by the constitution. Anyone who denies or opposes to the party's leadership violates the constitution. The party leads the state. However, if there were not laws to make the clear, concrete and detailed stipulations, it would be difficult for the party to lead the state well. The state must be led by the party, but the party cannot place itself above the state and the law. The party must exercise its leadership through democratic procedures. Party organizations at any level cannot make or cancel the laws and constitution as they wish. They cannot enforce or not enforce the laws and the constitution according to their own will. If there are laws and regulations which fail to meet the demands of the development of the situation, the party organizations should ask the legislative organs to supplement and revise the laws through democratic and legal procedures. They cannot arbitrarily change or not observe them. In addition, in its leadership in the aspects of state affairs and economic, cultural and social work, the party must correctly handle the relationship between the party and other organizations and ensure that the organ of state power, the administrative organs and the judicial organs and all the economic and cultural organizations effectively exercise their authority of office. This is an important link in improving the party's leadership. In order to conscientiously achieve this, party organizations at all levels must genuinely respect the constitution and the authority of office entrusted to these organizations by the law.

Now, the principle that the party must operate within the framework of the constitution and the laws has been formally established in the new party constitution. How can we make sure that party organizations at all levels conscientiously achieve this? 1) Leading cadres at all levels must conscientiously establish a sense of legality and resolutely overcome the erroneous ideas, understanding, work style and habits which are not in keeping with the sense of legality. In particular, they must resolutely overcome the phenomena of despising the legal system and holding that "power is more important than the laws"; 2) Party leaders at all levels should seriously study and familiarize themselves with the law; 3) All state organs, democratic parties, social organizations and the masses have the right to supervise and see if the party organizations at all levels strictly do things in accordance with the law or not. The party organizations should promote our fine tradition in the history of our party and modestly accepting the criticism and supervision of the nonparty organizations and the masses.

PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' CRITICIZES 'FALSE' SOCIALISM

HK030407 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Xi Guangqing [1153 1639 1987]: "Feudal Socialism and Petit Bourgeois Socialism"]

[Text] The feudal socialism and petit bourgeois socialism which emerged in England, France and Germany in the 1830's-1840's was reactionary and false, using the name of socialism to praise nostalgically and defend the patriarchal clan system and its dictatorship. The representatives of this feudal socialism were the aristocratic thinkers Thomas Carlyle and Count (Wei er niu fu-Ba er re), and he representative of petit bourgeois socialism was (Xi xi si meng di). They were writers who reflected the demands of the worsening, declining and bankrupt small producers who, under the development of capitalism, were struggling to survive, and going bankrupt. Their concept of socialism was based entirely on their yearning for and attempt to restore the old class domination and social system, and built on observations which were contrary to the process of history and for the development of capitalism.

Their criticisms of the social evils inherent in the capitalist system are characterized by reversing historical development. Capitalism is an exploitative system which replaced another exploitative system. Its foundation and development eventually creates new antithesis between one class and the other, bring tremendous hardships to the working people and create new social evils. However, history has shown that capitalism has a high level of social development compared with feudal society. It has created higher social productive forces and more developed culture. Its consolidation and development are the essential prerequisites for the development of human society toward socialism. In 1830's-1840's, capitalist domination became firmly established and developed in England and France. While criticizing capitalism, the feudal socialists and the petit bourgeois socialists ignored the essence and the main trend of historical development at that time. They enumerated all the crimes of capitalism, alleging that it had brought only ugliness, disaster and ruin to human society, cursing it as a system entirely superfluous to history, and saying that the society should revert to feudal patriarchal clan domination. Consequently, according to their viewpoints, history should be reversed: the historical inevitability and the revolutionary role of capitalism have disappeared, socialism is not a higher social form inevitably produced by capitalism, but a fashionable word used to bring a society which has already progressed to capitalism back to a previous age.

In their view of the proletariat too, they showed the reactionary nature of their criticism of capitalism. The petit bourgeois socialists only perceived the hardships caused to the proletariat by capitalism, and were unaware that big industrial capitalism was constantly organizing the proletariat and building up this great class, the founder of the new socialist society. Instead they cherished illusions that through reform measures the proletariat would again endure feudal exploitation and oppression. From the proletariat's situation and struggle, the feudal socialists perceived that it was the capitalist private ownership system that had caused poverty and unemployment to the proletariat, and which forced them to take the road of struggle; that it was this which gave them the political education and training in the struggle against feudal autocracy, and thus under bourgeois rule, there is created a class that will destroy the entire old social system; that is, the developing revolutionary proletariat. However, they could not really come to understand its historical significance, but took all this as the main change against the bourgeoisie, using it to threaten people; thrown into a panic, they called for vigilance toward the revolutionary proletariat, and without the least hesitation they joined in adopting suppressive measures against the workers. This stripped off their mask of sympathy for the workers, and disclosed the counterrevolutionary nature of their hatred for the proletariat.

They idealized the old era. Petit bourgeois socialism beautified small production in the feudal system and considered it an ideal means of production, "the guild system in industry, patriarchal economy in agriculture--this is their final conclusion." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 276) Feudal socialism eugolized the middle ages as a golden age of harmony between nobles and the poor and proposed "social monarchy" as an ideal society to replace the catastrophe of capitalist society. As the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" disclosed, the "echo of the past" is ridiculous, reactionary and utopian.

CSO: 4005/188

PARTY AND STATE

NPC NATIONALITIES DEPUTIES DISCUSS NEW CONSTITUTION

OW022226 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--At group discussions, the NPC deputies from minority nationalities regions pointed out that the new constitution, which is expected to be adopted soon, will insure that the various nationalities in China will become still more prosperous.

Tingmao, a deputy to the NPC, second secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress, said: All the articles concerning the nationalities questions in the draft revised constitution display the spirit of equality among all nationalities. The draft revised constitution contains a series of articles stipulating that in accordance with the characteristics and needs of the different minority nationalities, the state will constantly and tirelessly help the various minority nationality areas to accelerate their economic and cultural development, thus promoting common prosperity for all nationalities in the country. Such unequivocal stipulations contained in our fundamental law fully show that the party and the state are concerned about the minority nationalities.

Zhao Nanqi, a deputy to the NPC and deputy secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, said: The draft revised constitution contains more definite stipulations on the democratic rights of the minority nationalities to exercise national autonomy. It gives national autonomous areas added power of self-government. The added power of self-government helps accelerate the development of economy, culture and education of the minority nationalities.

Huang Rong, a deputy to the NPC and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Congress, said: The draft revised constitution calls for strengthening the relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among the nationalities. This will fundamentally guarantee our success in the four modernizations. To strengthen the unity among the nationalities is of significance to economic development. It is also an important guarantee for the motherland's border defense. Facts show that without a firm unity among the nationalities, the motherland will have no secure border defense. We are determined to carry forward the glorious traditions of solidarity and militancy, further strengthen the unity among the nationalities and build a strong great wall of steel in the motherland's southern frontiers.

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PARTY AND STATE

'GONGREN RIBAO' ON LEARNING FROM MODEL WORKERS

HK241234 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ni Zhifu [6392 1807 4395]: "Our Era Requires Millions of Zhao Chune's and Luo Jianfu's"]

[Text] At present, two eminent names among the ranks of our working class are being widely praised by the people throughout the country. The two comrades are female workers Zhao Chune, of the Laoji coal yard, Luoyang Coal Company, and engineer Luo Jianfu, of the Lishan Microelectronics Company, Hangtian Industrial Department. Their exemplary deeds and communist spirit have had a great influence on the masses of people. Everyone praises them as pace setters in building the two civilizations and as outstanding representatives of our working class. Among the workers throughout the country, we must promote learning from Zhao Chune and Luo Jianfu. This is of great significance in bringing the campaign to learn from the advanced and catch up with the advanced one step forward and in concretely upholding the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and creating a new situation in all fields of work.

Of the two comrades, Zhao Chune and Luo Jianfu, one was a female worker of a coal yard and the other an engineer of the Hangtian Industrial Department. Despite their different backgrounds, cultural standards, professions and duties, they had much in common. First, they were in ordinary posts. They put their noses to the grindstone, driving themselves hard for several decades without ever breaking the routine, and fighting for the socialist cause to the end. In their ordinary posts, they made extraordinary contributions. Second, they were selfless; everything they said and did was prompted by the interests of the party and the people. All they wanted was to make a greater contribution to the state. Money, honor, position and so forth were the last things on their minds. They asked nothing for themselves. Third, they were extremely warm to fellow comrades and the people, always bearing in mind the interests of the masses. To help others, they would rather sacrifice everything they had. They really achieved the aim of never thinking of themselves and doing everything for others. Fourth, they had firm and unswerving communist faith. Regardless of the triumphant advance of the party's cause or its temporary setbacks, regardless of whether things went well or badly with their personal lives, and regardless of any wrong ideas appearing in society, they never gave up their firm faith in the inevitable victory of the communist cause, as they consciously fought for the communist cause to the last--fighting until they sacrificed their own lives. Such spirit is the communist spirit that our party has traditionally advocated.

It is a historical necessity that advanced figures with a high degree of communist consciousness like Zhao Chune and Luo Jianfu have emerged from among the ranks of our workers, and a result of our party's applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to educating the masses of members of this class over a long period of time and a manifestation of continuous improvement in the quality of our working class in the practice of struggle in socialist revolution and construction. In the historical period from the founding of the new China to before the 10 years of internal disorder, our party achieved outstanding results in its work among the masses of workers. It created a new working-class generation and produced thousands upon thousands of advanced figures with remarkable communist spirit, represented by Meng Tai, Zhao Mengtao, Wang Jinxi, and so forth. This generation of workers underwent a test in the 3 years of temporary difficulties in the early 1960's and an especially drastic test in the 10 years of internal disorder, as they preserved the features of the working class. Today, they are still playing a backbone role on various fronts. Zhao Chune and Luo Jianfu were brought up under such historical conditions. Of course, that they had become the outstanding representative of our working class was also because they were more conscious and more energetic in transforming their own subjective worlds. They seriously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and also put into practice everything they learned. They followed heroic model figures with communist spirit as examples and wholeheartedly learned from them. They consciously resisted the invasion of various nonproletarian ideas and courageously transformed themselves in an effort to foster a communist world outlook. These were the main reasons why they were able to grow into communist fighters.

The 12th CPC National Congress raised the building of socialist spiritual civilization with communist thinking as its core to the high plane of a strategic guideline. It called on all party members to continuously disseminate advanced thinking, play an exemplary role in practice, and guide more and more social members to become laborers with ideals, a sense of morality, a cultural background and a respect for discipline. Our working class is the state's leadership class. It should, first of all, turn itself into a contingent with ideals, a sense of morality, cultural background and a respect for discipline, and play an exemplary role in building socialist spiritual civilization. At present, we must widely launch a campaign to learn from Zhao Chune and Luo Jianfu. This must be closely linked with the upholding of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, the strengthening of the building of the ranks of the working class, and especially the strengthening of the training and education of the masses of young workers. By learning from Zhao Chune and Luo Jianfu, we mean that like them, we must, under all circumstances, cherish lofty communist ideals, cultivate firm communist faith, forever follow the party and never lose faith. Like them, we must put every task with which we are charged by the party above everything else, developing love for every trade we take up and mastering it, willingly placing ourselves in ordinary posts and realistically discharging our duties in an effort to make still greater contributions. Like them, we must consciously set straight the relations between public and private interests. In approaching a matter, we must first take into account the interests of the state and the people and never think of personal gain or loss. Still less should we seek to serve private interests. Instead, we should wholeheartedly serve the people. Like them, we must show greater concern for others than for ourselves, at all times thinking

of the interests of the masses and their suffering. To help others, we should not hesitate, even at the expense of our own interests. Like them, we must also assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, consciously transform our own world outlook, and continuously press ahead nonstop for a still higher ideological plane. By extensively launching a campaign to learn from Zhao Chune and Luo Jianfu, we can bring about a tremendous change in the spiritual outlook of the ranks of our workers. A new working class generation of our country worthy of its revolutionary predecessors and even surpassing the latter will inevitably emerge quickly.

The advanced deeds of Zhao Chune and Luo Jianfu fully show that communist thinking and communist practice have long existed in our real lives and that communist factors have long marked the actions of advanced workers. The exemplary acts of Zhao Chune and Luo Jianfu were exactly the concentrated reflection of such communist factors. Meanwhile, we must note that the formation of their advanced ideas and fine qualities is also inseparable from the influence and help of the masses around them. Their strong points also exist or lie hidden, to different degrees, in millions of ordinary people. Since the publication of the deeds of Zhao Chune and Luo Jianfu in newspapers and magazines, there has been a strong common appeal in response from the masses of workers and the people throughout the country. Thousands upon thousands of people have pledged to learn from them and have also acted, achieving practical results. This fully shows that the spirit of Zhao Chune and Luo Jianfu reflects the era's demands and represents the wishes of the masses.

The trade union assumes weighty responsibilities, in building a working class contingent that has ideals, a sense of morality, cultural background and a respect for discipline. In the period of socialist construction, the trade union must strive to take good care of the building of the ranks of workers, doing well the work concerning the people. It must energetically cultivate and set up advanced typical examples, making the advanced lead others and stimulating the backward to undergo transformation. It must be good at discovering advanced typical figures emerging from among the masses of workers, summing up their communist thinking, energetically publicizing and citing their exemplary deeds and stimulating the building of material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization through launching a campaign to learn from and catch up with the advanced. In different historical periods, in the past, the dissemination of the communist spirit of advanced model figures gave an effective boost to the development of our cause of revolution and construction. The strength of advanced model figures has produced such a tremendous impact because their advanced thinking and deeds represent the direction of the advance of history. But, a small number of units and advanced figures have not received support and encouragement. Instead, they have even drawn sneers and blows. The enthusiasm of workers is thus repressed. It is very difficult to achieve much in production and work. Such a situation cannot be allowed to go on. Our trade union cadres at all levels should be the most active supporters and most passionate disseminators where all advanced typical examples are concerned, and should not watch from the sidelines. Under the leadership of the party, we must combine the upholding of the spirit of the 12th CPC

National Congress with a struggle against all ideas and acts designed to suppress the advanced. We must pave the way for the growth of advanced figures and the dissemination of advanced thinking.

Our era requires millions of Zhao Chune's and Luo Jianfu's.

Under the leadership of the CPC, among the ranks of our working class, millions of Zhao Chune's and Luo Jianfu's can surely emerge.

CSO: 4005/188

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON CADRE WORK, POLICY AT SHOUDU

HK241131 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Gao Xinqing [7559 2450 1987]: "Storm Over the Choice of 'Bo Le'--Report on Cadres' Work in Shoudu Iron and Steel Company"]

[Text] In April 1979, news of an appointment decision in the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company circulated throughout the whole "steel town" within 24 hours, assuming explosive characteristics for the company.

"A woman engineer had been appointed head of the cadre department." (At that time, she was first appointed deputy head and was soon after promoted to the position of chief head.)

"Who is she?" "Hua Shufang!" "What work did she do previously?" "I'm not sure. Anyhow, she was engaged in technical work, one of the 'ninth category'!" "Well, this appointment does indicate a new trend. People in the 'ninth category' rise in their positions as fast as if lifted by a cyclone."

"Where is the old department head?" "He has been removed. Now, this, you can see, is called 'killing the goose after it has laid the golden egg'!"

Some of Hua Shufang's intimate friends said to her on the quiet: "Shufang, you have considerable attainments in your technical work. What a pity it would be if you were now to give up your technical work. Why don't you explain this to the leadership and decline to take over the job which requires you to do a lot of talking?"

"Shufang, do you know what people are secretly saying about you? They are saying that if a rabbit pulls a cart, what role does the horse play? This lady, who used to delve into books, may know some molecular formulas and chemical equations but how can she know about politics and history? Does she know the "science of relations" and the "science of balance?" No, she does not know. She does not have the means of working as an ordinary cadre, even less taking charge of the affairs concerning cadres!

Like a hurricane blowing over the surface of a lake, Hua Shufang, a gentle and quiet middle-aged woman of 44, could not calm her troubled thoughts and lay awake all night.

Scenes of the past and many thoughts welled up in her mind. After graduating from the chemical engineering department of Zhejiang University in 1955, she was assigned to work in the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. Since then she had been engaged in design work throughout the past 24 years. She was very familiar with and loved her profession. Now she had to make an about-turn and give up her prized profession and all her previous efforts would be wasted. What a pity this was! Other people's opinions were right--she had no experience of political work and little knowledge of personnel relations between concerned parties, added to which there was her low profile of political qualifications and records of service. How could she bring the situation under control? If she made one bungle, what would be the consequences.

Early next morning, she went to see Zhou Guanwu, the secretary of the party committee.

"Comrade Guanwu, I have been thinking about it all night. I can't do the job."

"If you can't do it then study! You will learn how through study."

"My profession is designing. I like this work, I have a good command of it."

"True enough. If you did not have technical knowledge, the party committee would not transfer you to this position. Comrade Shufang, this is a requirement of the shift in our work focus and of the task of modernization. It is also a requirement of the implementing of the party's policy toward intellectuals. The party committee hopes that you will have better understanding of and show more concern for the intellectuals and will select more able persons in all fields among them so as to gradually change the composition of our cadre ranks. More promising intellectuals in the prime of life who have professional knowledge, courage and insight to open up new aspects should be promoted to leading groups at all levels." After a pause, the secretary continued: "As for other problems, you'd better banish them from your mind. When we chose you, we hoped that you would be able to smash the old conventions and select able and virtuous people to the leading posts in an impartial way." In this way, Hua Shufang was convinced.

After a period of actual practice, some people told Zhou Guanwu: "The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has found a Bo Le!" [Worrying state figure who was able to accurately judge a horse's ability by looking at its head] Zhou Guanwu replied: "To tell you the truth, this new appointment was a key step adopted by our party committee for improving personnel work and promoting the reform of our enterprise."

The former old department head is also a very good comrade. After the downfall of the "gang of four," he actively carried out the exposing, criticism and inspection, redressed mishandled cases and did a lot of work in implementing the

party's policy toward cadres. The only problem of this old comrade, who is loyal to the party's cause, is that his education level was a bit too low and he had less of a common language with the intellectual cadres. It was difficult for him to evaluate and urge cadres from the angle of cultural and professional knowledge. After careful observation, the party committee discovered that Hua Shufang could not only firmly adhere to political principles, but also had profound professional knowledge, liked to use her brains and maintained good relations with the masses. She had been the head of the design section and vice director of the design institute of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. Thus, she had experience of making use of personnel. After comparison and consideration, the party committee decided to transfer Hua Shufang and another comrade to take charge of the work in the cadre department and the old department head was transferred to be a vice director of the company's party school. Four months after this appointment, Comrade Zhou Guanwu said with a smile: "As expected, results have been achieved from the appointment of Hua Shufang.

When judging a person, Hua Shufang pays close attention to political quality. But her real "advantage" lies in her ability to judge cadres from their professional capabilities. She can thus judge a cadre in an all-round way. Many cadres with real professional ability and political integrity have been discovered and promoted by her. She has also picked out those cadres who are not suited to the modernization requirements. Once, a subordinate factory needed a deputy director. There were two candidates recommended by the parties concerned, but it was not easy to decide which one was better. After careful consideration, Hua Shufang stated that one of them, though having an active attitude toward work and rich experience, had a low theoretical technical level. Though many people leaned to promoting him, she thought that it would be difficult for him to shoulder the heavy task of leading the production and technical work of the whole factory. The other candidate was an engineer. Though he was not the favorite, his conditions in all aspects were more mature than the first one's. After serious discussions, the party committee at last decided to appoint the latter to be deputy director of the factory in charge of production.

This event of choosing and appointing a deputy factory director was called "the first Hua Shufang shock-wave." It stimulated many people, who had only practical experience, to study technology in an active manner. It also compelled some comrades, who really "lacked capabilities for leading modernized production," to give up their posts to more competent people.

Together with comrades in the cadre department, Hua Shufang carried out an overall investigation of cadres at and above section level throughout the company from their past to the present. They also acquired knowledge of the professional backgrounds of all technical cadres and set up a record system for the background of all leading cadres and technical cadres. In this way, cadre promotion was no longer decided by the personal impression of a few leaders, and they will no longer needed to rack their brains before selecting a suitable candidate.

In March this year, Comrade Hua Shufang was transferred to the job of deputy head of the organizational department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee. The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's party committee again chose two engineers to take charge of the cadre department. Though Hua Shufang has left, her new ideas and new style of work in tackling cadre affairs are still being carried forward in the company. Details will not be given here due to limited space. Here, we just provide a group of figures and readers can make their own judgment on the effect of the institutional reform.

Compared with 1977, the proportion of cadres at and above section level with a senior middle school education level or higher has increased from 28 percent to 54.1 percent at present. Of these cadres, those who are engineers or have other technical titles account for 52.4 percent against 23.2 percent in 1977. Cadres with technical titles now make up 65.2 percent of the primary leaders of party committees and administrations at all levels. Middle-aged and young cadres, especially technical cadres, have been promoted one after another. Since 1980, the company has run five training classes which were attended by a total of 716 young and middle-aged cadres. Among the students of the first four classes, 194 people have been promoted to be cadres at section level. Since last year, among those newly promoted cadres at section (factory) level, 78.3 percent are young and middle-aged cadres. At present, young and middle-aged cadres amount to 81.8 percent of factory directors, 93 percent of deputy factory directors in charge of production and 38 percent of secretaries and vice secretaries at factory level.

When talking about cadre work, central leading comrades repeatedly stress the necessity of "knowing personnel well and being good at letting them exercise their role." What is meant by "knowing personnel well and being good at letting them exercise their role" perhaps we can get some inspiration from the courage, insight and actions of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and Comrade Zhou Guanwu?

CSO: 4005/188

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

HONG KONG TRIADS BANNED--The Shenzhen Municipal Public Security Bureau has issued a notice announcing that, with effect from 20 November, there is a ban on Hong Kong triad organizations such as the Shui Fang, He Shun He and 14K which have infiltrated into the special zone from Hong Kong and developed in secret. In recent years certain Hong Kong triad organizations have infiltrated into the Shenzhen special zone and secretly developed organizations there. They brazenly engage in smuggling, drug-peddling, fighting and beating people, theft, robbery with violence, smuggling people out, and forcing girls into prostitution. The municipal public security bureau's notice points out: The illegal and criminal activities of these triad organizations seriously sabotage social order and the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in the special zone. They violate our country's criminal laws and endanger the interests of the state and the people. They must be resolutely banned and severely punished according to law. [Text] [HK200333 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 19 Nov 82]

GUANGZHOU MAYOR TO MANILA--Guangzhou Mayor Liang Lingguang delivered a report on his visit to the Philippines in the Zhongshan Memorial Hall on 23 November. Over 4,000 Guangzhou cadres attended the report meeting. Comrade Liang Lingguang dwelt mainly on the results of this visit and his feelings about it. He said: The main results were as follows: 1. The foundations were laid for establishing friendly ties between Guangzhou and Manila, and broad prospects were opened up for developing friendship and cooperation between the two cities. 2. Broad contacts were made with overseas Chinese and ethnic Chinese Filipinos. Friendship with the compatriots living overseas was promoted and their love for the motherland stimulated. This will play a certain stimulating role in promoting the return of Taiwan to the motherland. 3. Prospects were explored for economic, trade, scientific and technological and cultural cooperation and exchange between the two cities. 4. We initially studied and understood many advanced experiences of the Philippine people in developing national economy and in urban construction, urban greening, traffic control, and education. Comrade Liang Lingguang demanded that the cadres and masses of Guangzhou cherish the friendship already established between China and the Philippines and between Guangzhou and Manila, firmly establish internationalist and patriotic ideology, and contribute to promoting friendship with the people of all countries. [Text] [HK240246 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 23 Nov 82]

PUBLIC ORDER TASKS--The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 22 November to make arrangements for social order work this winter and next spring. The meeting demanded that the province get a better grasp of this work than previously. Provincial CPC committee second secretary and political and legal committee director Wan Da made an important speech at the meeting. Comrade Wan Da said: To make a success of social order this winter and next spring, we must further implement the measures for tackling problems in a comprehensive way and concentrate forces to crack major and important cases. At the same time we must continue to get a good grasp of hitting at economic crime. Comrade Wan Da pointed out: We must step up propaganda and education in the legal system, actively prevent and mediate civil disputes, and prevent contradictions from sharpening. Leaders at all levels of the prefectures and counties and responsible comrades of political and legal units took part in the meeting. [Text] [HK230212 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Nov 82]

HEBEI COMMENTARY--The short commentary says: Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out that it is necessary to further emancipate the mind and make changes a bit more boldly. Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction strikes home and gives all our comrades and leading comrades in particular much food for thought. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, for long trammelled by the left, minds have not been sufficiently emancipated in our province in the agricultural sphere, particularly with regard to the issue of establishing and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system. Some cadres have so far had worries about the socialist nature of the responsibility system. They say that output is gratifying but the orientation is vexatious. Other cadres and people hold that the present state of the implementation of responsibility system is adequate and the readjustment of the production relations has ended. Others dare not go all out to develop diversification or do not have a sufficiently wide field of vision. All these are the expression of the insufficient emancipation of the mind. If we do not correct them, they will affect the further development of the current excellent situation. While rural work is constantly progressing, new things will emerge in an endless stream. Studying the new situation and solving new problems is the major task which we always confront. In this sense, there is also no end to the emancipation of the mind. We must further maintain close links with the masses, adhere to the work method of getting the opinions of the masses and referring them back to the masses and constantly sum up the masses' new creations and new experiences. We must further do well in perfecting the responsibility system and diversification and strive to create a new situation in rural work. [Text] [HK240957 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Nov 82]

SHANXI POLITICAL, LEGAL MEETING--A Shanxi provincial meeting of representatives of progressive collectives and individuals on the political and legal front concluded in Taiyuan on 27 November. Provincial CPC committee secretary Wu Guangtang presided. The meeting issued a letter of proposal to all comrades on the political and legal front in the province. Awards were presented to 42 progressive collectives and 70 individuals. "The participants seriously studied the 12th Party Congress documents, a recent important speech of Central Committee secretariat secretary Chen Pixian, and a work report delivered by provincial CPC committee secretary Zhu Weihua. They exchanged experiences and paid visits to each other. In this way they further enhanced understanding, got a clear picture of the orientation, braced revolutionary spirit and learned valuable experiences. They are resolved to create a new situation in the province's political and legal work and contribute to bringing about a further turn for the better in the

province's social order." Provincial CPC committee second secretary and governor Luo Quibo delivered the closing speech. Also present at the ceremony were leading comrades of the party, government and army in the province including Zhu Weihua, (Han Hongbin), Huo Fan, Hu Xiaoqin, Zhang Jianmin, Jiao Quonai, Ren Yinglun, Chen Sigong, Wei Fengqi, Zhao Jun, Pan Ruizheng, (Wang Xi), Tao Jian, and (Zhang Chengcai). [HK290643 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Nov 82]

BEIJING DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE--The Beijing Municipal CPC Discipline Inspection Committee held its first plenary session on 14 November. Comrades Jiao Ruoyu and Li Zhenhai presided. Present were 41 members of the committee. The session elected the secretary, deputy secretaries and Standing Committee members of the committee. The list is as follows: Secretary: Jiao Ruoyu; deputy secretaries: Li Zhenhai, Cui Xudong, Meng Zhiyuan; Standing Committee members (in order of number of strokes in surname): Gan Ying, Li Zhenhai, Meng Zhiyuan, Zhong Zheng, Xu Yixing, Gao Min, Tao Ping, Cui Xudong, Jiao Ruoyu. [Text] [HK260432 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 82]

BEIJING ADVISORY COMMITTEE SESSION--The Beijing Municipal CPC Advisory Committee held its first plenary session on 14 November. The meeting was attended by 34 members of the committee. Comrade Ye Lin presided. The session elected the chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the committee. The list is as follows: chairman: Jia Tingsan; vice chairmen: Ye Lin, Wang Chun, Ye Zilong; Standing Committee members (in order of number of strokes in the surname): Wang Chun, Wang Xiaoyi, Ye Lin, Ye Zilong, Liu Jianfu, Liu Zuchun, Yang Sen, Lu Yu, He Yizhang, Jia Tingsan, Fuo Xianrui and Li Guang. [Text] [HK260431 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 82]

TIANJIN-U.S. DELEGATION MEET--On the evening of 10 November, Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, met with (Brown), head of the delegation from Philadelphia, United States, and other members of the delegation. Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and acting mayor; Hao Tianyi, members of the Standing Committee of the municipal CPC committee and deputy mayor; and Bai Hua, deputy mayor, were present. The two parties had friendly and cordial conversations. Chen Weida said: I was the mayor of Tianjin when the two cities formed an official friendship relationship in 1979. I am very happy today to see Mr (Brown) and other friends. (Brown) said: Thanks to your considerate arrangements we have had a very pleasant visit here over the past few days. It is a great honor to meet you today. Chen Weida and (Brown) both expressed the wish of furthering the friendly relations between China and the United States, and between Tianjin and Philadelphia and strengthening cooperation and exchange in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology, culture and education. After the reception, Chen Weida hosted a banquet for the American friends. [Excerpt] [SK110451 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Nov 82]

CSO: 4005/188

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COMMENTARY URGES CONTINUED BUILDING MILITIA

SK111051 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Continue to Strengthen the Building of Militia"]

[Text] The commendation rally for fine militia instructors of Shandong military district came to a successful end. The advanced deeds of the 688 representatives of fine militia instructors commended at the rally have totally reflected the advanced deeds done by the broad masses of militiamen in their different work posts. This provincial commendation rally of fine militia instructors was not only a concrete action performed in the course of studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress but was also an important step forward for creating a new situation in militia work. In a report delivered at the 12th National CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang set forth a demand for continuously strengthening the building of militia. This clearly defined an orientation for militia work. Further putting the work of the militia in a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily and building the militia into a strong rank that can participate in production and fighting is an important task facing the party committees at all levels and the broad masses of militiamen. The broad masses of militia instructors, in the course of implementing this task, must serve as vanguards in the struggle, be united and lead the militiamen to work hard and to march forward courageously to become a backbone force in building and safeguarding the motherland. The militia instructors throughout the province must continue to enhance their sense of honor as good instructors and their sense of responsibility, to care for the growth of militia with a revolutionary zeal and to strive to raise our province's militia work to a new level.

CSO: 4005/177

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TAIWAN: MILITARY SPOKESMAN ON MILITARY REALIGNMENT

OW270343 Taipei CNA in English 0314 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, 27 Nov (CNA)--The Peiping regime's realignment of its "Central Military Committee," the dismissal of its "defense minister" and the reshuffle of its important military heads following the Communist Party Congress further point to the worsening situation of the regime's power struggle, Gen Wang Miao, military spokesman, said Friday.

At a press conference sponsored by the Government Information Office, General Wang told reporters that the mass change of communist military chieftains reflects several of the red regime's weak areas.

--The problem of the advancing age of the top communist chieftains remains very serious. For instance, the newly appointed "Defense Minister" Chang Ai-Ping is now 72 years of age, and the average age of the "chairman" and "vice chairmen" of the "Central Military Committee" is over 80.

--While the Liu Pao-Cheng and Teng Hsiao-Ping faction has gained power, other factions have faced purges during the power struggle.

--Teng's so-called "let the young take charge" is merely a pretext to purge dissidents.

--Teng's being unable to compel Yeh Chien-Ying to step down is another piece of evidence that the anti-Teng forces remain strong in the communist armed forces.

CSO: 4000/19

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGZHOU PLA HOLDS MILITIA WORK MEETING

HK050448 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Excerpts] How should the militia work front go about implementing the 12th Party Congress spirit and creating a new situation? A militia work conference convened by the Guangzhou PLA units studied this question and formulated plans and measures for pressing forward militia work to a new stage in the new situation. The meeting concluded on 4 December, after 8 days in session.

The participating leading comrades from Guangdong, Guangxi and Hunan, Hainan military district, all military subdistricts and garrisons, and first political commissars and representatives from progressive counties and municipalities in militia work reviewed the situation in militia work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and summed up and exchanged fresh experiences and achievements in readjusting the militia organizations, carrying out political education and military training, and looking after weapons and equipment. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, militia building in Guangdong, Guangxi and Hunan has gradually embarked on the track of healthy development suited to the needs of the four modernizations drive and of preparedness against war. One of the best situations since the founding of the state has emerged. The militiamen have played a major backbone role in building the two civilizations, in consolidating land and sea border defenses and in the struggle to preserve public order.

There have been serious floods in parts of Guangdong and Hunan in the past 2 years. The militiamen actively plunged into the flood-fighting and rescue and relief struggle. They saved several tens of thousands of the masses and large quantities of material from the floods. In the past 3 years the militia in border defense areas of Guangxi have wiped out infiltrating enemies, either by their own efforts or in cooperation with the PLA units, thus contributing to defending construction and security in the border region. In the past 2 years, 1,185 progressive militia units and individuals in Guangdong, Guangxi and Hunan have received commendations, awards, or honorable titles.

Liu Xinglong, Chen Qingshan and (Tian Xicheng), leading comrades of the leading organs of the Guangzhou PLA units, respectively spoke on militia military work,

political work and equipment care. As commissioned by the Guangzhou PLA units CPC committee, Comrade Huang Ronghai delivered a summation speech on how to implement the 12th Party Congress spirit and strive to create a new situation in militia building. The meeting presented citations and awards to 48 progressive units in militia work.

Leading comrades and former leading comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units and responsible comrades of the leading organs of the units Zhu Yuehua, Shan Yinzhang, (Lu Weiru), Huang Ronghai, Our Zhifu, (Liu Cunzhi), Liu Xinglong, Chen Qingshan, and Hao Henglai attended the conference. The three general departments of the Central Military Commission also sent a work group to participate.

CSO: 4005/198

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHANXI PLA COMMANDER ON RURAL EXPERIENCES

HK180519 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Three Standing Committee members and one adviser of the Shanxi Military District CPC Committee recently went to military subdistricts, some county and municipal armed forces departments and militia companies to publicize and explain the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. They have now completed this task. Commander Geng Shuming went to conduct publicity and explanation at Yuncheng. He also went to eight progressive units and eight joint schools in 12 counties, where he also visited 19 key and specialized households and two brigades that have become rich through hard work. He said with great emotion: Although I did not go down for long on this occasion, I received tremendous education. Never before have I had such comprehension of the party's current policies and understanding of the excellent situation. I profoundly feel that truly going among the masses, humbly learning from them and drawing political nourishment from them is extremely necessary for us PLA cadres. Geng Shuming spoke on the following points in his experience:

1. The party's current rural policies are sincerely supported by the masses and highly effective. I saw and heard for myself that the situation in the rural areas has never been as good as now.
2. The masses wholeheartedly support the central leadership. There is a saying in Yuncheng Prefecture: Closely follow the Central Committee at every step, and every year is more auspicious. This shows people's trust and love for the wise leadership of the Central Committee.
3. There has been a great change in social mood as the peasants' life becomes richer. People's communist ideology has been greatly enhanced.

I believe that so long as we maintain the party's rural policies and persistently imbue the peasants with socialist ideology, a fundamental change in rural social mood is imminent. Pessimistic theorizing has no leg to stand on.

CSO: 4005/177

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NANJING PLA MEETS ON STUDY OF PARTY DOCUMENTS

OW101407 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] The Nanjing PLA units held a telephone meeting on the evening of 8 November to sum up the units' experiences in studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th Party Congress in October and in carrying out build-socialist-spiritual-civilization activities with the stress on tackling dirtiness, disorder and misconduct. The meeting also made arrangements for further studying the documents and conducting activities to build a socialist spiritual civilization.

Xia Wei, deputy director of the Political Department of the Nanjing PLA units, presided over the meeting.

In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Li Baoqi, deputy political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, said: While carrying out activities to build a socialist spiritual civilization, more than 2,300 cadres at or above the regimental level and over 1,100 work teams of the Nanjing PLA units in October went to grassroots units to explain and publicize the documents of the 12th Party Congress. During the same month the Nanjing PLA units sent a total of 150,000 cadres and fighters to sweep away more than 30,000 dun of garbage, together with the masses of people. The Nanjing PLA units have established close contact with more than 1,700 local grassroots units and made concerted efforts together with the local people to build villages, neighborhoods, schools and ports in a spirit of civility and courtesy. As a result, army-people relations have been further strengthened. In addition, a number of exemplary collectives and individuals have come to the fore.

Comrade Li Baoqi made five suggestions on how to further study the documents of the 12th Party Congress among members of the Nanjing PLA units.

1. It is necessary to ideologically arouse people to study these documents conscientiously and profoundly.
2. It is necessary to make monographic studies and to particularly study the basic viewpoints and conclusions expounded in the documents of the 12th Party Congress.

3. In continuing to eliminate the influence of both leftist and rightist ideas, it is necessary to use the documents of the 12th Party Congress as the yardstick and to proceed from reality.

4. It is necessary to give specific guidance and to timely sum up and exchange experiences in such studies.

5. It is necessary to link our studies with actual conditions and to use the positive results of our studies to guide our efforts to bring about a new situation in army building.

Comrade Li Baoqi also set the following five requirements for further carrying out activities to build a socialist spiritual civilization:

1. Through the year-end appraisal of its work, each unit should examine, revise and improve its plan and measures to build a socialist spiritual civilization.

2. It is necessary to discover examples, bring positive factors into full play and vigorously encourage new practices, ethics and social relations embodying the communist spirit in order to prepare public opinion for healthy trends and against unhealthy ones.

3. It is necessary to link our efforts to build a socialist spiritual civilization with our work in all fields.

4. It is necessary to grasp new things in the embryonic stage and to sum up and popularize them in order to develop the range and quality of socialist spiritual civilization.

5. Leading cadres should personally take part in building a socialist spiritual civilization and set an example in this regard.

CSO: 4005/177

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY-CIVILIAN COOPERATION FOR SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

SK100359 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The Jinan PLA units recently held a meeting to exchange experiences of armymen and civilians in working together to build the spiritual civilization. The meeting stressed that party committees at all levels should fully understand the importance of armymen and civilians working together for the spiritual civilization, strengthen their leadership and strive to open up a new situation in the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

The meeting noted: The cooperation between armymen and civilians in building the spiritual civilization is an important way to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people under the new situation. Leading persons at all levels should guard against the tendency of doing things in a massive and unplanned manner, like a passing wind, and overcome the ideas that there might be problems or that their work might be adversely influenced. They should place the focus of their work on raising the people's ideological awareness, on improving social conduct and on vigorously training a generation of socialist-minded new people who have lofty ideals, moral characters, education and a sense of discipline. They should proceed from reality, adopt the forms and methods which the people love to hear and see and attach importance to effectiveness. In carrying out various activities, PLA units should place themselves under the unified leadership of local party committees or party branches, foster examples and continuously promote the cooperation of armymen and civilians in building the spiritual civilization.

Eleven exemplary units introduced their experiences at the meeting and 20 units were presented silk banners. The meeting also set forth six requirements for the joint efforts of armymen and civilians in building the spiritual civilization and mapped out plans for the support-the-army and support-the-government work for this year's spring festival period.

CSO: 4005/177

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHANDONG HOLDS MILITIA TRAINING MEETING

SK180401 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The Shandong Provincial Military District meeting on training militia was recently concluded. It pointed out that efforts must be made to conscientiously prepare organizationally for the province's second-phase militia training and strive to make good achievements in this regard.

The general appraisal for the first-phase militia training conducted by the Shandong Provincial Military District was good. Six prefectures and municipalities made outstanding achievements, completing the training tasks in an all-round way. On the basis of summing up the experiences in the first-phase militia training, the meeting studied ways and made arrangements for fulfilling the second-phase militia training task.

The meeting called on the peoples armed forces departments at all levels throughout the province to mobilize for devoting a period of about 20 days in December to grasping the militia organizational consolidation work in a down-to-earth manner in order to lay a good foundation for carrying out the second-phase militia training task. It also called for efforts to assemble instructors for training so as to continuously improve their teaching standards and their organizational training ability and to foster more qualified instructors in order to create conditions for improving the quality of the second-phase militia training work.

The meeting urged efforts to construct good training grounds, to ensure the supply of teaching materials and equipment, to strictly implement the responsibility system of division in labor, to implement the training tasks level by level and to grasp the work through to the end. It also called for efforts to strengthen the building of full-time armed cadre ranks, to commend the advanced ones and to foster exemplary cases, to fully arouse their enthusiasm and creativity, to actively strengthen the political and ideological work among militiamen so as to enable them to become good militiamen with ideals, morality, educational knowledge and a sense of discipline and to make contributions to expediting our country's socialist modernization drive.

CSO: 4005/177

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MEETING ON POLITICAL EDUCATION FOR MILITIA

HK290721 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Provincial Symposium on Political Education for Militia Concludes"]

[Text] A 5-day provincial symposium on political education for the militia concluded on 9 November.

The office in charge of the work of the masses under the PLA General Political Department, the Beijing PLA units, the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government and the CPC Committee of the provincial military district attached major importance to the meeting. Comrades Wu Dai, Gao Yang, Liu Bingyan, Yin Zhe, Ma Hui, Dong Lifang, Fei Guozhu and Xu Chunxing were present. During the meeting, Wu Fuheng, director of the Political Department of the provincial military district and An Yaoguang, deputy director of the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department delivered reports and some 20 units and individuals recommended their advanced experience in political education to the militia. Comrades Wu Dai, Liu Bingyan and Dong Lifang took the floor at the closing ceremony. The meeting also awarded prizes to progressive units and individuals.

By analyzing the state of affairs in the political education of the province's militia, the meeting summed up major experiences in carrying out political education for the militia on a large scale under the new situation. After reviewing the study and implementation of directives on strengthening political and ideological work in various parts of the province made by the central authorities since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the meeting studied some new problems and new situations which had emerged from the work of building the militia. It fully affirmed the positive role played by the united education network in educating the militia politically by the departments concerned under the unified leadership of the CPC committees. It urged the creative establishment of a new type of ideological position which should be attractive and specifically suitable for the militia with a view to combining the ideological education with the cultural one. It also called for setting up a backbone contingent of high political consciousness and good proficiency in giving the basic militia units classified guidance.

The meeting pointed out: In order to further implement the 12th Party Congress directive on "continuing to strengthen the building of the militia" and to do well the work of educating the militia politically, it is necessary, by taking the 12th Party Congress spirit as a guide, to further implement the spirit of the relevant central documents and the spirit of the symposium held by the Beijing PLA units on political education for the militia, carry out large-scale political education for the militia, strengthen the building of the militia in an overall way and arouse the militia throughout the province to make active contributions to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. The meeting also pointed out: In the next 2 months and the coming year, political education for the militia will be mainly in studying the 12th Party Congress documents, teaching the militia communist ideals and morality, the party's principles and policies, science and culture, observance of discipline and law and the common knowledge concerning the militia, and give prominence to the ideological education of communism so as to seek unity of thought in the vast numbers of the militia on the program, principles and policies of the 12th Party Congress. It is necessary to closely promote the political education of the militia around the "two civilizations" and educate them to play an exemplary role in implementing the party's economic policies in order to strive for a favorable turn in the financial and economic situation. Meanwhile, we must teach the militia to take an active part in the "five stresses and four beauties" activities in order to strive for a basic improvement of social atmosphere, be bold in fighting against unhealthy tendencies, evildoers and evil deeds, maintain social order, promote stability and unity, and be active in all militia activities for the "implementation in three aspects" of militia work. We must make further efforts in establishing and perfecting all types of responsibility systems and in carrying out political education for the militia. Each level must be clear about its own duties and grasp well the political education for the militia in the light of the instructions of the higher authorities. It is necessary to give strong leadership to the work of educating the militia politically. Each level of leadership must seriously examine and sum up whether it understands the work of educating the militia politically in line with the 12th Party Congress spirit, whether the work is included in the plans of the propaganda and education work of the CPC committees, whether leadership is strong enough and measures are adequate, whether all propaganda units concert and coordinate their efforts under the leadership of the party's propaganda departments and whether political commissars and political organs fulfill their duties. We must go down to the grassroots units and solve problems in a solid way. We must grasp well typical cases to avoid giving only vague, general directions. We must thoroughly carry out large-scale political education for the militia in a completely new way and mobilize the militia throughout the province to strive for the realization of the magnificent objective of the 12th Party Congress.

CSO: 4005/177

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JIANGSU'S XIANG SHOUZHI ON EDUCATING PLA CADRES

OW190515 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] The party committee of the Nanjing PLA units pointed out: The strengthening of cultural and scientific education must be regarded as a major topic in creating a new situation in the PLA units. Efforts must be made to foster a new style in the PLA units to study culture and science eagerly and improve oneself at all times. In the course of studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units has discussed, in close connection with the actual situation in one's own unit, the topics on strengthening cultural and scientific education and creating a new situation in the PLA units.

Commander Xiang Shouzhi pointed out: Vigorously strengthening cultural and scientific education in the PLA units will not only help some comrades with lower cultural standards to improve themselves to meet the needs in developing the modernization program but it will also create in the PLA units a new atmosphere of studying hard and making progress at all times. This is of great significance in broadening the armymen's general knowledge and developing the skills in specialized fields and in creating a new situation in the PLA units.

After warm debates, the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units put forward the following specific measures for strengthening cultural and scientific education:

1. Repeatedly emphasize the significance of strengthening cultural and scientific education and vigorously combat the "leftist" trend of ignoring general knowledge and of adopting a hostile attitude toward the intellectuals.
2. Continue to help cadres take lessons after work to broaden their general knowledge.
3. Step up efforts to train more teachers.
4. Promote cadres on the basis of their cultural and vocational standards.
5. Encourage commanders and fighters to study on their own, and make it convenient for them to take lessons in evening schools, the television university and correspondence schools.

CSO: 4005/177

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGDONG MEETING ON DEVELOPING FINE SITUATION

HK230319 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee recently held a forum of prefectural and municipal CPC Committee secretaries. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi presided, and Secretaries Liu Tianfu, Wang De and others attended. They made brief speeches at the end of the meeting.

The responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee analyzed the current situation in Guangdong. They held: Thanks to the conveyance of the 12th Party Congress spirit, and due to the fact that the party committees at all levels have led the people of the province to work hard this year and achieved tremendous achievements in industrial and agricultural production, one of the best situations since the liberation has now emerged in the province. After overcoming serious natural disasters in some places, the province has reaped a good agricultural harvest. Output of grain and major industrial crops such as sugarcane, peanuts and soybeans is expected to be a record. Industrial production will also show relatively great growth over last year. The urban and rural markets are prosperous and people are enjoying ease of mind. A situation of prosperity has initially emerged in the province's economy.

The provincial CPC Committee hoped that the party committees, cadres and people throughout the province would cherish this situation, strive to gain overall production increases, fulfill and strive to overfulfill the year's quota for increased output, and create favorable conditions for further increasing production next year.

The 1983 new year and spring festival are not far off now. The provincial CPC Committee stressed: We must let the masses of the province spend these festivals in still greater cleanliness, joy and peace.

CSO: 4005/177

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JINAN PLA REGIMENT PROVIDES TECHNICAL TRAINING

OW250151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Jinan, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--XINHUA editor's note: We are quite inspired by this report. How wonderful it would be if all our PLA units, like this regiment, could culturally and technically train their members as qualified personnel, capable of working in the army and also in their localities, while ensuring the successful military training of commanders and fighters! (End of editor's note)

A certain garrison regiment under the Jinan PLA units has run various technical training classes in which fighters have been organized to study culture, science and technology in an effort to train them as qualified personnel, capable of working in the army and also in their localities. This regiment has achieved initial results in this regard. A leading comrade of the central authorities has praised the regiment for doing so.

Fighters, who have enlisted in the army in recent years, have a higher educational level. With a strong thirst for knowledge, they, while studying military affairs, politics and general cultural knowledge, generally want to learn specific techniques in order to be able to undertake the four modernizations after being discharged from the armed forces. Conforming to these fighters' aspirations, the party committee of this regiment has begun to run technical training classes in electrotechnics, carpentry, mechanics, cooking, the fine arts, music, literature, photography and other subjects. The methods it has used to run such classes are as follows:

1. Regarding technical training as an important content of education in science and culture, the party committee has included such training in its annual plan for education and training and has conducted military and technical training at the same time.
2. Technical training classes and their courses have opened on the principle that "fighters are interested in studying such courses, the unit has conditions for teaching them and the fighters will be able to apply such techniques after returning to their localities.
3. The masses are mobilized to surmount difficulties in teaching material, teaching aids and teachers.

4. The party committee has instituted and improved various systems for study, such as that of assigning a special leading cadre to take charge of such training, teachers preparing lessons and teaching on a trial basis and examination and inspection, in order to ensure training results.

The leading body of this regiment recently gave an examination for the students of 53 technical training classes run by the regiment, and the results are gratifying. This year, the regiment has selected 30 graduates from these training classes to work as clerks, health workers, mess squad leaders, personnel in charge of provisions and full-time cultural teachers. They are fairly competent. After being discharged from the army, some of these graduates are welcomed by localities and given important positions because they are proficient in specific fields.

CSO: 4005/177

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HEBEI HOLDS MILITIA ANTI-PARACHUTIST MEETING

HK290745 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 p 3

[Report by Li Yingyong [2621 5391 0516] and Yang Shuhua [2799 2885 5478]: "Provincial Military District Holds Militia Anti-Parachutist On-the-Spot Meeting"]

[Text] From 4-6 NOVember the provincial PLA command held a militia anti-parachutist on-the-spot meeting in Ba County. The Beijing PLA units paid great attention to this meeting. Kang Lin, an adviser to the units and Wu Jiarui, director of the mobilization department of the unit's headquarters personally attended the meeting, inspected the work and gave guidance. The responsible comrades of the provincial PLA command, the Langfang Prefectural CPC Committee, all the PLA subcommands of the province and the provincial garrison command attended the meeting. The comrades who participated in the meeting visited the underground air-defense works of the Ba County Militia Department and watched the county and communes battle conference of Ba County at the county auditorium. They also watched a wonderful maneuver of 40 kinds of trained anti-parachutist skills and tactics by more than 450 militiamen from the more than 70 companies in the 11 communes of Ba County. During the maneuver, the militiamen displayed the spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," and seriously and carefully practiced every trained skill or tactic according to the requirements of actual battle. Their skillful and accurate strategic actions and their flexible command won the praise of all the meeting's participants.

All the comrades who attended this meeting are of the opinion that our province's geographic position is extremely important because it is situated close to the capital. Therefore, it is very important to satisfactorily train the professional technical detachments of the militia during peace time, especially the anti-parachutist backbone forces of the militia. The meeting called on the party committees at all levels to earnestly pay attention to the anti-parachutist training of the militia and promptly solve the problems that will crop up during the training. The militia departments should conscientiously and satisfactorily act as the advisors of local party committees and carefully and satisfactorily arrange the anti-parachutist training of the militia.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

MILITIA POLITICAL WORK MEETING IN HEBEI--Amid the upsurge of seriously studying and implementing the 12th Party Congress spirit, following study by the provincial military district CPC Committee and approval by the provincial CPC Committee, a provincial symposium on political education for the militia opened at the Military District Hall on 5 November. The symposium has been convened by the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department and the provincial military district Political Department. Over 400 people are attending the meeting. Representatives of the Mass Work Department of the PLA General Political Department, the Beijing PLA units, and PLA units stationed in Hebei are attending by invitation. Responsible comrades of the Beijing PLA units and the provincial CPC Committee, government and military district Wu Dai, Gao Yang and Ma Hui attended the meeting, Comrade Xu Chunxing presided, and Comrade Fei Guozhu delivered the opening speech. Guided by the 12th Party Congress spirit, this meeting will seriously analyze the situation in political education for the militia, sum up and exchange experiences, and concentrate on studying the question of implementing political education for the militia over large areas. It will mobilize the militia of the whole province to study the 12th Party Congress documents in depth and work to fulfill the combat tasks put forward by the congress. [Excerpts] [HK120303 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Nov 82]

FINE MILITIA INSTRUCTOR RALLY ENDS--The commendation rally for fine militia instructors of Shandong Provincial Military District came to a successful end in Jinan on 10 November. Responsible persons of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the Jinan PLA units, including Qin Hezhen, (Li Shiyang), Lin Ping, Chen Lei, Wang Baomin and Song Yimin, and responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial Military District, including Zhao Feng, and (Liu Lian), presented citations of merit to 688 representatives of fine militia instructors. At the meeting, Zhao Feng, commander of the provincial military district, delivered a report entitled: "Actively Strengthen the Building of Militia Instructor Ranks and Strive to Create a New Situation in Militia Work." On the report, he gave a brief account of the profound changes that have taken place in the past year after the strengthening of the training of militia instructors, military training for militia and political education and he summed up the experience in striving to be good militia instructors and set forth concrete suggestions for

strengthening the building of militia instructors in the days to come. During the meeting, 30 fine militia instructors gave speeches introducing exemplary cases and gave teaching demonstrations. [Text] [SK111035 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Nov 82]

HENAN PLA RECRUITMENT--The Political Department of the Henan provincial PLA command has recently issued a circular calling on the units under the command to conscientiously select good candidates to take the unified matriculation examination for all PLA military academies and institutes in 1983. The circular insists that the leading groups and political departments at all levels pay great attention to this work. They must adhere to the principle and select candidates strictly according to the qualification standard in order to select for training those good fighters who have good military and political quality, work hard, enjoy high prestige among fellow fighters, have shown promise and are willing to devote themselves to the cause of modernizing our national defense. When the candidates are selected, all the units should step up training them. They may hold evening courses to help in the revision of all their candidates, send training teams to train them in batches or hold additional cultural education courses for them in order to raise their leading and organizing abilities and cultural level. [Text] [HK250928 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 82]

QINGHAI POLICE FORCE MEETING--The Qinghai Provincial People's Armed Police Force recently held a work conference, which demanded that cadres and policemen throughout the province brace their spirits and contribute to protecting and promoting socialist modernization. The people's armed police force is a component part of the people's police. Its tasks are, under the leadership of the party committees and public security organs at all levels, to uphold state sovereignty and dignity, preserve social order and state security, and defend the safety of people's lives and property and the socialist modernization drive. Since its establishment, the leading comrades of the provincial people's armed police force have gone down to the grassroots to investigate and study, publicize the 12th Party Congress spirit and solve problems in the units in carrying out duties and training and in production. Addressing the conference, (Huo Quan), director of the provincial Public Security Department and a responsible person of the provincial people's armed police force, demanded that a sound job be done in building the force. The province should strive to build this force into an armed police force suited to the needs of the struggle in the new period and possessing very good political, military and professional qualities within 3 to 5 years. Leading comrades of the party, government and army in the province Song Lin, Ma Wanli, Yang Shufang, (Bie Zhongyan), Du Bingguang and (Meng Yishan) attended the meeting. [Text] [HK250236 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 82]

GUANGXI ARMED BORDER POLICE--A gathering to commend progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilizations in the Guangxi people's armed border defense police units opened in Nanning this afternoon. Regional government vice chairman Shi Qingsheng and leading comrades of the regional public security department and people's armed border defense police units attended the opening ceremony. The meeting is being attended by 206 representatives. Comrade Shi Qingsheng spoke at the ceremony. (Pan Diyan),

a responsible person of the Guangxi people's armed border defense police units, delivered the opening speech. He said: The tasks of this gathering are, guided by the 12th Party Congress spirit, to sum up and exchange experiences in border defense and security and in building socialist spiritual civilization in the units, commend the progressives, set up typical examples, further mobilize the whole body of border defense cadres and policemen to study and implement the 12th Party Congress spirit, stimulate them to carry out a sustained way the drive to possess 4 things, stress 3 and have no fear of 2, promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the units, stimulate all border defense and security work, and make new contributions in defending the motherland's border and preserving social order there. (Yu Quanyu), a responsible comrade of the Guangxi people's armed border defense police, read out a congratulatory cable from the border defense and security general bureau of the Ministry of Public Security. [Excerpts] [HK300352 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Nov 82]

XINJIANG PLA CONGRESS--An Urumqi PLA units congress of progressive messhalls and farms concluded in Urumqi on 12 November. Urumqi PLA units Commander Xiao Quanfu and political commissar Tan Youlin spoke at the congress. [HK130211 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Nov 82]

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