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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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2 March 1983

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 397

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI' ON SHULTZ-PRC LEADERS' TALKS ON TAIWAN ISSUE

OW061041 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The Taiwan issue is the major subject at U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' talks with the leaders of our country. Over the past 11 years since U.S. President Nixon visited our country has discussed the Taiwan issue with U.S. Presidents Ford, Carter and Reagan, Vice Presidents Mondale and Bush, Defense Secretary Brown, Secretaries of State Kissinger, Vance and Haig and dozens of senators and congressmen and representatives of monopoly capital organizations. What is particularly noteworthy is that talks at the summit on the Taiwan issue were held when Comrade Deng Xiaoping visited the United States in 1981. However, these talks did not reach any conclusion favorable to our country. The Taiwan issue remains about the same as in the days before China established diplomatic relations with the United States.

Judging from the stand taken by U.S. imperialists, at any talk on the Taiwan issue all the United States has done is to lay a smokescreen and thereby protect and strengthen Taiwan's status quo. In fact, since the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Taiwan, their military, financial and economic, political, cultural and other ties have not been reduced. U.S. imperialism withdrew its troops and military advisors from Taiwan. However, the number of [word indistinct] studying at U.S. military institutes of higher learning has greatly increased. The U.S. 7th fleet and the U.S. Air Force still use Taiwan's naval and air bases.

At the U.S. Government's suggestion, U.S. corporations producing munitions directly help Taiwan strengthen its military power in terms of techniques. For instance, that private corporation which the secretary of state was once the manager of has gone so far as to build a nuclear project in Taiwan. In the near future, the Kuomintang will be able to produce guided missiles and nuclear warheads. Facts prove that since the U.S. Government received Chinese leaders' promise not to use force to solve the Taiwan issue, U.S. military aid to Taiwan has increased in an unprecedented manner. Therefore, the Kuomintang resolutely rejects the conditions for Taiwan's return to the motherland and reunification of the motherland.

Accordingly, it is proved that there is no hope for success in Chinese leaders' discussion with the U.S. secretary of state on the Taiwan issue.

CSO: 4005/454

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI' ON SHULTZ' CHINA VISIT, TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

OW060953 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The development of Sino-American relations has been abnormal over the past few years. This was partly due to the fact that the leaders at various levels of our central authorities cherished illusions about the U.S. Government and, giving no considerations to gain and loss, pursued the erroneous pro-U.S. line in foreign affairs. More important than this facet of development was that the U.S. imperialists had not the least bit of sincere desire to deal with China from the very beginning.

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter vigorously preached that China's strategic interests were identical to those of the United States and that global strategic cooperation between the two countries would be expanded and deepened. While his preaching was being played up, a U.S. strategic plan for use of nuclear missiles to destroy 10 Chinese coastal cities and 5 airports was modified to suit nuclear weapons to be used to obliterate 100 strategic targets in China. Moreover, he openly violated the principles of establishing Sino-American diplomatic relations by endorsing the so-called Taiwan relations act. Basing itself on this so-called act, the United States granted diplomatic immunities and privileges to the Taiwan representative's office accredited to America, thereby maintaining official relations between the government in Taiwan and the U.S. Government which, as a result of its moves, openly pursued a two Chinas policy.

Since Reagan's rise to power, the U.S. Government has become even more active in opposing China as far as its strategic and foreign policies are concerned. President Reagan, George Shultz and their ilk began to openly present themselves as the Chinese people's enemy.

To win U.S. friendship, our government has time and again made concessions to America, despite the harm done to our national dignity. Comrade Deng Xiaoping told the visiting U.S. Vice President George Bush last year: You know China well. We sincerely welcome you as an old friend of China. Through your visit, we hope we will be able to dispel the shadows and dark clouds overhanging our relations.

The U.S. imperialists, however, regarded the Chinese Government's forbearance as a sign of weakness. An American official spokesman openly clamored that it

was necessary to see to it that Taiwan had adequate defensive capability. Large quantities of new weapons have been sold to Taiwan. A U.S. official mouthpiece even said: Only a few years ago, China was a U.S. enemy and is not reliable even if we should regard the people's republic as our potential friend. The United States cannot afford to risk the danger of losing Taiwan--an unsinkable aircraft carrier.

It is obvious that since the very beginning, U.S. imperialism has regarded this country as its enemy while seeing Taiwan as an anti-China and anti-East Asian people bastion. It has attempted to occupy Taiwan permanently.

On the eve of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to China, the bigwigs in the U.S. Government, ignoring accepted diplomatic norms, happened on the shopworn strain that the United States has the right and obligation to implement the Taiwan relations act. They said that China's opposition to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan means opposing the American people to implement their law. It is no doubt that these statements were issued to encourage and support Shultz in his negotiations with Beijing. We would like to know what the U.S. Government's reaction would be if China had adopted a law authorizing arms shipments to a certain American state so that that state could use the arms to oppose the federal government?

What the United States has done to China is no different from the old U.S. imperialists' high-handed acts in their colonies. We therefore, would like to say that the great Chinese people, who have stood up, will never allow the United States to resort to its shopworn colonist tactics against our country and our people.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI' ON TAIWAN QUESTION, SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW150101 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Foreign policy is an extremely important matter for any country. Foreign policy not only reflects a country's internal affairs but directly bears on that country's peaceful economic construction.

At present, our country has two diplomatic problems urgently needing resolution. One is Taiwan's return to the motherland, and the other is the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. Owing to U.S. obstruction and disruption, there is no way the first problem can be resolved soon. But a good beginning has been made in Sino-Soviet relations. We should strive for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations as soon as possible.

The results of the talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz during his recent visit to China show that it was very unwise of certain central leaders to hope that U.S. imperialism would help solve the Taiwan issue. In some aspects it was even quite naive. Recent words and deeds of the Reagan administration have further proved that U.S. imperialism will always be an enemy of the Chinese people. It is trying to prevent our country from solving the Taiwan question through peaceful means by building up Taiwan's so-called defense capabilities and, in this way, making two China's an accomplished fact and keeping our Taiwan province permanently under its control.

Since the Taiwan issue, one of our major diplomatic problems, cannot be resolved in the near future, we should now make the best use of our time and concentrate our efforts on actively finding solutions to the problem of Sino-Soviet relations, our second major diplomatic problem. Moreover, in solving Sino-Soviet problems, we must never again take into consideration the U.S. Government's reactions and suspicions as we did before but should carry out the guiding principle of the 12th Party Congress and adhere to an independent foreign policy. We must not tolerate any encroachment on China's national dignity or interests.

China never attaches itself to any big power and never yields to any big power. China's foreign policy proceeds from the interests of the Chinese people and is definitely not swayed by anyone's instigation or provocation. This principle is very correct.

In the past, Sino-Soviet relations could not be improved and Sino-Soviet negotiations could not proceed smoothly for a long time. This was connected with a few central leaders of our party who, at the expense of our national dignity, did not hesitate to unilaterally make important concessions to the United States, who tried to draw the United States to our side, who gave unprincipled support to the United States in the international arena for fear of offending the United States, and so forth.

We should always remember that both China and the Soviet Union are big socialist powers. Improving Sino-Soviet relations is in the fundamental interests of the people of both countries and is conducive to China's socialist construction. In the forthcoming Sino-Soviet talks, we should act according to the principle put forward by Chairman Mao: In the communist movement, it is not strange to have differences of one kind or another. Differences should be resolved through negotiations, accepting the reasonable views of others, giving up one's own views that can be discarded and thereby achieving unity.

We cherish our own national interests and should at the same time respect others' national interests. This is the only way to properly solve the problems in Sino-Soviet relations.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORTS ON BUSH'S EUROPEAN TALKS

HK050750 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 83 p 7

[Report by correspondents Yao Li [1202 4539] and Lin Jun [2651 6511]: "Bush Demands That the Allies Put Forward Alternatives for Talks With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Brussels, 3 Feb--U.S. Vice President Bush held talks here today with NATO Secretary General Luns and Supreme Commander Rogers. Bush held a press conference after the talks. He said that the U.S. "zero option" remained "the best way to solve" the medium-range nuclear missile issue, and censured the Soviet Union for rejecting this scheme. He also said that he had asked the leaders of certain NATO allies to put forward alternatives for the U.S.-Soviet talks on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles.

Bush said in a statement issued at the press conference that "the United States, Belgium, and NATO and the European community are all facing a serious challenge. We are afflicted by the world recession, while the Soviet Union's ceaseless expansion of its armaments compels us to strengthen our defenses." He said that the talks today had strengthened his faith in allied unity.

When asked about the possibility of a "compromise plan" being agreed on at the talks on medium-range nuclear missiles, Bush did not reply, but simply reiterated the stand of his statement. He said that "our hope is to totally destroy the entire generation of nuclear weapons." "If the Geneva talks do not succeed, I believe the allies will carry out their promise to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles."

The United States and the Soviet Union have launched a fierce diplomatic offensive this year centering on the issue of missiles in Europe. Bush's visit is being undertaken amid this situation. When in West Berlin recently, Bush read out an open letter to the people of Europe from President Reagan, stating that he wanted to meet Andropov and sign an agreement on totally destroying land-based medium-range nuclear missiles. This was, however, immediately rejected by the Soviet Union. Public opinion here holds that Reagan's open letter has enabled [words indistinct] although the United States is at present still sticking to its "zero option," it is in fact ready to accept other "serious proposals."

Bush met European community President Thorn this morning mainly to discuss the conflicts between the United States and Western Europe over agricultural exports. According to a statement issued by the European community: Thorn held that the talks expressed the desire of both sides to eliminate the tense atmosphere in trade. But he was "very surprised" by the recent U.S. move in selling wheat to Egypt at subsidized prices far below those on the international market, and thus capturing a European community market. He said that if anything like this happened again, the European community countries would have no option but to lay the issue before "Gatt," and would also reserve the right to take counter-measures. Bush said that the United States would make every effort to uphold the principle of free trade in its relations with the European community, and also to seek solutions to differences between them. Belgian television commented that Bush's words had not put Europe completely at ease, nor had they completely convinced Europeans, because America's deeds often failed to match its words, and the low-price wheat sale to Egypt was an example of this; it could be predicted that in the current serious economic recession in the West, U.S.-European relations would still face severe tests.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'JINGJI RIBAO' URGES SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

HK031001 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 83 p 4

["International Economic Forum" column: "South-South Cooperation Has Great Vitality"]

[Text] The south-south cooperation is a global economic phenomenon which is increasingly grasping people's attention. Developments this year have shown that south-south cooperation has great vitality.

The strengthening of south-south cooperation between developing countries has deep economic and political roots.

First, after gaining independence, development countries need to develop their economies quickly; but the majority of them still depend relatively heavily on developed countries have generally fallen into an economic crisis; and their consequent actions of cutting down on imports from developing countries and forcing down the prices of elementary products have seriously hit the developing countries' economies. In the face of the present situation, these countries not only realize that they cannot rely on the "stimulus" of developed countries' economies, but that regional and subregional cooperation is limited, and unable to solve the present problems, so it is necessary to strengthen south-south cooperation within a wider scope.

Second, there has been no substantial progress since the north-south dialogue in the seventies. Though the impetus of the dialogue still exists, the developing countries have lost hope in this "dialogue between deaf people"; they generally consider that it is through global economic cooperation that they should increase their economic power and strengthen their negotiating position.

Third, the development of these countries' economies is not balanced, so different types of countries can, on the principle of mutual benefit and each supplying the other's needs, open up many aspects of economic cooperation and promote their economies.

Fourth, after gaining their independence, it is the universal demand of the developing countries to strengthen south-south cooperation and thereby increase the unity between them, improve their weak status in world affairs, and win equal treatment.

South-south cooperation on a global scale has even richer prospects than regional or subregional cooperation. In the sixties and seventies, regional economic cooperation scored certain achievements, and organizations of primary-product producing and exporting countries made a certain contributions toward protecting their member nations. These organizations will henceforth continue to form an important integral part of the south-south cooperation, and the basis of global cooperation. But global south-south cooperation has even brighter prospects, particularly in such fields as trade, finance, resources, food and technology. At present, developing countries are considering the establishment of institutions and systems in certain spheres through cooperating on a global scale; what is being most discussed is things like preferential trading systems, multinational producing and selling companies, and even the opening of global development banks and financial institutions established with their own funds, etc.

Global south-south cooperation also faces many difficulties and obstacles. The first is that 3/4 of the developing countries' trade is with the developed countries, and foreign debts amount to as much as \$626 billion. The second is that the industrial productive capacity of Third World countries is limited, the development of producing areas is uneven, and consequently there is no way of providing the necessary material basis for global south-south cooperation. The third is that the differing interests of different types of country creates relatively big contradictions. Furthermore, another factor standing in the way of global south-south dialogue is the interference of the developed countries and the political discord and contradictions among the developing countries. However, global south-south cooperation is "an integral part of collective action adopted to change international economic relations and establish a new international economic order," and an inevitable historical trend. Though the problems and contradictions facing it can hardly be solved completely overnight, as long as the developing countries, under the banner of the "principle of upholding the self-reliance of the collective," unite closely, seeking common ground on major issues while reserving differences on small ones, the south-south cooperation is bound to see great development.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'JINGJI RIBAO' ON WESTERN ECONOMIC 'CRISIS'

HK111544 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 83 p 4

["International Economic Forum" article by Zhang Qini [1728 1148 1441]: "The Problems Reflected by the Economic Crisis"]

[Text] Following the spring of 1983, there will be indications that the economic recovery might gradually and slowly occur in the capitalist world, which has plunged into an economic crisis. A crisis is the "eruption of force which instantaneously restores the disrupted balance" (Marx) and a regulator of the capitalist economic system itself. The crisis itself will not lead to the collapse of capitalism itself. It is meaningless to talk about whether the great crisis in the 1930's will reoccur because the situation has changed considerably. It is of no use to compare the present situation with that of the 1930's.

However, this does not mean that we should not pay special attention to the present crisis, because it has truly reflected some problems of profound significance. Let us take the United States as an example. By the end of 1982, the number of the unemployed people reached more than 12 million, accounting for almost 11 percent of the labor force. More than 23,000 enterprises went bankrupt within a year. Only 2/3 of the industrial productive capacity was utilized and federal deficits reached approximately \$200 billion. Enterprise investments dropped for consecutive 2 years. All this has shown that the figures quoted above are unprecedented since World War II. Similar events have also occurred in other major capitalist countries. In other words, from the viewpoint of reproduction, we realize that the changes underway manifest an unavoidable economic transition in the capitalist countries to a certain new pattern.

The period from the end of World War II to the mid-1970's was a period in which the economy of the capitalist world was restored and developed rapidly. In that period, the pattern of economic development was the same. The crisis which occurred in 1974-75 marked the end of that period. The continued changes which took place from the later half of the 1970's to the first 3 years of the 1980's indicate that Western capitalism has begun to enter a period with many peculiarities, which will last for a fairly long time.

For example, stagnation and inflation are the characteristics which have been obviously manifested. The terms stagnation and inflation were used to describe the crisis which occurred in the United States in 1970. From then on, such characteristics have become more and more obvious and have become a general phenomenon of the capitalist world. Actually, stagnation and inflation are only two coexisting phenomenon which repel one another. On the one hand, commodity products which can meet the needs of a market with the capability to pay are superfluous. On the other hand, inflation exists, which means that the commodity supply falls short of demand. The long-term existence of these two contradictory phenomenon actually demonstrates that fact that the capability of a capitalist economy to regulate itself is becoming weaker and weaker and that a crisis has occurred constantly. With regard to an economic system, this is a very serious problem. It is an oversimplified view to maintain that the Western economy will drag on in the same old way.

Profound economic changes cannot but reflect the corresponding political, social and international relations. In other words, an economic crisis will turn into a social and political crisis. The development of the peace movement in various European countries and the United States, the rise of social democratism in southern Europe, the increasingly acute contradictions between the United States and western Europe and the reduction of U.S. influence in the world are closely connected with economic factors. West Germany will hold a general election this year. The United States and United Kingdom will do the same next year. Economic problems will occupy an important position in the general elections of these three major capitalist countries. These general elections will reflect a number of trends in the capitalist world, which merit our attention. Under the present conditions in which it is difficult to solve economic difficulties, turbulence in a number of Western countries will be aggravated and various crisis and confrontations will occur in the world. The so-called post-war period as a historical stage is coming to an end as a whole and a new period with a number of different characteristics is occurring. This will give rise to an undertermined number of new changes in international relations.

CSO: 4005/454

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

HK100905 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 83 p 7

[Article by Shi Dapeng [2457 1129 7720]: "An Unfinished Tragedy"]

[Text] Unemployment has cast a more and more formidable shadow on the United States.

During last July and August when U.S. unemployment reached 9.8 percent, Kirklund, president of the AFL-CIO, vividly described: In America, "jobless men and women, lined up, would stretch for as long as 4,000 miles. That is, they would stretch from the east coast to the west coast or from Canada to Mexico." Now, the jobless army has grown even larger. The December unemployment rate remained at the same level--10.8 percent--as that in November. But the rate of unemployment among American youths was as high as 24.5 percent. Last year, the United States saw its highest unemployment figure since 1941. The record-breaking figure meant that the total number of jobless people had increased to 11.4 million without including 6.8 million part-time workers and 1.8 million people who lost hope and refused to register as unemployed.

The new unemployment figures like a thunder-bolt, have shocked the U.S. community like a thunder bolt. According to economists' statistics, in the United States, when the unemployment rate grows by 1 percent, it means another 1 million people have lost their jobs. With the decline in revenue and the increase in relief funds, the federal government will have to add \$25-30 billion to its financial deficits. That means the higher unemployment is, the graver predicament the U.S. economy will fall into. A more startling fact is that, according to surveys by some sociologists, every 1 percent increase in unemployment is accompanied by a 4 percent increase of murder, a 4.1 percent increase in the incidence of suicides, and a 3.4 percent increase in the number of mental patients....

According to recent reports by the NEW YORK TIMES, because of the sudden growth in the jobless army, family discord has become a more and more common phenomenon. Children are beaten by their jobless fathers frustrated by destitution. Over the past year, as many as 1.8 million children in America have run away from their homes. Among them, 300,000 did not return home any more.

Unemployment, like a shivery swirling wind, is heavily striking the American community.

The new U.S. unemployment figures indicated the failure of Reagan's economic policy. "The Reagan economic recovery program" was originally intended to free the U.S. economy from the long-standing stagnation predicament by means of tightening up money supply and cutting back government expenditure and taxes. However, practice shows that, instead of effecting a miraculous cure and recovering the economy, these measures have pushed industrial production into a new recession which is accompanied with a sharp increase in government financial deficits and long-lasting banking interest rates. In a nation like the United States, an economic recession is always coupled with an increase in unemployment. Therefore, it is not at all surprising that U.S. unemployment has gone up and up.

The great increase in U.S. unemployment is also related to the profound structural change the U.S. industry is experiencing. Over the past one or two decades, investment in basic industries in America has greatly reduced; while investment in technologically advanced industries has grown by a big margin. It seems that this readjustment of industrial structure will not be complete in the 1980's. Thus, the "structural unemployment" derived from the readjustment will last for a long time. It is not realistic to hope that it can be mitigated in a short time. In this period, more and more workers will be driven to the ranks of the jobless. Moreover, with the rise of advanced industries, which will lead to automation, mechanization and even the popularization of robots, more and more workers will inevitably be cast aside.

How do the prospects look in 1983? Some American people have predicted that the economy would only recover from the recession at the slowest pace since World War II. But the jobless rate will remain above 10 percent in 1983 fall and above 9 percent in 1984 fall when the next general election is held. The rate is not expected to go under 7 percent even before 1988. No wonder President Reagan lamented sadly that the increase in unemployment was an "endless tragedy!"

CSO: 4005/454

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AFGHAN CONSCRIPTION--It was reported that another strange thing had appeared in Kabul at the beginning of February. Almost all candidates for this year's college entrance examination in Afghanistan are female students, because most of the boys have to join the army after graduating from middle schools and have been prohibited from taking part in the examination. At the same time, the Kabul authorities have sent out security troops to track down and arrest those who try to escape from being enlisted. They have searched from house to house and cast a shadow of terror in the capital. "Able-bodied men were press-ganged into the army at night." What is ridiculous is that although more and more able-bodied men, including students, have been press-ganged into the army, the number of soldiers is becoming smaller and smaller day by day. The reason the number of Karmal's troops has reduced from 90,000 to less than 30,000 is that there are more and more turn-coats and deserters in the army. The most important thing in the art of war is the "common aspiration of officers and men." Whether the "able-bodied men" who have been press-ganged are capable of fighting or not, the Kabul authorities must be very clear about this. However, being afflicted with anxiety, they are unable to take care of so many things. What is important is to settle accounts with their master. ["International Jottings" by Huang Qinyu [7806 2532]: "Another Strange Thing"] [Text] [HK040852 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 83 p 6]

PRC SUPPORT FOR THAILAND--Chinese PLA Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi said in Bangkok today: Vietnam is practicing regional hegemonism. Its invasion of Kampuchea is an abominable and shameful act. If it dares to launch armed attacks on Thailand, the Chinese army and people will not sit by idly and remain indifferent. The Chinese people and army will side with Thailand and resolutely support the Thai people in their struggle against aggression. Yang Dezhi made the above statement to reporters at the Bangkok Airport when he concluded his official freindly visit to Thailand. He is convinced that the Thai people and army will be able to hit hard at the Vietnamese aggressors in defense of their country. Yang Dezhi expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to Thailand. [Text] [OW051532 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Feb 83]

SHULTZ' VIEW REJECTED--Pyongyang, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--The Korean paper NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today refuted the view on the "simultaneous admission into the United Nations" of South and North Korea and the "cross recognition" of both by the big powers, a view put forward by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz

during his most recent visit to South Korea. The commentary said that the tension on the Korean Peninsula was not created by the fact that both South and North Korea have not been given "simultaneous admission into the United Nations" or have not received "cross recognition" from the big powers, but by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression. Chatting about "simultaneous admission into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" under conditions in which the main cause of the Korean Peninsula's tension has not yet been eliminated will only bring about bad consequences, the commentary pointed out, adding that it would legalize the U.S. policy of occupying South Korea and the split of the Korean nation in the international arena and it would spread the tension on the Korean Peninsula to other parts of the world. The commentary said that to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea, the United States must withdraw its aggressive armed forces from South Korea and stop its interference in Korea's internal affairs. [Text] [OW111425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 9 Feb 83]

CSO: 4005/454

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTATORS URGE CREATIVE STRIVINGS BY PARTY MEMBERS

Study of Party Congress Documents

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentary by staff commentator: "Exert Consciousness in Study, Acquire Depth in Understanding"]

[Text] At present, party organizations at various levels in our province are actively organizing the vast ranks of the party members and cadres and masses of the people to study the 12th Party Congress documents. From the experience of the places where such study has been well handled, we can see that two points are particularly important: one is to study with consciousness, and the other is to acquire depth in understanding.

A high degree of revolutionary consciousness is the premise for doing all work well. In order to guide our study toward some depth, we must pay attention to enhancing our consciousness in our study, fully recognizing the study of our 12th Party Congress documents as our first need in pursuing our various work, as our first need in bringing about a new situation in our various undertakings. Only in this way can we absorb what we study and penetrate deeply in our understanding and have the spirit of the 12th Party Congress deeply implanted in our thinking. The 12th Party Congress documents are the scientific summing up of the 30 years of our party's historical experience in building socialism, especially the historic triumph of the past 6 years; they are our guide to action in bringing about a new situation. Studying these documents well is to make ideological and theoretical preparations for the struggle to bring about a new situation. Therefore, the more we absorb deeply the spirit of the documents, the fuller our ideological and theoretical preparations are, the better our ability will be to assure correct implementation in our practice.

Today some comrades still lack sufficient understanding of the importance and urgency of our study of the 12th Party Congress documents; they think that the series of principles and policies formulated by our party since the Third Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee has already been understood in practice by the vast ranks of our cadres and masses, that the program and series of principles and policies formulated by the 12th Party Congress on that basis are even more perfect, and that today what is left is merely the question

of how to work on them; thus it seems to be of no importance whether or not our study of those documents is well done. Such an understanding is obviously not comprehensive enough. Without any doubt, the correct program and series of principles and policies formulated by the 12th Party Congress are a guarantee for our undertakings in socialist construction to win victories; but, in order to have them fully demonstrate such a role of guarantee, we must implement them well and execute them well. This requires the vast ranks of our party members, cadres, and masses of the people to seriously study them. Experience tells us, the results are very different whether or not our study of the party's correct principles and policies is well done. Take for instance the implementation of the series of principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the reason why the absolute majority of places have implemented them well and achieved heartening results is, apart from the fact that these principles and policies have been popular and accorded with the people's will, because the comrades of the whole party and the vast ranks of our cadres and masses have seriously carried out their study and, through such study, summed up their experiences, emancipated their thinking, broken down the constraints of the "two whatsoevers," established the guiding ideology of proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts on everything, and deepened their understanding of the contents and meaning of those principles and policies. In contrast to this, we also see that, in spite of the series of principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, there have also been places where, because of insufficient study and inadequate understanding as well as insufficiently resolute implementation, the actual benefits they have gained, in comparison to those of other places, are not very great. Such experiences and lessons we must absorb them seriously so as to heighten our consciousness in the study of the 12th Party Congress documents.

In studying the 12th Party Congress, we must also pay special attention to acquiring depth in understanding the basic spirit of the documents, and not stop with just some slight trial and or not make an effort to achieve full understanding. The contents of the 12th Party Congress documents are very rich and profound. They do not come easily, and to really understand them, master them, is also not something easy to accomplish. We must exert bitter efforts and spend great energy on this. It simply won't do if we cast just a glance; we must peruse them repeatedly, penetrate them deeply and study them carefully before we master their spiritual essence. While studying them, it is also necessary to listen to some guidance and read some explanatory material; but we can by no means substitute them for study of these documents themselves. We must first of all exert our effort to study them and acquire depth in our understanding of them. We must both carry out a systematic study of all the documents as a whole and understand them comprehensively and be good at grasping the key points of their contents and delve into them thoroughly; we must both study the new ideas and new summations provided by every document and master the basic ideas and basic spirit of all the documents from the whole. Only thus can we understand the 12th Party Congress documents more comprehensively, more accurately, and more profoundly. While studying the documents and deepening our understanding thereof, we must also pay attention to linking with the reality of work in our own districts and departments and the ideological

reality of our own thinking, and sum up our experiences and lessons. Past things not forgotten are the teachers for future things. The historical experiences of our past 26 years since the Eighth Party Congress have been very rich; they include both painful lessons of having a "Leftist" ideology as our guide and also the experiences of success since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. We must take these as our mirror and link with our study of the 12th Party Congress documents by seriously summing up the processes of our own thinking and work in order to see which have achieved results and which have been amiss, and where the attendant reasons were. As right and wrong are distinguished and understanding is deepened this way, we are bound to be able to further emancipate our thinking, broaden our purview, and our ways of implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress will also become more and more numerous, our confidence in realizing our strategic goals will likewise become fuller and fuller, and the plan we have formulated for bringing about a new situation will also be established on a reliable basis.

Today, our study of the 12th Party Congress documents has already made a good beginning. We believe that, through the consistent strivings of party organizations at all levels, we are bound to be able to guide this study toward further depth and turn the 12th Party Congress documents into a powerful ideological weapon for the vast ranks of our party members and cadres and masses of the people to bring about a new situation.

Burdens of Leadership

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 3

[Commentary by staff commentator: "Communists Must Not Fail to Live Up to People's Expectations"]

[Text] Whether what a Communist does is for others first or for himself first is a touchstone. When the masses watch you, they often also have their eyes on this. Most of our Communists, whether under extremely difficult or relatively smooth conditions, would never forget the oath they have taken upon admission into the party; they usually place the interests of the masses of the people in the position of first importance and thereby win the confidence and love of the vast ranks of the masses of the people with their lofty conduct of "rather suffering a thousand hardships for others than busying themselves for themselves alone." Hence, when they speak, people listen, and when they run things, people help; they can lead the masses and struggle for the realization of the party's tasks. During the war years, so long as there were Communists charging ahead, fighters would always follow; during the period of the state's difficulties, so long as Communists bear the hardship first, the masses are usually full of confidence, take suffering as an honor and take suffering as a pleasure...Such examples are innumerable. The news published in this paper today about someone "having been responsible for the building of 40,000 square meters of new housing, but still living in a cramped little room today" is an example. At present, urban housing remains short and it is a problem that we must continue to develop along with production and construction in order to gradually solve it. This requires our leading cadres to take the lead to overcome some difficulties. Only thus can the masses think in the place of the

state. When some of the masses who demand for housing at the Starlight machine plant saw that the housing conditions of Comrade Zhuang Haifeng [5445 3189 1496] were so inadequate, they felt rather sorry and said, "when I have difficulties, I must overcome them myself; is it not such a case here?"

But, there is today also another situation; we have certain comrades who find themselves unable to worry about things ahead of everyone else but are quite able to enjoy things ahead of everyone else. They have forgotten the duty of every Communist to take care of others ahead of himself, although some of them have in the past done some work for the party and made some contributions, and today may still remain responsible for the work of a given aspect. The party and the masses will never forget that. Yet, they have somehow taken merits and office as a burden; when they, in the face of some eventuality, proceed to calculate in their own behalf, no matter how great warmth the masses might have felt about them in the past, their hearts will cool by half now. The masses are sensible and reasonable; toward the leading cadres, especially old comrades who have made contributions, they accept or they even demand that their living arrangement be better than those for others. But, as leaders they must correctly handle well this big problem which concerns the personal interest of the vast ranks of our masses, and they must maintain and give scope to the party's fine traditions and workstyle, run things adamantly according to the "Guiding Principles," and resolutely rectify the unhealthy practice and illegal and discipline-disrupting conduct on the part of certain party members and cadres in housing distribution. Housing distribution must follow the mass line; the principles of distribution and schedule of distribution should be turned over to the masses for discussion, and efforts must be made earnestly to have made such distribution reasonable.

Today, we have already entered into a new historical period; the heavy burden of leading the construction of our four modernizations have historically fallen on our shoulders. How to shoulder this responsibility? The answer is that we must first of all mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the hundreds and thousands of the masses of the people, and this mobilization of the enthusiasm of the masses depends in this regard not on anything else but on the party's correct line, principles and policies, and on the vanguard and model role of the communists. Today, the former conditions of the former are already present; the masses have already cast their glance toward every one of us Communists. Do you really intend to shoulder the responsibilities of a Communist? Then, the masses demand that not only you must correctly implement the party's principles, but also ask you to share weal and woe with the masses and take the lead in setting examples. The lack of either of these two won't do. This is the popular expectation.

Sparks of Communist Ideology

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 82 p 3

[Commentary by Xu Jingzhang [1776 2529 3864]: "Sparks of Our Communist Ideology Are Everywhere"]

[Text] According to what has been published in the newspapers recently, the Tianjin Color Silk Mill No 3 has launched the activities of "propagating

Communist factors around us" and all its staff and workers have applied various forms in displaying the people and developments around themselves that shine with sparks of our Communist ideology: they have therefore greatly enhanced people's consciousness. These kinds of activities are well handled, indeed!

Sparks are usually trivial; but once gathered together they constitute brightness. Don't we have ancients who gathered firebugs in a bag in order to read? Is not an engine activated by electric sparks? In reality, the sparks of our Communist ideology are a great source of energy; it can urge people to make progress and propel the times forward; sometimes people see precisely here the brilliant light of communism and they become stimulated in their ambition and courage to advance forward.

So long as we watch carefully, we will easily discover that there are sparks everywhere around us. You see, someone has difficulties and many come forward to help; someone picks up a great deal of money but turns it over to the state; someone risks his own safety to protect state properties, and someone diligently studies, works, labors for the sake of the party's cause....These good people and good stories are innumerable, and everyone of them embodies our Communist ideology. When we come to think it through, it is really and truly unmistakable: "Communist ideology and Communist practice have long existed in our realistic life"; "our everyday life contains communism and can never depart from communism"; Communist factors are all around us!

With respect to such objective reality, there are somehow also people who look at but do not see them, or who see them but not very clearly. This is one of the reasons why people feel "vague" about communism. If these comrades can, like the staff and workers at the Tianjin Color Silk Mill No 3, discover and treat the shining sparks in our practice with the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and methods and the positive, connected, and developing eye, they would obtain our correct answers. The color silk mill has from our realistic life discovered 82 instances of communism's "shining spots" and made everybody recognize that communism is by no means something that can be looked at but not reached; thus the whole mill started to stir up a hot tide of everyone expanding the factors of communism by his own actual conduct. In one month there surged forth 147 good people and good stories. If every unit and every individual can thus recognize and practice communism, then it can be predicted that countless sparks of our Communist ideology are bound to become more rapidly burning into a momentum of lighting up the whole prairie.

9255

CSO: 4005/377

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTARIES ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION BUILDUP, PROCURATORIAL WORK

Call For Spiritual Civilization Buildup

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Commentary: "Spiritual Civilization Buildup Must Be Implemented"]

[Text] After deeply studying the documents of the Twelfth Congress, each level of our cadres made a leap in ideological knowledge regarding the problem of building socialist spiritual civilization. We also, to a great extent, rose in our perceptual stages of cognition to a new knowledge of the theoretical heights of scientific socialism and the political heights of the strategic policies for building socialism proposed by the Twelfth Congress. As a result, political consciousness in these areas of work were also greatly raised. The present problem is how to even better activate spiritual civilization buildup.

Under the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee, there have already been excellent advances in our province's socialist spiritual civilization buildup and in many areas noticeable results have been attained. However, it must also be seen that many locations and units have not implemented this strategic task of building spiritual civilization sufficiently wherein talk is primary and implementation is secondary. This causes work to be an emergency as soon as it is pressing. This situation should be conscientiously changed.

Why is talk primary and implementation secondary in the building of spiritual civilization? The major reason for this is that there is still not full knowledge of the strategic significance of the building of spiritual civilization and there is still no guiding ideology for the combined handling of correctly establishing the "two civilizations." For example, some comrades always consider that production buildup is a "hard task" and not to accomplish it is unsatisfactory; but spiritual civilization is a "soft task" and without serious targets they can relax a little. This is obviously wrong. They still do not correctly understand the relationship of interdependence and the mutual aims of material civilization buildup and spiritual civilization buildup. No doubt, the focus of our work should be placed on economic buildup because this is the basis of realizing the four modernizations and resolving international and domestic problems. However, in implementing material civilization buildup, we must rely on the people and its basic aim is also to satisfy the continually growing material and cultural needs of the people. This then tells us that in

handling material civilization buildup we cannot only consider material and disregard people. It is necessary to handle the people's ideological education as well as spiritual civilization buildup and in this way we can then even better arouse the enthusiasm of the people and promote the building of socialist material civilization. It takes ten years to grow trees but a hundred years to cultivate people. In view of this significance, our spiritual civilization buildup is a more formidable task than production buildup and we cannot have any neglect or relaxation. Naturally, the implementation of spiritual buildup must be closely integrated with material civilization buildup. If we cut ourselves off from material civilization buildup and implement spiritual civilization buildup in isolation, it cannot be handled well. In short, it is unsatisfactory to only have material civilization buildup without spiritual civilization buildup as neither of the two can be dispensed with. Only if the "two civilizations" are handled together can we open up new prospects for the building of socialist modernization. The report of the Party's Twelfth Congress pointed out: "The building of material civilization is the indispensable basis of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Socialist spiritual civilization not only has tremendous impetus for the building of material civilization but also guarantees its correct direction of development." This is a scientific summary of the rich practical experience of China's building of socialism and a profound indication of the objective law of building socialism. We must continue to deeply understand this correct thesis and while building a high degree of material civilization, work hard to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization and correctly put this into action.

In view of the present situation in some localities, when building socialist spiritual civilization, as with material civilization buildup, we should also have a long range plan and based on the actual situations formulate measures to be implemented in stages. We cannot just hammer here and batter there and temporarily do a rush job. We know that the building of socialist spiritual civilization includes the two areas of cultural buildup and ideological buildup and that there is very rich content in each area. These contents also permeate and promote each other so that neither can be dispensed with. Confronted with so much work which must be carried out conscientiously, without a feasible relatively long term buildup plan with overall consideration it cannot be done well. Therefore, while deeply studying the documents of the Twelfth Congress and formulating economic development plans, each locality must also use investigation and research to formulate plans for socialist spiritual buildup and in the same way advance the objectives of the struggles over five or ten years. This is beneficial for arousing the masses and for overall arrangements in doing well each specific item of work for spiritual civilization buildup.

It should also be pointed out here that the building of socialist spiritual civilization is certainly no easy task and it will not do to be impatient for success, to be inconsistent, to not grasp firmly and even less so to let things take their own course. To build socialist spiritual civilization, we must firmly grasp the core which is communist ideology and devote a great deal of effort and time to strengthening the mainstay which is the party's ideological buildup. Further, within long range plans, it is necessary to show both great foresight and have one's feet planted on solid ground, to both firmly grasp ideological buildup and not relax in cultural buildup, to both firmly grasp systematic ideological education, moral education, discipline education,

historical education and legal education and choose forms which are pleasing to the masses, and to broadly develop mass movements to build spiritual civilization so as to cause each laborer to become a builder of socialist spiritual civilization. In these areas, over the last two years, the cities and agricultural villages of our province have gathered some very good experiences such as broadly developing the "five stresses and four beauties" and "cultural politeness month," each trade formulating civilization pledges, organizing study Lei Feng youth groups "to serve you," as well as village-developed party member linked households, towns stipulating people's pledges, civilization hamlet activities, etc. We should strive hard to develop and uphold these activities of the massive building of spiritual civilization based on the needs of the Twelfth Congress. On this foundation, we should continually research and summarize the special features and laws of spiritual civilization buildup and further establish and develop in the entire society a new type of social relation which reflects socialist spiritual civilization so that an increasing number of members of society become ideal, moral, cultural and law abiding laborers.

Each level of the party committees should conscientiously strengthen their leadership for spiritual civilization buildup and starting from actual circumstances arouse the masses, continually push forward step by step in a planned way and strive for better and more satisfying victories.

Meritorious Procuratorial Work Cited

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 82 p 2

[Commentary: "Maintain Glory, Render Again New Meritorious Services"]

[Text] The representative conference of the procuratorial system's advanced groups and advanced workers throughout the province is the first conference of outstanding workers held since the reestablishment of Shandong's procuratorial organ. Commendations were given for meritorious service. At the conference, they summarized and exchanged experiences, implemented the spirit of the Twelfth Congress and comprehensively initiated the mobilized meeting of new procuratorial work. This conference will necessarily give rise to enthusiastic impetus for our province's procuratorial work.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, our province's vast number of procuratorial cadre police under the leadership of the various levels of the party committee resolutely implemented the party's lines and policies, enforced the law impartially, were honest in performing their duties and obtained great achievement in punishing crimes, safeguarding the people and defending the building of the four modernizations. A large advanced group and a great number of advanced model persons emerged and the advanced group and advanced workers who attended the conference were the outstanding representatives among them. The vast number of cadre police throughout the province wanting to respond to the call of the representative meeting, studied and tried to catch up with the advanced in order to open up a new struggle for our province's procuratorial work.

The Party's Twelfth Congress formulated the overall task of building the four modernizations, high level civilization and a strong socialist nation with high level democracy. The people's procuratorial organ is the nation's legal supervisory organ which must with high level consciousness serve the party's overall task and struggle to safeguard socialist democracy and the legal system. This is the procuratorial organ's basic task for the new period of history and is also the bounden glorious duty of each of the procuratorial cadre police. This is our one basic goal in building high level socialist democracy and in realizing the systemization and legalization of democracy. In safeguarding socialist democracy and in the struggle of the legal system, the procuratorial organ must exercise procuratorial functions in order to play an active role. The large number of procuratorial cadre police throughout the province must fully recognize the mission that they themselves have undertaken, maintain and carry forward the fine tradition and practice of the procuratorial organs, be tough and honest, handle affairs according to the law, be honest in performing their duties, not scheme for private advantages and be qualified public prosecutors who do not hesitate to die at their posts. Further, under the guidance of the spirit of the Party's Twelfth Congress, they should fight to the end to crack down on serious illegal economic activities and struggle hard to strive to take a basic turn for the better for public order in society.

We hope that the advanced representative comrades of the procuratorial system will be modest and prudent not arrogant and rash but will add to their achievements, continue to exert themselves, further play leading roles as well as the roles of mainstays and bridges, and unite and give impetus to the vast number of cadre police in order to carry out procuratorial work well and exert great energy to render again new meritorious services.

9480

CSO: 4005/319

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON FAMILY PLANNING MONTH

OW230437 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government issued a circular on 10 December on the development of various mass activities for family planning propaganda month in rural and urban areas throughout the province from 18 December.

The circular pointed out: To enforce family planning is a state policy of our nation and a major event which involves the development of China's material civilization and its socialist spiritual civilization, to arouse the people in all trades and professions in rural and urban areas throughout the province to extensively develop various mass activities for family planning propaganda month constitutes an important measure in fulfilling the strategic plan laid down by the 12th National CPC Congress and a positive action in creating a new situation for family planning in our province.

The circular pointed out: During this month, it is necessary to educate the broad masses of cadres and people on this basic state policy so that it is known well to every household. All leading cadres must fully realize the strategic significance in family planning. They must be made to understand that to enforce family planning is the bounden duty of every citizen. They should consciously respond to the call for only one child for each couple. All CPC and CYL members and the cadres at all levels must be educated to strengthen their sense of responsibility in implementing this basic state policy. They must take the lead in combating feudal ideas, promoting late marriage and childbirth; have fewer children and uphold engenics; strive to achieve the goal of keeping Fujian's population under 31.7 million by the end of this century and ensure the fulfillment of the tasks for family planning for this year and next year.

The circular said: During the propaganda month, efforts must be made to vigorously create public opinion by fully using all propaganda media such as newspapers, journals, radio and television broadcasts, films, operas, literary, and art performances and wall newspapers. It is necessary to organize and train propaganda teams to carry out propaganda activities among the masses. It is essential to use effective methods such as offering one's own experience as an example and quoting statistics to carry out propaganda activities in close connection with the actual conditions in various localities.

The circular said: All party and government leaders must regard the activities for the family planning propaganda month activities as their central task. The key to family planning lies in the countryside. It is necessary to organize propagandists to go to the countryside to carry out their work there.

During this propaganda month, the provincial CPC committee and the people's government are ready to conduct a provincewide inspection campaign. The leading comrades in various prefectures and counties must also tour basic-level units to check how various propaganda activities are being carried out, help those areas where propaganda activities are lagging behind, grasp typical examples and strive to achieve an overall balance in all areas.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN PARTY CIRCULAR ON PUBLICIZING CONSTITUTION

OW261048 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee on 14 December issued a "circular on studying and implementing the new Constitution."

The "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the fifth session of the Fifth NPC is the best one since the founding of the PRC. The Constitution, the most important historic document, is the fundamental law of the state, which clearly defines such major matters as the political and economic systems of our country, its future basic tasks, citizens' basic rights and duties, the setting up of state organs and the scope of their responsibilities. It is the general charter for running the country and bringing stability to it in the new historical period. Party committees at various levels must attach great importance to publicizing the new Constitution among the people and educating them in it and do a good job in this regard.

1. It is necessary to promptly give wide publicity to the new Constitution in the urban and rural areas and to organize the cadres and masses to study it profoundly. All Communist Party members, state functionaries and particularly leading party cadres at various levels should take the lead in studying and publicizing the Constitution, conscientiously guard its sanctity, exemplarily observe and implement it and wage a struggle against all acts violating or undermining the Constitution and laws.
2. It is necessary to combine the study and publicity of the Constitution with study and publicity of the 12th Party Congress' documents. Party and cadre schools at various levels and the classes being held at various localities for the study of the 12th Party Congress' documents should all open courses on the study of the Constitution. Schools at all levels should educate their students in the Constitution.
3. It is necessary to mobilize forces in all quarters and to use all propaganda media to give wide publicity to the new Constitution. Newspaper, broadcasting, television, propaganda, cultural and educational departments should all make plans and arrangements according to their specific conditions for doing a good job in

publicizing and explaining the Constitution. Such publicity should be done in a lively form liked by the masses. Large numbers of judicial, procuratorate and public security personnel, theorists and propagandists as well as all those engaged in ideological and political work should conscientiously take part in the effort to publicize the Constitution.

4. Party committees at various levels should discuss and make arrangements for studying and publicizing the Constitution in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the party Central Committee propaganda department's circular on this subject and this circular.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ON TALENTED PEOPLE'S ROLE

OW070522 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 83 p 1

[Fujian Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Xiang Nan's speech at the 22 December 1982 Fujian provincial meeting on structural reform: "On Talented People"]

[Excerpts] An essential thing we must do in restructuring the administration is to boldly promote many energetic intellectual cadres who possess both political integrity and ability to various leading posts in order to change the long-standing situation in our cadre ranks.

This is a revolution. We may meet with resistance in our endeavor to restructure the administration. Resistance will come mainly from bias against intellectuals, from the limitations of small-scale production and from the influence of "left" ideas.

Some comrades are used to treating intellectuals as bourgeois elements. Instead of treating them as a force like the workers and peasants on which the party relies, they regard the intellectuals as a class that must be united, led and transformed. This viewpoint is wrong and harmful.

To accomplish the four modernizations and realize communism, we must resolutely rely on intellectuals who possess modern scientific and cultural knowledge.

An important task of this meeting is to further solve the issue of correctly treating intellectuals. We must reform our old, outdated method of selecting cadres. From now on, we must revolutionize the goal, method and scope of selecting cadres. We must select cadres from among energetic young people who possess political integrity and real knowledge. The core of our problem is how to treat intellectuals correctly. There are many intellectuals in government offices. There are even more intellectuals in factories, agricultural farms, PLA units, schools, scientific research units, hospitals and cultural departments. We must broaden our horizons and screen as many areas as possible in selecting secretaries, prefectural commissioners, department and county heads from units

where there are many intellectuals. If we follow our past parochial method of selecting talented people from only among party and government cadres, it will be impossible to create a new situation in our revolutionary and organizational work and to guide it onto the correct path. Unless the problem of attaching importance to and selecting intellectuals is solved, it will be impossible to succeed in restructuring the administration and strengthening the leading bodies.

Of course, our stress on utilizing intellectuals does not mean that we should go from one extreme to the other by neglecting the worker and peasant cadres. Our worker and peasant cadres have accumulated rich experience in the long years of the revolutionary war and socialist revolution and construction. Nevertheless, we have to admit that the educational level of our worker and peasant cadres is generally low. What should be done to solve this problem? First, they should study hard and make themselves intellectuals; second, we must boldly promote and use our existing intellectuals so as to restructure our cadre ranks.

Is it true that "intellectual leaders are unreliable?" This viewpoint runs counter to Marxist teaching and objective reality. Ironically, those comrades who hold this viewpoint have forgotten the ancestors of our communist party. Marx, Engels and Lenin were intellectuals; Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Liu Shaoqi were intellectuals; and Deng Xiaoping is also an intellectual. It will be impossible to realize communism in our country under the leadership of people without cultural and scientific knowledge.

Is it true that intellectuals "do not know politics?" In the past 30 years since the founding of new China, intellectuals have conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and have undergone different tests. The majority of them support the party and socialism and are full of enthusiasm to work for the motherland and the people.

Is it true that "intellectuals are too arrogant?" We have to make an analysis to find out the truth. It is definitely wrong to forget modesty and prudence and to distrust the masses. However, it is not really bad to have the "arrogance" of resenting conservative ideas, expressing different opinions on irrational things and resisting erroneous leadership. It is unfair and unrealistic to label such comrades as arrogant and disobedient of the leadership. Do we need all our cadres to be "good old men" who always say "yes?" What we lack now is people who dare to assume responsibilities, blaze new trails, make their viewpoints clear and uphold correct opinions.

We must boldly promote large numbers of energetic young intellectual cadres to leading posts at all levels; we must increase investments on intellectuals and bring up new talented and competent people by running elementary and middle schools, colleges, universities and sparetime schools well; we must lose no time in inviting competent people from other provinces, regions and countries to participate in "four modernizations" construction in Fujian.

This year our province has dispatched a number of people to Beijing to invite competent and knowledgeable people to work in Fujian. Over 400 people have agreed to come. This number, plus the number of competent people hired in Fujian, total over 1,200. This is very significant and is a good method of exchanging competent personnel.

I recommend that you comrades read two books in your spare time. One is "The Rise of the Fourth Reich." It tells how West Germany restored its economy and how it managed to become an economic power in Europe when it was suffering from a thousand wounds and was beset with untold difficulties after the war; the other is "The History of a Hundred Turbulent Years." It tells how Japan succeeded in restoring its economy from ruins and becoming an economic power in the east in the short time of 20 to 30 years. One of the important reasons for their successes is their attaching importance to education, science and the training of talented and competent people.

Actively importing new technologies and transforming existing old enterprises is undoubtedly correct. This principle must be upheld. However, and more importantly, what of importing new technologies and competent people or training talented and competent people? I am afraid the latter is more important. If we can afford to spend a dozen million U.S. dollars for importing new technologies, why can't we spend a few hundred thousand yuan for importing competent people and training personnel to master new technologies? Many of our enterprises are poorly managed, and they have done poorly in mastering new technologies. This is because they lack competent personnel.

Veteran comrades who participated in the democratic revolution and the revolutionary war have made tremendous contributions in the socialist revolution and construction. The people will never forget them. However, we have to admit that many of our veteran comrades, despite their strong desire to work, lack the ability to build China into a strong country equal to the world's most economically developed nations.

Our veteran comrades have a very glorious task to do. Before they retire to the second or third lines, they should as soon as possible boldly promote knowledgeable young and middle-aged cadres to leading posts at all levels. However, it is necessary to exercise prudence and be strict in matters related to politics, age and education, the most important being political matters. None of the "five categories of people" explained by Comrade Chen Yun should be allowed to serve in leading bodies.

The task of building a strong, modern socialist country has been assigned to the younger generation by history.

Through this meeting, if we can do away with the long-established bias against knowledge and intellectuals and free ourselves from the old pattern in utilizing competent personnel, there are great possibilities that Fujian will march ahead of other areas in the four modernizations drive.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

JILIN HOLDS PARTY-MEMBER EDUCATION CONFERENCE

SK300346 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The organizational and propaganda departments of the provincial CPC committee jointly held a provincial party-member educational work conference in Changchun from 24 to 28 December. The conference stressed the necessity of strengthening the party-member educational work with the new Constitution as the main content. The conference urged party members across the province to conscientiously study and implement the new Constitution, make efforts to be qualified as party members, give full play to their exemplary vanguard role in building the four modernizations and make contributions to creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

Liu Jingzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered an important speech. The conference relayed the guidelines of the national party-member educational work conference. Comrades participating in the conference devoted themselves to the study of relevant documents of the party Central Committee and speeches by some leading comrades of the central authorities. They discussed and analyzed, in line with reality, the situation of our province's party-member contingent and the important strategic significance of strengthening party-member educational work. They also summed up and exchanged the experiences on party-member educational work of the Yanbian and Siping prefectural CPC committees and of three other units and emphatically discussed ways to strengthen party-member education and to make preparations for consolidating the party in the second half of 1983.

In analyzing the situation of party members in the province, the conference pointed out: The overwhelming majority of party members on various fronts are good or relatively good. They can unite and lead the masses to implement the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and can play their exemplary vanguard role in building the socialist modernization. This is the main trend. However, the pernicious influences of the 10 years of domestic turmoil have not yet been eradicated, and there has been an increase in the corrosive inroads of exploiting-class ideologies under the new conditions. It is true that impurities in ideology, style and organization still exist within the party and that no fundamental turn for the better has yet been made in our party style. Therefore, strengthening ideological education among party members still is our urgent task.

The conference maintained: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, leading party organs across the province have paid attention to the party-member educational work, enhanced party members' knowledge and awareness, done a good job and have obtained many good experiences in bringing order out of chaos in political, ideological and organizational work, in ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and in developing various undertakings. We should not, however, overestimate these achievements. Since the party-member educational work is presently a weak line, we must strengthen the education among all party members in the province in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and in line with the demands of the new Constitution. This is a basic task for strengthening the building of our party.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades of organizational and propaganda departments under various commissions and units at the provincial level and under various municipal, prefectural, autonomous prefectural and county CPC committees; responsible comrades of organizational and propaganda departments of various universities and colleges and of various large enterprises and establishments; responsible comrades of party schools at or above the county level. The total attendance was 290 people.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

JILIN HOLDS CADRES' MEETING ON GUIDELINES

SK031512 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] On the morning of 1 February, at the auditorium of the provincial guest house, the provincial CPC committee held a meeting of cadres at or above the section level of the provincial-level organs to relay the guidelines of the important report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the party Central Committee, at the national conference of workers and staff members on the ideological and political work entitled "The Four Modernizations and Problems With Regard to Reforms." Wang Daren, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting and spoke. Liu Jingzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a brief report on the situation of the national conference of workers and staff members on the ideological and political work.

Comrade Wang Daren raised some specific requirements on ways to implement and study the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report. He said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's report is a very important weapon for us to carry out reforms and the four modernizations. We should conscientiously study and implement it. Attention should be paid to organizing cadres to study, understand and implement it. We should integrate study with the reality in the following three aspects: 1) integrate study with historical experiences. In the course of study, we should review and sum up our province's historical experiences and lessons on the work of setting aright things which have been thrown into disorder. 2) Integrate study with the reality of the current work. We should regard the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report as a weapon to analyze and guide our present work of economic and organizational reforms. 3) Integrate study with the reality of ideology. All cadres should measure themselves by the standards of the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, inspect and sum up their understanding of the present reforms, overcome their ideological obstructions and serve as promoter of reforms.

Comrade Wang Daren urged party-member cadres and non-party comrades participating in the meeting to show utter devotion to each other, go forward hand in hand and make joint efforts to fulfill the reform goal and various tasks put forward by the 12th Party Congress.

CSO: 4005/446

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTARY ON NEED FOR ALL-ROUND REFORMS IN JILIN

SK021449 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "It Is Imperative To Carry Out All-Round Reforms"]

[Excerpts] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, we have done a lot of work on setting aright things which had been thrown into disorder and have laid a good foundation for the four modernizations. However, to achieve success in the socialist modernization drive, we must, at present, carry out all-round reforms to destroy the old and establish the new.

Leading comrades of the central authorities have repeatedly pointed out: to develop the four modernizations, we must carry out a series of reforms. Without reforms, the four modernizations will not be accomplished. Reforms should run through the whole process of the four modernizations. This is our party's guiding ideology, of great importance in leading the four modernizations.

The reason why we must carry out reforms is: After basically completing the socialist transformation, the major problem which needs to be solved is the contradictions between the increasing cultural and material demands of the people and the backward social production. To solve this problem, it is necessary to readjust some aspects and links of production relations which cannot suit the development of productive forces and to readjust some aspects and links of the superstructure which are unsuitable for the economic base so as to coordinate the development of production relations with productive forces, and to coordinate development of the superstructure and the economic base. Through reforms, we can break with the situation of eating from the same big pot, fully mobilize the people's socialist enthusiasm, make production enter a new level as soon as possible and create more wealth and make the state and the people prosperous more rapidly. Only through reforms can we open a new situation, create new experiences and rapidly raise the ideological level and leading ability of the broad masses of cadres.

Drawing wisdom from the historical experiences is the best way. Over the past 5 years, the fulfillment of the agricultural reform has greatly inspired us. Why does agriculture, which had been worrying us, develop ahead? The main reason is we have carried out the greatest reforms in agricultural policies,

systems and management since the cooperative movement since the cooperative movement. The success in the cooperative transformation of agriculture convinced us that reforms on other fronts will also bring us new victories and improve the leading ability. Thus, if we refuse to grasp reforms, there is a danger that nothing will come of our struggle. Leaders at all levels as well as the large number of cadres and the masses should strengthen their understanding of the importance and urgency of reforms.

In the reform of organs, efforts should be made to streamline the organizations, retrench administrative staff, readjust organized groups and raise work efficiency. On the one hand, we should boldly draw into leading bodies at all levels a large number of comrades, who have both ability and political integrity, who are in the prime of life, who have cultural and scientific knowledge and who dare to blaze new trail. Those comrades, who are under the age of 55, who have received a high school education and, in particular, university education or higher and who have both ability and political integrity, should be promoted to leading bodies at all levels. On the other hand, many veteran comrades should retreat to the second line of production, and proper arrangements and treatment should be given them. This is a prominent demand for the reform of organs.

With regard to reform of the economy, in the past few years we have carried out only small-scale transformations in various fields, except for agriculture. Over a long period of time, many comrades have felt that a major disadvantage of socialist economy is the lack of vitality, that is, enterprises lack initiative and a sense of responsibility. Another problem is backward management. Therefore, the two major tasks for the economic work are reform of the system and technical transformations.

In the spheres of industry and commerce, we should popularize the managerial responsibility system of linking together the interests of the state, collectives and individuals and linking the workers' welfare with their labor achievements, with stress on contracting. All other fields should also carry out reforms. The reform which is in progress is an all-round and systematic one. In addition to the reforms of organs and the economy, all of the political and legal, foreign affairs, labor, personnel, propaganda, scientific and technical, educational, cultural, journalists, publishing, public health and sports units as well as various people's groups have the task to reform. Referring to the reforms of scientific, technical and educational work, an important thing is to penetratingly conduct education on the party's policy towards intellectuals and encourage and support large numbers of intellectuals to go deep among the masses and go right to the front line of production so as to give full play to their wisdom and creativeness in the course of developing the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

ZHANG GENSHENG SPEAKS ON REFORMS IN JILIN

SK052240 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] On 3 February, at a meeting of responsible cadres of various commissions, offices, departments and bureaus, Comrade Zhang Gensheng called for carrying out reforms this year in 10 spheres of work.

1. Carry out organizational reforms. Prior to the end of March, the provincial-level organs should complete the work for the first stage--reorganizing the leading bodies and setting up organizations. The reforms of organs at the city, prefectural and autonomous prefectural levels should be finished by the end of September. The reforms of organs at the county level should be completed by the end of this year as far as possible. In carrying out reforms, large numbers of young and middle-aged cadres with both ability and political integrity should be selected and promoted to leading bodies.
2. Further improve the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output. All farms, forest farms, aquatic products breeding farms, livestock farms, commune- and brigade-run enterprises, commune technological popularization stations, farm machinery management stations and livestock and veterinary stations should introduce the system of contracted responsibility system with payment linked to output and break with the situation of the iron rice bowl.
3. Develop the work of separating government administration from communes' economic management and establish CPC committees, people's governments and economic organizations at the township level. This is conducive to strengthening the party's work, intensifying political power and promoting the economy.
4. Industrial and communications enterprises and the capital construction units should introduce the economic contracting system in an all-round manner. The forms of the economic contracting system can be many and varied. These enterprises can implement the revenue-sharing system with higher authorities. They, themselves, can implement the system of floating wages and the contracting system.
5. State-run commercial departments should introduce various forms of the managerial contracting system in an overall manner. Most catering and service trades should implement the systems of independent accounting, assuming sole

responsibility for their profits and losses, turning over state-assigned output to the higher authorities and substituting taxes for delivery of profits. We should go all out to develop collective- and individual-run commerce.

6. The work of changing grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives to commercial units owned by collectives has already been popularized in an all-round manner. [word indistinct] the contracting system should be introduced. While employing new workers and staff members, efforts should be made to employ more contract workers and casual workers.

7. Plants directly under the administration of various departments and bureaus at the provincial level should be administrated by various cities, except for a small number of plants. This work should be completed within this year. Some of these plants can carry out integration. They can have dual leadership, with stress on city leadership. The profits should be shared at a fixed ratio. If a department or bureau is responsible for the work of too many enterprises, some of these enterprises can be changed to companies which take production, supply and marketing a coordinated process.

8. Talented people should be allowed to go from place to place. Some specialists and scholars should be allowed to become prosperous and they should get the bonuses gained from inventions and creations.

9. In the field of labor wages, the system of staffing units according to their fixed number of personnel and the system of floating wages should be instituted in an overall manner. While employing new workers, the contracting system should be implemented. Some workers and staff members should be allowed to return to their homes to engage in other trades, but their original employment should be reserved without pay and their urban domicile be retained.

10. Step up the reform of secondary education, with stress on the reform of regular senior middle schools, so as to train various kinds of competent persons and skillful craftsmen for developing industry and agriculture.

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Gensheng called on large numbers of party members and cadres, leading cadres at leading organs in particular, to stand in the forefront of reform, to lead and support the reform and serve as promoters of reform so as to carry out reforms on various fronts in a resolute and systematic manner.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN CARRIES OUT STRUCTURAL, CADRE REFORMS

HK290203 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC committee and government have seriously implemented the 12th Party Congress spirit by getting a good grasp of structural reforms and carrying out four transformations among the cadre force. At present many old cadres have been relieved of the heavy burdens of first-line work, while large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life, with ability and political integrity, have been selected and promoted to leadership posts.

The first stage of structural reform in the provincial party and government organs is now complete. The number of departments, committees and bureaus has been reduced from 80 to 50. The leading cadre establishment has been cut from 512 to 174. The average number of people in each leadership group has been reduced from 6.8 to 3.7. The average age of people in the leadership groups has been reduced from 60.6 to 52.5. The percentage of members with university or college educational levels has increased from 16.8 to 32.

After the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the provincial CPC committee and government acted in accordance with the spirit of the relevant central instructions and made preparations for readjusting the provincial party and government organs and assigning their leadership groups. The former principal leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government had emancipated minds and good vision. They voluntarily demanded to retire from their leadership posts and also worked actively to prepare for the establishment of new leadership groups. After following the mass line, holding small forums, seeking views of various sectors and surveying public opinion, and holding repeated discussions, new leadership groups meeting the demand for four transformations of the cadre force were set up with the approval of the central authorities. This set an example for the structural reform and appointment of leadership groups in the provincial departments, committees and bureaus.

Many old comrades in the departments, committees and bureaus have spontaneously retired and supported younger comrades in advancing to leading posts. The provincial CPC committee departments concerned and various units have made proper arrangements for the 361 old comrades who have retired, according to their circumstances, and done a good job in replacing old by new. As a result structural reform and leadership group readjustment have proceeded smoothly.

As a result of the structural reforms and readjustment of leading members, the new leadership groups of the departments, committees and bureaus are more vigorous than before, and new and old are cooperating to create together a new situation in all work.

At present the leadership groups of the departments, committees and bureaus are further establishing responsibility systems and putting them on a sound basis and unfolding structural reform and leadership readjustment in offices and sections.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN PARTY CONGRESS HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETINGS

HK300229 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Fourth Sichuan Provincial Party Congress held a preparatory meeting in the Jinjiang Hall, Chengdu, in the afternoon of 29 January. The meeting approved the congress agenda, as follows: 1) to listen to and examine a work report of the third Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee; 2) to examine the work report of the provincial discipline inspection committee; 3) to elect the fourth Sichuan provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee and the provincial discipline inspection committee.

The meeting elected a 126-member congress presidium. Comrade Nie Ronggui was elected secretary-general of the congress. The meeting approved a 21-member credentials committee headed by Xu Mengxia, with An Faxiao and Luo Tongda as deputies.

Provincial CPC committee deputy secretary Nie Ronggui presided at the meeting. Present were 1,162 delegates from the cities, prefectures, PLA units, provincial organs and various systems, together with 86 observer delegates.

The congress presidium held its first meeting in the Jinjiang Hall on 29 January. Comrade Yang Rudai presided. [words indistinct] 21-member presidium Standing Committee. Its members are Yang Rudai, Yang Xizong, Nie Ronggui, (Feng Yuanwei), Tan Qilong, Lu Dadong, Xu Mengxia, Wang Chenghan, Liu Xiyao, He Haoju, Wu Xihai, Bai Shangwu, Huang Qichao, (Song Dafan), (Xu Quan), Du Xinyuan, Yang Chao, Yang Wanxuan, Tian Bao, Wang Qian, and Ren Baige. The meeting approved (Xu Quan), An Faxiao, (Zeng Qingxiang), Li Buyun, and (Song Guizhi) as deputy secretaries-general of the congress. Credentials committee chairman Xu Mengxia made a report on the delegates' credentials. The report was approved. The meeting also approved the congress agenda. The congress will open on schedule on 30 January.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

CHONGQING LEADER STRESSES REFORM

HK030152 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Chongqing City CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Qian pointed out in a speech at a panel discussion at the Fourth Sichuan Provincial Party Congress: in creating a new situation in socialist modernization, we must carry out a whole series of reforms. Reform is the decisive motive force for building Chongqing into a key economic city.

He said: The question of how to create a new situation is a major one, and we have to do a lot of work in all aspects. However, the decisive thing is to continue to implement the ideological line laid down by the third plenary session, eliminate leftist influence, remove the bindings of all kinds of traditional concepts, break down unsuitable old conventions, and study new situations and solve new problems in a truth-seeking way. We must carry out resolute and orderly reform.

Comrade Wang Qian said: Reform is a revolution. Chongqing cannot just tinker at reforms and do the job on a small scale. We must carry out all-round systematic reforms. These reforms constitute a reform we have never experienced. The majority of people will feel that we lack knowledge and experience for carrying out these reforms, and we are bound to encounter obstacles and difficulties. However, history has assigned us the job of shouldering this task. What are we to do then? All we can do is study again and again, and improve our ability from study and our knowledge from experiences and lessons.

Wang Qian also said: In the wake of the continual deepening of the reforms, economic development and prosperity are sure to be stimulated, and Chongqing's four modernizations drive will develop relatively quickly. The city will make its proper contribution to the four modernizations in the socialist motherland and Sichuan.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN PARTY MEETINGS STUDY HU YAOBANG SPEECH

HK040214 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee has recently held successive meetings of its Standing Committee to study in conjunction with reality Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech on the four modernizations and reform issues. The participants declared: We must base our efforts on Sichuan realities, implement reforms in all work, and strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the province.

The Standing Committee members held: At present certain comrades still harbor certain old conventions and formulas hampering reform. Hence, in the course of carrying out reform, we must continue to emancipate our minds, seriously study the new situations, solve the new problems, sum up the new experiences and create new methods. At present we must do a good job in the following tasks: Teach the cadres and masses, especially leading cadres at and above county-level, to understand the importance and urgency of reform. Among the cadres and masses we must establish the significant guiding ideology that it is essential to carry out reforms in all fields in socialist society. Leading cadres at and above county-level must practice division of work and cooperation, and personally get to the frontline to organize various pilot projects in reforms in different trades and sectors so as to gain experiences and popularize them. The leading cadres at all levels must go down to investigate and study, humbly learn from the masses, discover new situations, solve new problems, sum up new experiences and do a good job in providing guidance for reform.

It is necessary to teach the whole body of party members and cadres to be bold in and to support reform. They should conduct criticism and education of words and deeds that do not benefit reform.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL MEETING

OW231351 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The 11-day meeting for Jiangsu Province's mayors, administrative commissioners and county heads concluded in Nanjing this afternoon. Leading comrades of the municipal governments, the prefectural administrative offices and the county governments and responsible comrades of the provincial, municipal, prefectural and county departments of planning, industry, agriculture, commerce, finance and foreign trade--a total of over 600 people--attended the meeting.

The meeting transmitted the guidelines of the various conferences convened by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on planning, agriculture, industry, commerce and finance. Through studies the participants have further enhanced their understanding, corrected the guiding ideology and augmented their confidence.

During the meeting, the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government made speeches on industry, agriculture, planning, finance, commerce and foreign trade work in 1983.

Comrade Han Peizin, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and acting provincial governor, delivered an important speech on work in 1983 at today's closing ceremony. He said: In view of the heavy tasks for the coming year, we must lay stress on the key areas of endeavor. The general guiding ideology for our work in 1983 is to carry out the reform of the various provincial, municipal, prefectural and county organizations, to bring about further improvement in the party work style, social practices and social order, to achieve national economic growth in 1983 not lower than the overall level in 1982 and make necessary preparations to insure sustained healthy growth in 1984 and the years ahead.

Comrade Han Peixin added: The key to further progress lies in our work in the future. We must further emancipate our minds, adopt flexible policies and continue to perfect the agricultural production responsibility systems. In industry, we must strive to raise economic returns by readjusting and consolidating the enterprises and carry out technical transformations. In commerce, we must reform

the commercial structure, broaden the circulation channels, enliven the economy and raise economic returns. We must also pay serious attention to scientific and technological work and fully bring into play the role of science and technology in promoting economic construction. To this end, we must further eliminate the leftist influences, remove the conventional barriers, correct the guiding ideology and do our work in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made an important speech on reforms and other issues.

Comrades Gu Xiulian, Zhou Ze, Zhou Yifeng, Jin Xun, Liu Hegeng, Luo Yunlai and Li Zhizhong attended today's meeting. The secretaries of the various prefectural and municipal CPC committees and responsible persons of the provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus also attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

OW271932 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The fifth session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee opened in Shanghai on 23 December. Vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee Zhao Xingzhi, Zhang Chengzong, Li Gancheng, Song Richang, Zhao Zukang, Feng Depei, Jing Renqiu, Tan Jiazhen, Long Yue, Liu Liangmo, Wang Zhizhong, Yang Xuanwu, Xu Wensi and Tang Junyuan attended the meeting. Comrade Zhao Xingzhi presided over today's meeting.

After adopting the agenda for the meeting, the namelist of the motions examination committee and the namelist of the committee for drafting resolutions, Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, delivered the work report of the Fifth Municipal CPPCC Committee Standing Committee.

Comrade Zhang Chengzong said: This is the last plenary meeting of the Fifth Municipal CPPCC Committee. The present situation is excellent. This is one of the best historical periods since the founding of new China and the most prosperous period since World War II. Under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, let us rally closely, further consolidate and expand the patriotic front formed by the entire socialist working people, patriots who cherish socialism and patriots who support the reunification of China. To confidently realize the grand objectives set forth by the 12th National CPC Congress and accomplish the Sixth Five-Year Plan, let us make common efforts to create a new situation for China's socialist modernization and the patriotic united front, and to create a new situation in the work of the CPPCC committee.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGSU HOLDS PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM

OW060606 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The recent Jiangsu provincial forum on philosophy and social science planning issued a call to all social science workers in Jiangsu, asking them "to create a new situation in philosophy and social science research." The forum was jointly sponsored by the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee's propaganda department and the Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Social Sciences. Some 150 persons attended the forum, including responsible comrades of the Academy of Social Sciences, the party school of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, institutions of higher learning in Jiangsu, military academies and schools of Nanjing, propaganda departments of various prefectural and city CPC committees and various party schools as well as social science experts and professors.

The forum seriously studied relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and the speeches of the central leading comrades. It also discussed the planning of philosophy and social sciences in Jiangsu.

Liu Shunyuan, member of the advisory committee of the CPC Central Committee, addressed the forum. Gu Xiulian, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, held discussions with comrades from various disciplines to solicit their views. She also presented her views on social science research work in Jiangsu.

Xu Fushi, vice president of the Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, presided over the meeting while Yi Xutai, first deputy director of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee's propaganda department, made a speech. Comrade Xue Jiaji, vice president of the Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, relayed the guidelines of the national forum on philosophy and social science planning and gave explanations on the draft program of philosophy and social science research in Jiangsu. Hu Fuming, deputy director of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee's propaganda department, made a summing-up speech.

The forum pointed out: Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Committee, our province has restored and developed philosophy and social science research to a certain degree. Vast numbers of social science workers actively took part in the discussions of the criterion of truth and did a lot of work in eliminating chaos and restoring order on the theoretical front. Various academic disciplines presented a number

of valuable viewpoints on major issues in Jiangsu's economic construction. We are now at one of the best periods in terms of the development of research on philosophy and the social sciences in Jiangsu. However, because of the prolonged "left" ideological influence, the development of philosophy and the social sciences in our province has not been fast enough to keep pace with the needs of our economic construction. Therefore, we must continue to criticize "left" ideology, eliminate the poisonous influence of dogmatism, overcome the tendency to overstress the importance of science to the detriment of liberal arts and fully understand the important place and role of philosophy and the social sciences. We must truly understand that without the development of philosophy and the social sciences, it is impossible to create a new situation in our socialist modernization.

The forum asked the vast numbers of social science workers to follow the example of model communist member Sun Yefang and representatives of outstanding intellectuals Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu, be loyal to the party's scientific undertakings, uphold the four fundamental principles, uphold the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as guidance, uphold the scientific approach of integrating theory with practice and seeking truth from facts, actively conduct research and investigation, have the courage to explore and create and make contributions to the creation of a new situation in Jiangsu's socialist modernizations.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

HAN PEIXIN REPORT AT JIANGSU COMMENDATION MEETING

OW011149 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting to commend advanced elements on the agricultural front, held by the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, came to a victorious conclusion in Nanjing on the afternoon of 30 January after 4 days in session.

During the meeting, those present discussed acting governor Han Peixin's report and exchanged their experiences.

Comrades Xu Jiatun, Zhou Ze and Chen Ketian held a discussion with some provincial model peasants and representatives of advanced farming units and encouraged the latter to further emancipate their minds, to become better off through hard work and to assist people in their villages and counties to become better off through hard work.

Comrades Gu Xiulian and Xu Fangheng also held a discussion with all women representatives attending the meeting. They encouraged the women comrades to add to their achievements and contribute more to developing the new situation in agriculture.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government attended today's closing ceremony, which was presided over by Vice Governor Chen Ketian.

At the closing ceremony, a proposal by the representatives attending the meeting was adopted and read out. The proposal calls for doing the following four things:

- 1) Peasants should vigorously participate in the efforts to carry out various reforms in the countryside;
- 2) They should grasp agricultural production firmly and effectively;
- 3) Vigorous efforts should be made to popularize agricultural science and technology; and
- 4) Efforts should be made to step up the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.

In his closing speech, Zhou Ze, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province, said: The provincial meeting to commend advanced elements on the agricultural front will end today. You comrades should guard against arrogance and rashness, be modest and prudent and take the lead in building the socialist material and spiritual civilization, and in promoting communist ethics and practices. You comrades should take the lead in undertaking rural construction, implementing the party's policies and developing the rural economy. You comrades should also take the lead in properly handling the relations among the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and in assisting people around you to become better off through hard work.

Comrade Zhou Ze said: Leadership should be strengthened at the provincial, city and county levels. It is necessary effectively to carry out various reforms in the countryside, to help peasants become better off through hard work and production, and to keep pushing forward socialist construction in the province's rural areas.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI HOLDS UNITED FRONT WORK MEETING

OW050217 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The united front work department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a meeting of party members and cadres in the afternoon of 1 and 2 February. The meeting summed up experience, arranged Shanghai's united front work for 1983 and called on all concerned to work hard to create a new situation of the united front work. Zhang Chengzong, director of the united front work department of the municipal party committee, addressed the meeting. Of the primary tasks of the united front work department in Shanghai, he said that it is necessary to meet the following five basic demands in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the national discussion meeting on the united front work:

1. It is necessary to implement in a still better way the principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee concerning the united front in the new period.
2. It is necessary to strengthen the propaganda and education on the theories and policies of the united front.
3. It is necessary to bring into full play the initiative and creativeness of the CPPCC committees at all levels, all democratic parties, the mass organizations concerned and non-party personages of various circles so that they will make more contributions to the building of the material and spiritual civilizations.
4. The cadres in the united front work department should remarkably improve themselves ideologically, politically and professionally and in their work style.
5. It is necessary to make more remarkable achievements in all fields of the united front and further consolidate and develop the patriotic united front.

Zhang Chengzong emphasized: It is necessary to seriously do a good job in selecting and placing non-party personages. In particular, we should attach importance to the work among the cadres who are non-party intellectuals. This is one of the priority tasks in the united front work of the new period. It is necessary to make great efforts to overcome bias against intellectuals and implement in an all-round way the party's policies concerning intellectuals.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG PARTY MEMBERS' EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE HELD

SK280815 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] The provincial party members' education work conference sponsored by the provincial party committee in Harbin concluded on 25 December. The conference stressed that the main content of party member education work for the present and for some time to come should be the new party Constitution. We should educate party members to be qualified ones who meet the requirements of the new party Constitution and can play a vanguard and exemplary role in the modernization drive.

The conference decided: Before next year's comprehensive party consolidation, we should organize all party members to conscientiously study and implement the new party constitution so as to greatly improve their political quality and make full ideological preparations for comprehensive party consolidation.

The conference stressed: In organizing party members to study the new party Constitution, we should first correct their study attitude, help them straighten out such erroneous ideas as the new party Constitution has been studied enough or it is useless to study since the current workstyle is not healthy, and arouse their initiative in studying the new party Constitution. In conducting the party member education focusing on the new party Constitution, we should also emphasize the education to enhance party members' communist belief and to help them foster the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly and of meeting party member requirements persistently.

The conference urged that from now till the end of June 1983 all localities should sponsor rotational training for party members to study the new party Constitution and, through it and other regular educational activities, deepen their study of the new party Constitution.

The conference emphasized: The study of the new party Constitution should be combined with reality. Each and every party member should take the new party Constitution as a mirror to earnestly examine himself and, through criticism and self-criticism, correct himself while studying and conscientiously solve some problems. Party cadres at all levels should take the lead in studying and implementing the new party Constitution.

During the conference Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered an important speech.

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG SPRING FESTIVAL LETTER TO PLA

SK050031 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee issued a letter on 1 February expressing Spring Festival greetings to the provincial military district, the PLA units stationed in the province, the families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, disabled, retired and demobilized soldiers, army men on convalesce leave and the army men transferred to civilian work. The letter reads:

Dear comrades, the 1983 Spring Festival arrives at a time when army men and civilians throughout the country are penetratingly studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and are working hard, full of confidence to create a new situation in socialist modernization. On behalf of the people of various nationalities and various circles across the province, we extend warm festive congratulations and cordial greetings to you.

Over the past year, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, our province's political and economic situation has become better and better, just as in other places in our country. Through the study of the documents of the 12th Party Congress, the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress have struck root in the hearts of the people of various nationalities across the province, the political situation has become more stable and united and the enthusiasm of the masses in creating a new livelihood is rising to unprecedented heights. In 1982, the provincial industrial output value is expected to increase by 6 percent over the previous year and economic results have shown a remarkable increase. [as printed] In agricultural production, although hit by consecutive and unprecedentedly natural calamities, in the past 2 years, production increases and new progress have been made in all of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries thanks to the great efforts of large numbers of cadres and commune members in rural areas. Total agricultural output value will equal the 1981 figure. Per capita income will be slightly higher than in 1981. Urban and rural markets have been brisk and stable. Financial balances have been basically achieved. New achievements have also been scored on all other fronts. All these achievements are inseparable from the vigorous support of the PLA and are the result of the concerted efforts and unity of army men and civilians throughout the province.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army was founded and has been commanded by the Chinese Communist Party and is a people's army rallied with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Over the past scores of years, this valiant army has fought arduously, sacrificed heroically and established deeds for the party and the people, in the course of fighting for the new-democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and for the socialist construction.

In the past year, the provincial military district and various PLA units stationed in the province conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, strictly followed the party's line, principles and policies, voluntarily maintained a high degree of political unanimity with the party Central Committee, resolutely implemented various regulations and rules and penetratingly conducted a mass activity of serving as advanced individuals and companies in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations, with emphasis on having lofty ideals, good morality, knowledge and good health, on stressing the army's standards for appearance and bearing, good manners and good discipline, and on the spirit of fearing neither undergoing hardship nor shedding their blood and making sacrifices. As a result, the mental outlook of the broad masses of commanders and fighters has greatly changed, the military and political quality has been noticeably enhanced and the tasks of defending our country, conducting training, preparing against war and supporting capital construction and agricultural and sideline production have been successfully fulfilled. In the meantime, militia construction has been further strengthened.

In addition, you have carried forward the glorious tradition of the PLA on supporting the government and cherishing the people, vigorously supported various localities to develop industrial and agricultural production, rushed to deal with emergencies and to send relief to disaster areas, actively participated in afforestation work, maintained social order and safeguarded public security, initiated public welfare work, prevented sickness and cured the masses, and cooperated with the masses to build socialist spiritual civilization, thus creating many villages, neighborhoods and schools where civility reigns.

In June and July 1982, when our province was afflicted by an exceptionally serious drought, large numbers of commanders and fighters were eager to meet the needs of the masses and plunged into a fierce battle to combat the drought together with the local people, thus doing the people many good turns. At the same time, many advanced units and individuals emerged. Your advanced deeds and noble character embody the radiance of communist spirit and, thus, the people across the province should learn from them.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, disabled, retired and demobilized soldiers, army men on convalesce leave and army men transferred to civilian work have made great contributions to building the two civilizations on various fronts in the past year, thus winning respect and love from the masses. We hope you will continue to keep and carry forward the revolutionary tradition, win still greater honor and score new achievements in creating new situations in various fields of work.

The year 1983 is the first year of creating a new situation in socialist modernization as well as the first year of studying the new Constitution and struggling for our country's permanent stability and prosperity. In this new year, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we should thoroughly study and implement the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, resolutely carry out reforms and vigorously develop the economy in line with the arrangements of the party Central Committee so as to make the provincial economy develop to a higher level. We should also resolutely rectify the party style and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct, in public security and in the style of the party.

Our province is located in the northeast border area and is a very important strategic point. We should conduct extensive and thoroughgoing activity supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and supporting the government and cherishing the people, further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people and establish and develop a new style of relations embodying the socialist spiritual civilization between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Soldiers and civilians should unite as one and make concerted efforts to build the northeast border area into a great wall of steel. In this new year, let us vigorously engage in reforms, attend to various items of work with the spirit of reforms, create new situations, score new achievements and make new contributions so as to add new luster to our great socialist motherland.

May you have a pleasant Spring Festival and good health!

1 February 1983

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL DEPUTIES MEET

SK050606 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The united front work department of the provincial CPC committee invited some NPC deputies and national CPPCC committee members who are staying in Harbin, Standing Committee members of the provincial people's congress, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee, and responsible persons of various mass organizations and democratic parties concerned to a forum on 2 February to relay the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important report on the four modernizations and some issues concerning reforms delivered at the national conference on ideological and political work of staff members and workers.

The forum was presided over by Wang Yilun, secretary of the provincial CPC committee. (Yang Zirong), deputy director of the united front work department of the provincial CPC committee, relayed Comrade Hu Yaobang's report. (Li Binglan), deputy director of the united front work department of the provincial CPC committee, also attended the forum.

Comrade Wang Jinling, deputy governor and chairman of the provincial Democratic League, said: In his speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang specifically pointed out the crucial areas affecting the progress of the four modernizations in our country. His speech reflects the desire of the people in the whole country. Numerous facts have proven that it is imperative to carry out reforms. The purpose of running agricultural institutes and schools is to develop agriculture, promote and popularize advanced agricultural technology and enable the peasants to become prosperous. [sentence indistinct]. Students are not willing to work in the countryside after graduation. Therefore, agricultural institutes must carry out reform.

Wang Zhaozhi, Tang Liandi and Guo Shouchang, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, said: Reforms are the need of the times. All of us are in the torrent of a great reform. We must keep abreast of the times and be promoters of reform.

Many comrades also advanced some constructive ideas and suggestions on how to do a good job in reform work.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG CPPCC SESSION ENDS

SK280914 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee ended in Jinan on the morning of 27 December after an 8-day session. Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the closing ceremony. The session adopted the report on motions examination delivered by the Motions Examination Committee of the Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee and adopted the resolution on this report.

The report states: In the period from the opening of the Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee to 22 December, 216 motions were received.

The session approved the political resolution and the resolution on the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee. Session participants expressed satisfaction with the work done by the Standing Committee over the past year and expressed agreement with the suggestions in the report on future CPPCC work.

The session elected (Gao Ping) as new Standing Committee member of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a closing speech. He said: The present patriotic united front in our country is more wide-ranging, more consolidated and more developed than ever. We should enhance our spirit, be diligent in our studies, quietly immerse ourselves in hard work, courageously march forward and conscientiously apply the guidelines and resolutions of this session to various tasks. We should resolutely adhere to the policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and the principle of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe. In doing work, we should give full play to the initiative, enthusiasm and creativeness of CPPCC members in all fields, further conduct the activities of political consultation and democratic supervision, bring into play the role of the CPPCC in building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations and raise the CPPCC work to a new level.

Attending the closing ceremony were Wang Zhe, Yu Xiu, Li Lin, Xu Meisheng, Guo Yicheng, Li Sijing, Zhang Weicen, Tian Haishan, Bai Yanbo, Wang Liang, Jiang Guodong and Fan Yusui, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. Attending the closing ceremony as observers were members of the national CPPCC committee who were staying in Jinan; responsible persons of united front departments in various prefectures and municipalities, responsible persons of various municipal CPPCC committees and counsellors of the provincial people's government.

PARTY AND STATE

REPORT ON DEATH OF SHANDONG'S KUANG KAITIAN

SK100410 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 83 [no page given]

[Excerpts] Comrade Kuang Kaitian, former advisor of the Jinan PLA units, died following an illness in Beijing at 0735 on 3 January 1983 at the age of 71, after all medical measures proved ineffectual. A memorial service for Comrade Kuang Kaitian was held on 19 January at the "Bayi" auditorium.

Sending wreaths to the service hall were leading comrades of the NPC Standing Committee, the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, the Central Advisory Committee and various general departments under the military commission of the party Central Committee, including Peng Zhen, Nie Rongzhen, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhai, Wang Ping, Geng Biao, Li Zhimin, Li Jukui and Gan Weiha. Also sending wreaths were the military commission of the party Central Committee and the general staff headquarters, the general political department and the general logistics department of the PLA. The wreaths displayed at the service hall were sent from leading comrades of the CPC committee of the Jinan PLA units, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the Shandong Provincial People's Government, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Jinan PLA units. Also sending wreaths were responsible comrades of the Shandong provincial party and government organizations, various major units affiliated to the Jinan PLA units' leading organs, the Jinan City CPC Committee, the Jinan City People's Government, the Lianhua County CPC Committee, the Lianhua County People's Congress Standing Committee and the Lianhua County People's Government.

Attending the memorial service were leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, Zhang Zhi, Xu Zhongyu, Xu Chunyang, Xiao Wangdong, Kong Shiquan, Fan Chaoli, Xiong Zuofang, Zhao Bing'an, Ouyang Ping, Teng Haiqing, Ren Sizhong, Sun Jixian, Ku Xianquan, Fu Jiakuan, Chen Meizao, Li Bo, He Zhiyuan and Xu Hongyun, as well as Comrade Wang Xixiang, responsible comrades of the PLA air force.

Also participating in the memorial service were responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, including Su Yiran, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao and Xu Leijian; responsible comrades of the Jinan City CPC Committee and the Jinan City People's Government and representatives from Lianhua County in Jiangxi Province, the native place of Comrade Kuang Kaitian.

Also attending the service were cadres and representatives of fighters at leading organs of the Jinan PLA units and of the PLA units stationed in Jinan City as well as friends and relatives of Comrade Kuang Kaitian. The service attendance totaled over 1,000 people.

Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units, presided over the service and Chen Renhong, political commissar, delivered a memorial speech.

Responsible persons of the military commission of the party Central Committee and of various general departments, including Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Hong Xuezhi, Wang Ping and Zhu Yungian, attended a ceremony held in Beijing to pay last respects.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG HOLDS PARTY-MEMBER CADRES MEETING

SK291242 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 28 January, the provincial CPC committee held a meeting of party members and cadres at or above the section level of the organs at the provincial level to relay the guidelines of the important report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the party Central Committee, at the national conference of workers and staff members on political and ideological work. The meeting called on the participants to fully understand the importance of reforms and conscientiously take the lead in the reform work.

Comrade Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade Lin Ping, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of its propaganda department, relayed the guidelines of the important report of Comrade Hu Yaobang entitled "The Four Modernizations and the Problems With Regard to Reforms."

Comrade Su Yiran delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's report made at the national conference of workers and staff members on political and ideological work is very important. In line with the needs of the four modernizations, the experiences gained since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and with the basic Marxist theory, this report has explained the importance and urgency of reforms, expounded the principles of our reforms and put forward the tasks and demands for our reforms. Conscientiously studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's important report and resolutely acting in accordance with the guidelines of the report are very important to developing the four modernizations, creating new situations in all fields of socialist modernization and fulfilling the magnificent objectives defined by the 12th Party Congress. We pledge to completely support and firmly implement the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report.

To this end, we must first fully understand the important significance of reforms, overcome all erroneous thinking which is unsuitable for or interferes with reforms and voluntarily stand in the forefront of reforms. Second, all trades, professions and units should, on the basis of study, discussion and enhanced understanding, formulate measures for reforms in the light of their own work and

carry out reforms in a resolute and step-by-step way in line with the plans of the party Central Committee. Third, we should engage in the present production and work with the spirit of reform. So far as the provincial-level organs are concerned, the most important task is to reform their organizations with the spirit of reform.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee as well as party-member cadres at or above the section level of the organs at the provincial level, totaling 1,500 people.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG PROVINCIAL RALLY COMMENDS DOUBLE-SUPPORT UNITS

SK011251 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government and the Jinan PLA units held a solemn rally in Jinan on 30 and 31 January to commend and report on advanced deeds of those distinguished in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and in supporting the government and cherishing the people. During the rally, 14 advanced units and individuals of various localities and the PLA units introduced their experience in doing a good job in double-support work.

An awards ceremony was held in the Jinan Bayi Auditorium on the afternoon of 31 January. Responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the people's government, including Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Li Zhen, Gao Keting, Xu Leijian, Song Yimin, Zhu Qimin and Ding Fangming, attended the rally. Responsible comrades of the Jinan PLA units--including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, (Zhang Zhi) and Xu Chunyang--attended the rally. Also present were responsible persons of leading organs of the Jinan PLA units and locally stationed PLA units, responsible comrades of various departments of the provincial CPC committee and the people's government as well as representatives of advanced units distinguished in the double-support campaign, office cadres, the masses and commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Jinan, totaling 1,300 persons.

At the rally, Xu Leijian, deputy governor, read the resolution of the provincial people's government on conferring the honorable title of "Support the Army" model on (Chen Binxiang) and the titles of "Model Family Members of Servicemen" on (Li Yuanyin) and (Wu Guangxiang), calling for activities to learn from them. The provincial people's government presented certificates and banners of merit and rewards to them.

The Jinan PLA units presented banners and rewards to four advanced units commended at the rally. Leading comrades of the province and the Jinan PLA units presented banners of citation to 73 advanced units and individuals of various localities and PLA units distinguished in the double-support campaign. (Zhang Zhi), deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, delivered a speech.

After the rally, leading comrades of the province and the Jinan PLA units cordially received all representatives of the localities and the PLA units commended at the rally.

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG PROVINCIAL FORUM ON SPRING FESTIVAL VISITS HELD

SK060240 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] On the morning of 5 February, leading comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, and people's government and the Jinan PLA units met at a forum on paying visits to people during the Spring Festival at the Bayi Club of the Jinan PLA units. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the people's government, including Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, Li Zhen, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang, Gao Keting, Wang Jinshan, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Liu Peng, Zhu Qimin, Zheng Zijiu and Ding Fangming, attended the forum. Leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, (Zhang Zhi), and Xu Chunyang, attended the forum. Also present were responsible comrades of various departments of the leading organs of the Jinan PLA units and various departments of the provincial CPC committee and government.

Leading comrades of the party, government and army organs joyfully gathered together and talked cordially at the forum to celebrate the Spring Festival. A warm atmosphere of unity among servicemen, government leaders and civilians prevailed throughout the forum. All participants talked freely about the achievements scored by the province and the Jinan PLA units in the past year and the fish-and-water relations deeply cemented between the army and the government and between the army and the people through their fighting in unity. They pledged to rally more closely around the party Central Committee in the coming year, promote the glorious traditions of the party and army, further strengthen unity between the army and government and between the army and the people and make new contributions to the four modernizations.

Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Chen Renhong, political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, also spoke at the forum.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG GRASSROOTS PARTY CONSOLIDATION DISCUSSED

SK111031 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Since 1982 all prefectures, cities and counties throughout the province have universally consolidated grassroots party organs on a trial basis. At present, rural party branches that have been consolidated or are under consolidation total 14,000. There are some 1,500 grassroots enterprise party organs that have already been consolidated. Through consolidation, the combat strength of the grassroots party organs has markedly improved and a great change has been made in the mental outlook of the party-member cadres. In the course of consolidation, party committees at all levels in our province have held special meetings to study specific measures, formulate consolidated plans and have realistically strengthened leadership.

Since May 1982, the Liaocheng Prefectural CPC Committee has held meetings of secretaries of the county CPC committee and responsible persons of relevant departments on three occasions to study and devise plans for consolidating grassroots party organs. Of the prefecture's 145 communes, 121 have carried out consolidation work. To ensure the quality of the consolidation work, all localities have dispatched a number of competent cadres to form investigation groups to help grassroots party organs carry out consolidation. According to statistics, the province as a whole has dispatched some 34,000 cadres to participate in the consolidation work so as to guarantee smooth progress in this work.

Our province has also focused attention on consolidating the leading bodies of backward units. Most of Huimin County's 159 rural backward party branches, through consolidation, have solved their existing problems and 36 of them have joined the ranks of advanced party branches.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING COMMENTARY ON INTELLECTUAL WORK

SK270902 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "Applaud the Convocation of Intellectuals' Forum by the Trade Union Council"]

[Excerpts] That the provincial trade union council sponsored a forum of intellectuals is a vigorous measure for implementing the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and for promoting the enactment of the policy on intellectuals. It is a good thing to hold this forum. On hearing this news, the 400,000 intellectuals in the province will certainly be happy and proud of the fact that they themselves truly become a component part of working class.

Of course, intellectuals are laborers. Marx said in DAS KAPITAL: Labor is a combination of manual and mental labor. He regarded mental labor as complicated and the value created by mental labor higher than that by manual labor. Social wealth is commonly created by intellectuals and workers.

Owing to the disruption and sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, some people have long refused to treat intellectuals as laborers. Whenever speaking of intellectuals, they think that intellectuals are suspected of being exploiters and bourgeois elements. [words indistinct] this is wrong thinking.

To really implement the policy on intellectuals and regard all intellectuals, workers and peasants as forces for building the socialist cause, an arduous task is to eliminate leftist ideology and the prejudice against intellectuals. Trade unions should serve as the family of intellectuals. [words indistinct] the implementation of the policy on intellectuals needs the concerted efforts of various fronts. Of course, trade unions are charged with important tasks. The fact that the provincial trade union council held a forum of intellectuals reflects the fact that it follows the line of the party Central Committee with concrete actions and shoulders its due work. This is praiseworthy. Trade unions at all levels should vigorously conduct this work and show concern over intellectuals' jobs, study and livelihood so as to create a new situation in trade union work. In 6 days, 1983 will arrive. We wish that large numbers of intellectuals will make greater contributions in this new year.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

SK300104 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Xusheng), the Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee, which was opened on 22 December, concluded today. During the session, participating members heard and examined the report given by Liu Mingjiu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, on the work of the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee; heard and discussed the report given by Zhang Zhengde, deputy to the NPC and secretary of the provincial CPC committee, on relaying the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and the report given by Zhang Yan, member of the CPPCC national committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, on relaying the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee; and heard and discussed the report given by Wang Guangzhong, deputy governor of the province, on the development of the national economy in the province and the report given by Zhang Xincun, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, on the rural situation and the policy on rural economy.

The session urged the CPPCC committees at all levels, various democratic parties and mass organizations throughout the province to earnestly organize their members to earnestly study, publicize and implement the new constitution and to be examples in the study campaign. In studying the new Constitution, efforts should be made to bring into full play the democratic supervisory role of the CPPCC organizations, which should also strive to coordinate with departments concerned to create conditions and to suggest ways and means for fulfilling the provincial plan for the national economy and for making contributions to implementing the Sixth 5-Year Economic Plan.

The session pointed out: The new CPPCC regulations adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPPCC National Committee are the guidelines of the CPPCC work at all levels. By deeply and extensively publicizing the new CPPCC regulations, efforts should be made to deepen understanding on the CPPCC position and on the CPPCC importance in the politics of the new period. Bearing in mind the actual situation, it is necessary to study the new situation, solve new problems and sum up new experiences to strive to bring about a new level in the CPPCC work.

The session urged the CPPCC members, the members of various democratic parties and personages of various circles to bring into full play their role and ideals in building material and spiritual civilizations and to practically demonstrate educational work by means of their abundant experiences so as to successfully bring up the younger generation.

The session called for learning from the glorious model intellectuals, Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfr, and urged the CPPCC organizations to regard the work of dealing with intellectuals as a key task and to vigorously coordinate with departments concerned to further implement the policy on intellectuals and to create favorable conditions for developing their wisdom and abilities.

Li Huang, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the session and delivered a speech.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING DECISION TO PROMOTE YOUNG CADRES VIEWED

SK071307 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee and government decided that at least two-thirds of the leading posts at enterprises, institutions and operational departments under county-level authorities or higher should be given to professional and technical cadres or cadres with specialized knowledge over the next 2 years. It also decided that fine young and middle-aged intellectuals should be appointed to the first- and second-rank posts of these enterprises and institutions.

With regard to the promotion and management of intellectuals, the provincial CPC committee and government on 4 January issued a 12-article supplementary regulation to "some regulations on strengthening leadership and giving full rein to the role of intellectuals," which was promulgated in June 1980. The "supplementary regulations" point out: It is necessary to ensure that intellectuals are given the responsibilities and authority commensurate with their posts. Factories, mines and enterprises should, under the unified leadership of factory directors, establish technical, operational and management systems in which the general engineer and the chief accountant take responsibility. A system of personal responsibility should be introduced among technical personnel. In making major decisions with regard to technical matters, administrative leadership should listen to all the opinions offered by professional and technical cadres and give play to technological democracy.

The "supplementary regulations" point out: It is necessary to reduce professional and technical cadres' concurrent posts and administrative duties. Senior intellectuals may only hold one or two substantive leadership posts if their work so requires. They should not hold overlapping advisory or other honorary posts. In principle, everyone should hold only one post. The concurrent academic posts they hold should be suited to their specialities and it is inadvisable to hold too many concurrent academic posts. It is necessary to reduce the administrative duties of leading professional and technical cadres at all levels so that they can give full rein to their specialities.

The "supplementary regulations" point out: As is required by the needs of the development of the national economy, science and technology, efforts should be made to readjust the ranks of professional and technical cadres, gradually change the irrational distribution of professional and technical cadres and put an end

to the situation in which people of ability are not efficiently utilized. We should, by way of transfer, invitation or borrowing, transfer technical cadres from heavy and defense industrial departments, universities, colleges and scientific research and designing units, which have abundant technical forces, to light, textile and electronics industrial departments, small and medium-sized enterprises and collective enterprises which do not have adequate technical forces. Units receiving technical cadres should ensure that the transferred or borrowed cadres' wages, bonuses and other benefits are not lower than their original ones. The units should also take good care of problems with their housing and the employment of their children.

To stabilize and reinforce the scientific and technical ranks in rural areas, the "supplementary regulations" also point out that townships under the jurisdiction of county authorities or higher are, generally, not allowed to transfer cadres from rural areas. In the future, local teacher-training, agricultural and medical schools, universities and secondary vocational schools should enroll a certain proportion of students from rural areas. These students should, after graduation, return to the places where they come from.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING HOSTS MEETING ON INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

SK091259 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, a meeting to exchange experiences in institutional reform, attended by 21 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, was held in Shenyang. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, and departments in charge of institutional reform of 21 provinces and autonomous regions, as well as leading comrades of Liaoning Province, and some cities and counties in Liaoning Province. The meeting was concluded on 19 January after 9-day session. Leading comrades at the provincial, city and county levels of Liaoning Province gave reports at the meeting on how they had implemented the system of cities administering counties. Comrades of Jiangsu Province introduced their tentative plans for carrying out institutional reform in all prefectures and cities throughout the province. Comrades attending the meeting attached great importance to the experiences introduced by Liaoning Province's leading comrades in implementing the system of cities administering counties.

After narrating the repeated reforms of the administrative system in Liaoning Province's cities and prefectures, deputy governor Chen Beichen pointed out: Practice of more than 20 years has proven that it is obviously advantageous to implement the system of cities administering counties in heavily industrialized provinces with many cities like Liaoning Province. He listed six advantages of implementing the system of cities administering counties: 1) It is advantageous to map out over-all planning and establish economic zones with a focus on cities. 2) It is advantageous to give full rein to the superiority of cities and rural areas so as to enable them to help and promote one another. 3) It is advantageous to rationally organize the circulation of commodities and to enliven the urban and rural markets. 4) It is advantageous to make use of the favorable urban conditions to promote the building of spiritual civilization in the rural areas. 5) It is advantageous to speed up reform and the building of townships. 6) It is advantageous to streamline organs and improve work efficiency.

Comrades attending the meeting unanimously held that the system of cities administering counties defined through Liaoning Province's long years of practice and explorations has solved the difficult problem that has remained unsolved for years concerning the administrative system of cities and prefectures. This is a manifestation of respecting the objective law. This system has pointed out an orientation for the present institutional reform and has not only political but economic significance.

PARTY AND STATE

SHENYANG MEETING PROMOTES CITY JURISDICTION OVER COUNTIES

OW271035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1226 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Shenyang, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--In mid-January, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel held a meeting here, at which 21 provinces and autonomous regions exchanged experiences in restructuring administrative departments at the prefectural and city levels and studied and popularized the experience of Liaoning Province in merging prefectural and city administrations and putting counties under the jurisdiction of cities.

Liaoning began to merge prefectures and cities and put counties under the jurisdiction of cities in 1958. After many changes, there are now 10 cities which have instituted the system of city jurisdiction over counties. Of the 48 counties of the province, 33 are under the jurisdiction of these 10 cities, and the remaining are under the leadership of two prefectures. Liaoning Province has adopted the system of city jurisdiction over counties for a long time on an extensive scale with remarkable results. It reflects the objective law that economic construction requires the close combination of town and countryside and embodies the predominant position of cities in the economic activities of society as a whole. Generally speaking, the system has the following six advantages: It is conducive to overall planning for the establishment of economic zones centering around cities. It is conducive to bringing into play the advantages of both the cities and the rural areas so that they can support each other and make progress together. It is conducive to rationally organizing commodity circulation and bringing prosperity to both urban and rural markets. It is conducive to using the cities' favorable conditions to spur the building of the spiritual civilization in the rural areas. It is conducive to accelerating the transformation and development of small towns. It is conducive to simplifying the administration and raising work efficiency.

The comrades present unanimously held that the Liaoning experience is a success, and that studying and popularizing it will certainly give a great impetus to the smooth progress of the reform of prefectural and city administrations and the restructuring of the economy.

The meeting also earnestly discussed a number of problems in reforming prefectural and city administrations in the light of the Liaoning experience and discussed and exchanged information on reforming the administrative structure at the provincial and autonomous regional level.

PARTY AND STATE

ZHEJIANG CPPCC HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW251410 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The 4th Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee held its 22d Standing Committee meeting on the morning of 24 December to convey and implement guidelines of the 5th session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee.

Mao Qihua, member of the CPPCC national committee and chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, pointed out in his speech that the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee were two very important meetings following the 12th CPC National Congress in the course of bringing about a new situation in socialist modernization. The CPPCC Constitution adopted at the CPPCC national committee meeting summed up experiences both positive and negative since the founding of the CPPCC and is the guiding principle for bringing about a new situation in CPPCC work. Therefore, we must study, publicize and implement it well.

CPPCC national committee members Wu Benzong, Ma Xianglian, Liu Zhiqing, Pan Tenglian and Qiao Guangen reported their experiences in attending the CPPCC national committee meeting. They explained that Chairman Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his important speech at the opening session of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee that our patriotic united front has fine prospects and a bright future. We must respond to Chairman Deng Xiaoping's call and seriously implement the principle of long coexistence, mutual supervision, showing utter devotion to one another in sharing honor or disgrace together. We must unite with and mobilize all patriotic forces and make still greater contributions in implementing the constitution and fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan in an all-round way.

Zhang Renzhi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over today's meeting.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee Zhu Zhiguang, Wang Liwu and He Zhibin. members of the CPPCC national committee currently staying in Hangzhou, members of the provincial CPPCC committee; members of the Hangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee; responsible persons of the various prefectural and county CPPCC committees; comrades of the provincial and Hangzhou municipal united front work departments; members of provincial-level committees and agencies of various democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the All-China Federation of Taiwan compatriots, the All-China Federation of returned overseas Chinese and various religious groups; and responsible persons of local universities and colleges were present to hear the report conveying of the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

PARTY AND STATE

'JINGJI RIBAO' ON UPHOLDING PARTY DISCIPLINE

HK070759 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Be Iron People in Upholding Party Discipline and State Law"]

[Text] In the second half of last year, Comrade Gao Yang, the first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, did two things which won the people's hearts. The first was to publish a short article entitled "On Lodging False Accusations Against People" in HEBEI RIBAO on 21 August. After that, that newspaper published the news about Liu Wensheng, the original deputy chief procurator of the Renxian County People's Court who was arrested in accordance with the law for framing people, and articles about the fight against people lodging false accusation against people. People generally said in praise that he did what he did well and in a correct manner. The second thing was to support the Xingtai Prefectural CPC Committee to break through the barriers and seriously handle the case in which a few leaders of the prefectural second light industry bureau and of the department of management under it attacked and took revenge on Comrade Xu Xiuying (on 4 December 1982, the RENMIN RIBAO published a report on this). The masses and the cadres felt proud and elated about this.

That these two issues should evoke such repercussions and win much support shows that people can see from them that the leading cadres of our party should uphold the solemnity of the party discipline and state law, support and protect whoever should be supported and protected and criticize and punish whoever should be criticized or punished. They have really separated what is right from what is wrong, merits from demerits and whom to reward from whom to punish. However, what deserves our special attention is not the shower of praise from the masses and the cadres but the strong expectations implied in it. That means, it is hoped that cadres at all levels and on all fronts become iron men in upholding party discipline and state law so that all of us can energetically and happily work and with all our strength create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in a political environment in which clear distinctions are made between what is right and what is wrong, merits and demerits, and whom to reward and whom to punish.

Undoubtedly, there has been great progress in the political life of our party and the state compared with the past. However, we cannot fail to see in some areas and departments the following two abnormal phenomena which are related

to each other and which alternately exist: when the central authorities emphasize the protection of the democratic rights of the masses both inside and outside the party to expose and report to authorities the bad people and bad deeds, some people in fact lodge false accusations against good people under the pretext of exposing and reporting to the authorities bad people and bad deeds; when the central authorities point out that it is necessary to prevent and fight against false accusations, some people use this as a pretext to attack and take revenge on the comrades who have exposed and reported to authorities the bad people and bad deeds. Judging from the cases which have been revealed, of the people who have lodged false accusation against people, some are the remaining evil elements of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques who vainly attempted to stage a comeback, some harbor serious factionalism and evil intentions, some are those who resent and resist the line of the Central Committee adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and some are bad people who seize opportunities to give vent to personal spite and so on. As for the people who attack and take revenge on people, most are those who have made serious mistakes politically, economically and in their lives and work style, who are imperious and despotic and who are like tigers whose backsides no one dares to touch. Their spearheads of slander, false accusation, attack and revenge are always directed at the good comrades who earnestly implement the lines, principles and policies of the party, who keep forging ahead in their work and who have the courage to wage struggles against all erroneous tendencies and illegal activities. Although there are not too many such people, however, they have dirty tricks. They frequently confuse right and wrong and confound merits and demerits in some areas or units, seriously sabotage the unity of the party and the revolutionary ranks, injure the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses for work and create the situation in which "good people and good deeds are oppressed while the evildoers escape." Obviously, if we let the situation develop, we cannot uphold the solemnity of the party discipline and state law or arouse the enthusiasm of the masses and cadres and, of course, it is difficult to create a new situation. It is precisely in the light of such conditions that Comrade Gao Yang paid attention to the fight against people lodging false accusations and against attacking and taking revenge. He has displayed a firm principled stand and an impartial and incorruptible attitude, upheld justice and combated unhealthy tendencies. In addition, he has enabled the masses and the cadres to strengthen their discipline and law abiding concept. This experience has universal significance for our striving to achieve a basic turn for the better in party style and social convention and to enforce the party discipline and state law.

Social life is extremely complicated. Whether in combatting people lodging false accusations or in the fight against people's taking revenge, it is necessary for us to enhance our political discernment, uphold the practical and realistic spirit and be iron people who are bold in and good at distinguishing the true from the false and the right from the wrong and who "cannot be deceived and scared." The people who lodge false accusations against good people always disguise themselves as good people. Liu Wensheng of Renxian County, Hebei Province, is an example. He repeatedly brought false charges of "bending the law for the benefits of relatives and friends" and of "harboring evildoers" against procurator Xin Renzhi. He even went as far as to pledge in all sincerity and seriousness: "If there is anything false in it, I am willing to

accept the punishment facing the person I falsely accused." However, he, as well as the other people who think themselves clever, could not change the objective facts. In the end, "the clever person" became the victim of his "cleverness" and the person who intended to scheme against others exposed himself. This tells us that heresy cannot overthrow the truth. As long as we are true iron people, we can completely break through the things to mislead people created by the people who lodge false accusation and the people who take revenge, clear up the right and wrong confused by them, stop their mean act of trampling under their feet the norm of the political life of the party and the state and uphold the solemnity of the party discipline and state law.

Some comrades have political foresight and can distinguish what is right and true from what is wrong and false. However, it is a pity that they have "iron mouths" only. It is obvious that there are revenge cases and false accusation cases to which they should pay attention, but they dare not handle them. What is wrong with these comrades is that they are "cowards." They do not have the awe inspiring righteousness which gives them the courage to uphold the principles of party spirit. This righteousness is the "five no fears" spirit promoted by Comrade Mao Zedong in those years. Some other comrades have not freed themselves from "the study of connections." They do not criticize what they should criticize, do not support what they should support, do not encourage what they should encourage and do not punish what they should punish. In addition, they say things like "if one stresses connections, one gets all kinds of convenience; if one stresses principles, one cannot move a single step." All these are incompatible with the demands set by the party. Every leading cadre with revolutionary righteousness should criticize the decadent sordid merchant philosophy with actual practice and prove that in the contemporary political life, "if one upholds the principles, one can advance from victory to victory; if one abandons the principles, one will certainly get stuck deep in the mud." In areas and units where the pernicious influences of the "Great Cultural Revolution" are not yet completely liquidated and where factionalist disturbances are serious, when we come across "troublesome" issues which involve the interests of different parties, we should still more promote the healthy trends, check the unhealthy trends and be the iron men who uphold the party discipline and state law.

At present, among our leading cadres in all areas, there are people who are upright and who never stoop to flattery, who encourage the healthy trends and check the unhealthy ones in handling issues which involve people's interests and the matter of right and wrong. It is certain that there will be more of such people in the future. In order to liquidate the unhealthy and evil trends which undermine the normal political life of the party and the state as soon as possible, it is hoped that all our old comrades will still keep the indomitable righteous spirit and the spirit of being clear about what is right, what is wrong, what to love and what to hate which they had when they took part in the revolution; it is hoped that the young comrades who recently took leading positions will further strengthen their grounding in party spirit and fulfill their own duties with an insurmountable, dashing revolutionary spirit. The people are expecting leaders who can accomplish much in striving for a basic turn for the better in party style and social conventions, no comrade who occupies a leading position should disappoint the people's expectations.

PARTY AND STATE

ROUNDUP OF EAST CHINA REGION LEADER APPEARANCES

OW020341 [Editorial Report] Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 26 January carries a 2-minute report on a meeting held by the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government on 26 January to comfort retired veteran cadres in relation to the Spring Festival. More than 200 people attended. The meeting was presided over by Liu Lin, second secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, addressed the retired cadres. He called on them to continue to do what they physically can after retirement. Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Zhou Ze, Jin Xun, Zhou Yifeng, Luo Yunlai, and Li Zhizhong, who presented certificates of honor to retired veteran cadres. A film was shown after the presentation.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 27 January carries a 10-minute recorded news report on the opening of a provincial meeting in Nanjing on 27 January to commend the advanced on the agricultural front in Jiangsu. The meeting, at the auditorium of the People's Hall, was attended by 1,886 representatives. Present at the meeting were Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Zhou Ze, Xu Fangheng, Luo Yunlai, Ding Keze, Zhou Yifeng, Liu Hegeng, Li Zhizhong, Chen Ketian, Bao Houchang, He Binghao, Peng Bo, Hua Chengyi and (Wang Dingqun). Tang Shudi, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, was also invited to attend the meeting.

Zhou Ze, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice Jiangsu governor, presided over the meeting. After Zhou Ze read the decision of the provincial people's government on commending advanced agricultural units and model agricultural workers, awards were presented to the recipients. Acting Jiangsu governor Han Peixin delivered a report, reviewing the important changes in Jiangsu's countryside since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC central Committee. He said that the economic situation has been steadily improving and that noticeable achievements have been made in developing material and spiritual civilization in the rural areas. "Han Peixin pointed out: The focus of rural work in the province this year is to strive for new progress in the rural economy throughout the province, to set a new level, make new contributions and win new merits in agricultural development. The policy of stepping up grain production and developing diversified undertakings must be upheld. First of all, grain production

must be grasped and efforts must be made to stabilize the sown grain acreage, raise per-mu output and strive to raise grain output over the 1982 level." He also emphasized that efforts should be made to improve the production responsibility system in the rural areas and to institute reform on the rural economic structure, agricultural techniques and education in the rural areas.

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 27 January carries a 9-minute recorded news report on a meeting held by the army and people of Anhui and Hefei on 26 January in Hefei in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the "double support" campaign in Yanan. Present at the meeting at the Jianghuai Theater were responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's government, army units, the Artillery Technical Academy and the Electronics Engineering Institute. They were Zhou Zijian, Yan Youmin, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, (Zhu Hua), Yuan Zhen, Yu Guangmao, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, (Wang Yuzhao), (Xu Jingjie), Zhang Kaifang, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Hou Yong, Wei Xinyi, Yang Jike, Guo Tixiang, Hu Tan, Zhu Nong, Liu Chengwen, Hu Xiguang, Xiong Yukun, Wang Feng, Yin Fuyuan, (Li Shuhe), (Zhang Linyuan), Xu Lin, (Zheng Lizhong), (Li Bingcheng), (Hu Xi), Zhang Tie, Zheng Rui, Wei Anmin, (Du Hongben), Yang Yi and Lin Huachun.

Zheng Rui, secretary of the Hefei Municipal CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and Anhui governor, spoke. He called on the people "to respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the CPC Military Commission in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the 'double support' campaign, to unite as one in developing the spiritual civilization, and to strive to build China into a powerful modern socialist state." Yu Guangmao, commander of the Anhui Provincial Military District also called on PLA units to study earnestly the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and to carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people during the Yanan period.

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 28 January carries a 5-minute report saying that Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and Jiangxi governor; and (Wang Zhifeng), deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, recently inspected vegetable markets in Nanchang City and discussed how to improve vegetable supply. "They called on departments concerned in Nanchang to adopt emergency measures to ease vegetable shortage in the city as soon as possible." This city has experienced short supply of vegetables over a period due to natural disasters which damaged seeds, and the lagging behind in market control and other work. Such a situation has driven the vegetable prices up, thus adversely affecting the livelihood of the urban people. After hearing a briefing on the vegetable supply situation on 25 January, Bai Dongcai stressed that steps must be taken to correct the situation and to ensure vegetable supply during the Spring Festival. Bai Dongcai put forward the following for solving the vegetable shortage in Nanchang: 1) Efforts must be made to strengthen organizational leadership over vegetable production and supply. 2) The municipal people's government and other departments concerned must organize a number of work teams to help vegetable production teams perfect the contract system governing

production and marketing, in order to ensure delivery of vegetables according to the contract signed. 3) Industrial, commercial, administrative and public security departments must organize forces to deal with those engaging in speculation and profiteering, and to strengthen market control. 4) Steps must be taken to carry out education among vegetable-growing peasants to foster the idea of serving the urban people and to correctly handle relations between the state, the collective and individuals in fulfilling their contracts.

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 29 January carries a 4-minute report, saying that, on 27 January, Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, paid a visit to the Nanchang Scientific Research Institute and the exhibition of scientific research results sponsored by that institute. He praised the personnel of the scientific research institute for an outstanding performance and encouraged them to make new progress in the new year. This institute has, in the past several years, completed 70 research projects and trial-produced samples of 105 new products, some of them being put to use in industrial and agricultural production, as well as in daily life. In order to popularize the results of scientific research and put them to practical use, Bai Dongcai said that steps must be taken to combat the bureaucratic ways of doing things, solve actual problems and strengthen propaganda work to let the people know about the new products. He called on the institute to bring young personnel into full play so that they can make new contributions.

Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1120 GMT on 29 January carries a 4-minute report saying that in his recent meeting with a number of rural cadres to study and discuss the pertinent policies of the central authorities, Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, said: "The central task of relaxing the policies and reinvigorating the rural economy is to develop the production of socialist commodities in the urban and rural areas in a big way." In the middle and later parts of January, Xiang Nan invited 10 county secretaries, 10 commune secretaries and 9 brigade party branch secretaries to discuss rural work. He said: In order to quadruple agricultural output value, it is necessary to develop the production of commodities vigorously by placing the stress, not only on raw material, but also on processing and marketing. To this end, in addition to grasping production, county secretaries must also study commodities and circulation of commodities. Xiang Nan said: "To reinvigorate the economy, reform must be carried on the superstructure." He encouraged cadres to banish worry and be bold in reforming organizational structure and management.

CSO: 4005/449

PARTY AND STATE

PROFESSIONAL CADRES EVALUATED, RECLASSIFIED

Evaluation Underway

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Shi Lianxiu [2457 5114 4423], Wang Junshan [3769 1498 1472], and Zhang Tianding [1728 1131 1353]: "The Work of Evaluating Professional Cadres Must Be Successfully Carried Out"]

[Text] "Personnel and administrative departments at all levels throughout the province must strengthen their leadership over the work of evaluating professional positions, and must carry it out in accordance with the requirements for insuring quality. Active and proper measures must be taken to insure success in evaluating professional and technical positions of specialized cadres throughout the province." This was the essence emphasized by the provincial forum on evaluation of professional and technical positions of cadres specializing in social sciences, held in Taiyuan recently by the provincial personnel bureau.

Since May 1980, the State Council has issued a series of "Provisional Regulations" concerning the evaluation of ten categories of professional and technical positions including accountants and statisticians. Later, leading group for evaluation of professional positions were established one after another in various prefectures, municipalities, and counties of this province, along with evaluation commissions at high, middle and basic levels. The provincial people's government has followed this with the circulation of statutes specifying the enforcement of the regulations governing evaluation of professional and technical positions in various categories while personnel and administrative departments at all levels have closely coordinated with each other in carrying it out. So far, the province has completed the evaluation of 1,335 middle-level professional positions, and 9,176 basic level positions in various categories. But this figure still falls far short of the Central Committee's demands. At present, the major problems are as follows: First, the leadership of some departments and units which are unaware of the significance of this work have failed to take strong measures and immediate action in this direction; second, there still exists in the practical work of some localities and departments a tendency to give applicants positions higher than they deserve, or proceed with screening and evaluation without exercising great care and paying close attention to standards.

During this forum, comrades conscientiously studied related speeches by leading comrades on the Central Committee, and the "Minutes of the National Conference on Exchanging Experiences in Evaluating Professional and Technical Positions of Selected Cadres Including Accountants and Statisticians." In this way, they have uncovered shortcomings that exist in various localities, departments and units, and clarified the course that they must take in the future.

The meeting emphasized the need for personnel and administrative departments at all levels to make conscientious efforts to study the essence of the "Minutes," to give first consideration to quality in evaluation, and to uphold the principle of strictly screening and roundly evaluating four aspects of targeted cadres, namely, their political performances, levels of knowledge, professional competence, and achievements in work. Evaluation commissions at all levels must be reorganized in order to bring their role as professionals into full play. Selected units are required to step up their work, devote attention to summing up their experiences, and extend them to other areas. Except for the economic sector, nine other sectors are required to complete their experimental work before the end of the first quarter of 1983. To insure quality in evaluation, every accredited evaluation commission must submit the results of evaluation to their next higher administrative authorities and other corresponding evaluation commissions and personnel departments for a comprehensive review, before any certificate can be issued to anyone targeted for evaluation.

Comments on Evaluation

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentary: "A Matter of Prime Importance to the Strengthening of Cadre Contingents"]

[Text] The work of evaluating various professional and technical positions in social sciences now well underway at many selected points throughout the province has produced some results. But an observation of the current situation shows that the development of this work is still not well balanced among various sectors, localities and departments. The key answer to the question of whether this work can be effectively carried out, whether it can progress rapidly, and whether high quality in evaluation can be insured lies in the ability of leadership at all levels to comprehend this work. For this reason, the State Council's requirements for paying close attention to qualifications, insuring quality in evaluation, and proceeding with evaluation work on a solid basis must be met. In doing so, we must view the position evaluation as a matter of prime importance to the work of stimulating the enthusiasm and creative power of specialized cadres, enhancing the construction of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, and the growth of specialized cadres and their contingents, and must effectively and conscientiously carry it out. Under no circumstances can we slacken our efforts in this direction. But some comrades contend that how can we devote attention to the evaluation of professional positions at a time when preparations must be made for structural reforms?

This contention presents only one side of the coin. True, structural reform is absolutely necessary. But the promotion of structural reforms and the evaluation of professional positions are two tasks which complement instead of contending with each other. Structural reform is aimed at reshaping the unreasonable structure of the contingents of cadres, strengthening the contingents of revolutionary, well-educated, professionally competent young cadres, effectively overcoming bureaucratic work styles, and improving the efficiency of work and levels of administration while the evaluation of professional positions provides an excellent opportunity to recruit, recommend and promote outstanding middle-aged and younger cadres as part of organizational preparation for structural reform. How leadership at all levels will react to this work will also provide a basis for them to test their principle of party character and art of leadership. Leading comrades--no matter whether they remain at their leading posts or are about to retire to the second and third lines of duty--must consider the revolutionary situation as a whole, firmly bear in mind their commitment to the party and people, effectively discharge their duties, consider everything under an overall plan, and make reasonable arrangements and conscientious efforts for promoting this work well.

The "Minutes of the National Conference on Exchanging Experiences in Evaluating Professional and Technical Positions of Selected Cadres Including Accountants and Statisticians" circulated recently by the State Labor and Personnel Bureau explicitly points out: when the evaluation work is underway, first consideration must be given to guaranteeing quality. For this reason, leadership at all levels and evaluation organizations throughout the province must accurately comprehend and firmly come to grips with the requirements for evaluation, conscientiously check on its results, seriously screen and examine those to be evaluated, and insure quality in evaluation. Resolute measures must be taken to prevent and correct the tendency to emphasize personal considerations and accommodation, and liberalization of requirements which will result in lowering quality in evaluation. Active and proper efforts must be made to insure success in evaluating professional and technical positions as a contribution to the growth of the contingents of cadres in our province.

9574

CSO: 4005/407

PARTY AND STATE

REGIONAL HANDLING OF 'INVOLVING CASES' PRAISED

Commentary on a Local Case

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentary by staff commentator: "We Must Stiffen Our Back"]

[Text] The CPC Xingtai regional committee, under the assistance of the principal responsible comrade of the provincial committee, has solemnly handled a heretofore pending "involving case" in the Second Light Industry Bureau of the region during the past five years. The criminal elements who embezzled steel supplies were detained according to law; relevant personnel who sheltered and protected the criminal elements were respectively subjected to party discipline and administrative discipline; Comrade Xu Xiuying [1776 4423 5391], who dared to protect the interests of the party and the people and insisted on struggling against bad persons and bad conduct was promoted. The handling of this case served to support those who are forthright and crack down on those who resort to devious practices; the masses clapped their hands with pleasure, saying excitedly that the Xingtai regional party has begun to stiffen its back.

This case of Xu Xiuying being subject to suppression and attack because she blew the whistle on warehouse wardens who embezzled steel supplies had dragged on for five years without a solution; the direct cause was because the party workstyle of the Second Light Industry Bureau of the region was not forthright and turned right and wrong upside down. Warehouse warden Chen Zhenhua [7115 2182 5478] embezzled 50-odd tons of steel supplies; Xu Xiuying, responsible person of the political office was courageous enough to expose him: in this case who was right and who was wrong was as clear as day and night. Yet, the corrupt elements of this bureau were sheltered whereas a good comrade who struggled against bad persons and bad conduct was, on the other hand, subjected to suppression and attack. What was even more intolerable was that the regional party committee had issued clear directives on solving this case, the first secretary of the regional party committee expressed his views on how to handle it, other standing committee members also gave speeches; yet the party organization of the Second Light Industry Bureau somehow openly resisted and refused to implement them; this was glaring discipline-violating conduct. That the implicated personnel should be subjected punishment according to party discipline and administrative discipline was only natural.

This case of Comrade Xu Xiuying being subject to suppression and attack because she exposed embezzlement of steel supplies has dragged on for five years without a solution; for this, the regional party committee has had an unshirkable responsibility. The problem with the regional party committee was that its back was too supple. After this case occurred, the regional party committee sought twice to offer some solution. In the first time, it asked the party branch of the managerial department to declare Comrade Xu Xiuying as the responsible person of the political office, but the original manager Gang Zhiqin [0474 1807 2953] refused to accept; the second time, leading comrades of the regional party committee put forward three concrete opinions about handling the case according to a request by the provincial party committee, but the bureau chief dragged his feet and refrained from handling the matter and even offered his resignation as a threat. In the face of such a situation, the regional party committee should have made a decision right then to solve this question of insubordination on their part. However, the thinking of the regional party committee then was muddled and its handling of problems proved indecisive; this objectively instigated the devious practices of Second Light Industry Bureau and caused this particular question to be pigeonholed thereafter. Why was the back of the Xingtai regional party committee so supple? According to them, it was because they had many "fears" in their minds--"fear of the complexity of the problem on hand which might entangle their hands and feet," "fear of a 'big operation' that might affect their jobs," "fear of failure in handling the case that might leave an aftermath,".... In reality, all of these worries were unnecessary. Punishing economic criminal elements according to the laws of the state and reprimanding discipline-violating cadres according to party discipline accords with reason and popular opinion; the masses would have upheld them, and their superior level would have supported them: what was there to fear?! Had they done so, they would have supported the upright and gotten rid of the devious, which could only benefit the solution of the problem facing the Second Light Industry Bureau. How could it have entangled their hands and feet and affected their jobs?! While these comrades feared this and feared that, why did they not fear deserting the party's principles, or instigating unhealthy practices, or insulating themselves from the masses?! Since the party put power in our hands, if we worry about this and that and dare not to support the upright and get rid of the devious, are we not being derelict of our duties and disappointing the earnest trust of the party and the people?! The Xintai regional party committee must absorb a lesson from this incident.

At present, the backs of a few responsible persons in the party organizations are still not stiff enough; they are still individually suffering from a "paralysis"; this constitutes a serious handicap in our way of implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and bringing about a new situation in the construction of our socialist modernization. We must solve this problem through our study of the 12th Party Congress documents. Having a supple back can be traced to many causes. In some cases, a person has a queue on his own head and he dares not to stick out his head lest others should grab his queue. Actually, this does not matter very much; he needs only to cut off his queue. Once one corrects oneself, one's back becomes naturally stiff. In other cases, a person is afraid of offending others; he is afraid of offending those below, his peers, and even more his superiors. Hence, he is willing only to play the role of a loyal red-face and not that of a stern black-face; this is due to selfishness; comrades like this must have his party character training strengthened. From

the very first day of his admission into the party, a Communist has already turned everything over to his party. Our revolutionary martyrs could sacrifice their lives for the interests of the party, how much does it matter if we play a stern black-face sometimes and offend someone or other? Furthermore, when we offend a few persons who have a devious workstyle, we at the same time gain the support and trust of the party and the masses; whatever price we pay is certainly worth it. All unhealthy practices run counter to the interests of the masses and are unpopular. When truth is on our side and the masses of the people are on our side, what is there to be afraid of?

The correct handling of the case concerning the Second Light Industry Bureau once again indicates that unhealthy practices, too, are paper tigers. The "upright" is bound to overcome the "devious"; this is an irresistible trend of development in a socialist society. Despite the fact that, in the process of struggling against unhealthy practices some people could temporarily suffer some hardship, so long as one can behave like Xu Xiuying in refusing to retreat despite all setbacks and struggling through to the very end, one will always achieve ultimate victory. All persons who advocate justice and all Communists must learn from Xu Xiuying's spirit in struggling for the protection of the interests of the party and the people and make their respective contributions to the realization of a fundamental turn for the better in our party workstyle and social customs.

Benefit of Resolve

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 82 p 1

[Report by Yang Qingyu [2799 1987 3842], Du Guotang [2629 0948 1016], M. Baoguang [4717 0202 1648]: "Xingtai Regional Party Committee Solemnly Treats Newspaper Criticism: Absorb Lessons, Dares to Support the Upright and Get Rid of the Devious"]

[Text] The Xingtai regional party committee, in solemnly treating newspaper criticism, and, in conjunction with the processes surrounding the handling of the problem concerning the Second Light Industry Bureau, exposing the manifestations of "suppleness," discussing the harm of "suppleness," tracing the sources of "suppleness," and formulating measures to handle "suppleness" and thereby stiffening its back, and supporting the upright and getting rid of the devious, has caused a trend toward a further turn for the better to appear in our party workstyle.

On 11 November, HEBEI RIBAO published the news about the Xingtai regional party committee's handling of the case concerning the Second Light Industry Bureau and coupled this with a commentary entitled "One Must Stiffen One's Back" to criticize that the Xingtai regional party committee's "back was too supple," its "handling of problems was indecisive" and "objectively instigated unhealthy practices at the Second Light Industry Bureau". The Xingtai regional party committee held that HEBEI RIBAO's criticism was to the point and appropriate and revealed the key to the problem. In dragging its feet while handling the case concerning the Second Light Industry Bureau, the regional party committee failed to live up to the expectations of the party and the people; it must

absorb a lesson from it. Members of its standing committee said, in handling the case involving the Second Light Industry Bureau the regional party committee thrice dispatched work teams to investigate the question of Xu Xiuying being subjected to attacks and also proffered concrete opinions for handling it, but the subordinate level refused to implement them and the matter thus dragged on thereafter; had it not been for the assistance provided by the principal leading comrades of the provincial party committee in coming up with a solution, no one knows how much longer it could have dragged. Such a foot-dragging workstyle serves to drag small matters into big ones, and big ones into difficult ones; it tends to instigate unhealthy practices, demoralize the cadres and masses, and affect the party's prestige. In summing up its lessons, the standing committee of the regional party committee recognized that the main reason for the case to have dragged for so long was "suppleness." Why "supple"? Because of fears: number one, fear of people making trouble; number two, fear of accusations; number three, fear of catching fire; and number four, fear of losing one's office. Members of the standing committee further analyzed why during the war years and before the "cultural revolution" people's selfishness and mixed-up ideas proved rather rare, yet now they seem considerable: in the final analysis this was because the influence of the "Leftist" ideology has not been entirely eliminated. During the 10 years of turmoil, some comrades personally suffered injuries and became mentally poisoned; some became tinged in unhealthy practices and could not stiffen their backs; some were afraid of their networks of connections and willingly submitted to existing conditions; some could not follow the times in their thinking and lacked the courage to struggle for the turn for the better in our party workstyle. Members of the standing committee decided to put the point of departure for overcoming "suppleness" on a fundamental turn for the better in our party workstyle and place the goal of overcoming "suppleness" in bringing about a new situation in our various projects of work while studying and implementing the 12th Party Congress documents.

After its ideological perception was enhanced, the Xingtai regional party committee convened a meeting of party members and cadres of organs directly under the jurisdiction of the region, where Comrade Xu Xiuying was asked to relate her story about adhering to the principle of party character and exercising resolve in struggling against economic criminal elements and unhealthy practices; the meeting also made a decision on learning from the revolutionary spirit of Xu Xiuying to require organs under the direct jurisdiction of the region and one municipality and 17 counties to allocate a period of one week while studying the 12th Party Congress documents for checking against newspaper criticism, linking with the reality of their own respective units to expose manifestations of such "suppleness," to dig the sources of such "suppleness," and formulate measures for handling such "suppleness" and thereby take the handling of such "suppleness" as a breakthrough in the turn for the better in our party workstyle. The regional party committee first sought to set itself as an example by grasping five things in handling this "suppleness". First, it proceeded to sort out eight long pending cases, arrange them in order analytically, assign individual leaders to take charge of each, and set a time limit for their solution. Second, it proceeded to criticize and educate or solemnly handle two senselessly persistent "old accusers". Third, it proceeded to carry out a disciplinary education on four "wrangler" cadres who were used to bargaining, being choosy about their assignments, and disobeying transfers ordered

by the party organization, and mete out organizational adjudications when they refused to comply. Fourth, it ordered five cadres who resented their dismissal from their offices and therefore refused to come to work to immediately come to work, and mete out organizational adjudications when they refused to comply. And fifth, the regional party committee formulated a rule: when the standing committee studies personnel questions, they must be kept confidential; if someone should leak such considerations, such responsibility must be traced. When the standing committee decides to have special assignees to handle certain cases and problems, other comrades can only assist them and must refrain from interfering.

After the Xingtai regional party committee stiffened its back, leading groups of the various units began to take it as their example and proceeded to handle their involving problems. Taking four days of time, the regional party committee sorted out eight long pending cases one by one and provided opinions about how to handle them. It also handled 20 cases of economic crimes which had been fully investigated but delayed in being handled. The regional party committee office studied anew 11 problems including office theft, violation of birth control measures, arbitrary occupation of housing, etc. Four secretaries-general were assigned to take full charge of them so as to find concrete solutions. As the leadership stiffens its back, the masses begin to smile. The vast ranks of the cadres and masses happily exclaim: the leadership now has put on a tough outlook; this serves to support the upright. If the regional party committee continues to carry on its work this way, there is hope for our three fundamental turns for the better indeed!

9255

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PARTY AND STATE

CLASS STRUGGLE AT PRESENT STAGE DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHEXUE YANJIU [PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH MONTHLY] in Chinese No 12, Dec 82 pp 91-94, 90

[Article by Zhou Longbin [0719 7127 3453] of the Philosophical Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences: "Several Questions on Class Struggle in Our Nation at the Present Stage"]

[Text] The problem of class struggle after the socialist transformation has been basically completed and the exploiting classes have been destroyed as classes is an important one requiring serious study. Whether or not this problem is correctly solved is tied to the rise and fall of socialist nations.

After smashing the "gang of four," our party seriously summarized the experience of socialist nations in regard to the matter of struggle between classes and completely summed up their conclusions in the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee: "After the exploiting classes have been destroyed as classes, class struggle ceases to be a major contradiction. But, owing to internal factors and international influences, class struggle continues to exist within specific bounds for a long time and, under certain conditions, may intensify. We must oppose the idea of expanding class struggle and must also reject the notion that class struggle has already been eliminated." In the report of the 12th CPC Congress, our party further elaborated on this conclusion, clearly pointing out that there are still antagonistic elements of every description in our country and that "class struggle in our nation at the present stage is primarily manifested in the struggle between the people and those antagonistic;" declared that "the majority of the contradictions in our society are not in the nature of class struggle;" systematically analyzed the reasons that class struggle within specific bounds will continue for a long time; and pointed out that we must "continue to use the Marxist concept of class to deal with the social contradictions and social phenomena in our nation at present which are in the nature of class struggle." Practice has already proven and will continue to prove that this analysis is realistic and scientific and that it enriches Marxist theory on class struggle. Below, we discuss several insights gained through the study of this problem.

1. The Matter of Whether or Not, After All, There Is Class Struggle After the Exploiting Classes Are Destroyed As Classes and Why Serious Crime In the Economic Realm Is an Important Expression of Class Struggle

After the "gang of four" was smashed, our party criticized the mistaken notion that after the socialist transformation was basically completed class struggle has continued to be the major contradiction and must be considered to be the key. But, it is still possible to raise a problem such as this: since in our present stage the exploiting classes in our nation have been destroyed as classes, then there is no longer an object of class struggle and the logical conclusion is that class struggle ceases to exist. But, in actuality, there still exist in every area many harmful activities opposed to socialism. How then, after all, are we to understand this problem? Let's take serious crime in the economic realm as an example in analyzing this.

Marxists should begin an analysis of a problem by looking at actual conditions and should not begin with generalities. Logical deductive reasoning should take facts as evidence. In wanting to answer the question of whether or not class struggle exists in our nation at the present stage we must first look at the facts.

In terms of some of the cases of economic crime that have already been exposed, the people involved used every illegal method to reach their goals of absconding with state or collective properties and to exploit the masses. Some have engaged directly in graft and embezzlement of state assets; some have conspired with outside smuggling gangs to engage in smuggling; some have aided foreign businessmen to evade taxes, receiving large bribes for their services; some have engaged in speculation on a large scale, seeking exorbitant profits, and so on. These criminal elements acting individually make off with more than 10,000 yuan at every turn, and acting collectively cause tens of thousands and millions of yuan worth of losses to our nation. The gains of these criminal elements are, of course, not income from proper labor, but are the out and out misappropriation of the wealth of the state, the collectives and the masses, and are both direct and indirect exploitation of the labor of the masses. Because of this, our struggle with them is, in its basic nature, a struggle between exploitation and anti-exploitation, and is clearly in the nature of class struggle.

We must also note that crime in the economic realm is very damaging to the cause of our socialist construction and to our socialist system. In the small number of areas where smuggling is a serious problem, the morale of the people is sapped and production is seriously affected. Large amounts of smuggled goods being illegally transported and sold along the coast and in inland areas are disrupting market order and hindering the development of some domestic industrial production. In addition to this, exploiting elements of every description use wine, women and money as bait to rope in and buy over our cadres, and their efforts in this regard are very intense. A small number of state cadres, including cadres in leading positions, have already been pulled under and have become criminals, while other cadres have become part of a "protective network," using every possible means to

give criminals protection. If we do not launch a struggle against corruption, not only will a large number of cadres be corrupted, but it will inevitably affect the socialist character of our national political structure. Because of this, this struggle affects the very foundation of the mansion of socialism--whether or not the socialist economy can be consolidated and developed--and affects the life and death fortunes of our state authority and the socialist system. This struggle is definitely not an ordinary contradiction within the ranks of the people involving the advanced against the backward and the correct against the mistaken, but rather is a class struggle between the working class and laboring people and certain antagonistic elements over the preservation or destruction of the socialist system.

Crime in the economic realm is enough to make it clear that the existence of class struggle within specific bounds is an objective fact. Why class struggle still exists in our nation at the present stage is a separate matter which we shall discuss later.

Here we must say something about a certain matter. In the cases of smuggling, bribery, graft and embezzlement, and speculation which have already been cracked, a small number of those involved have been unreformed landlords and capitalist elements. They are remnants of the old exploiting classes, and struggle against them belongs in the category of class struggle, which is easily understood. But, many of those involved in serious crimes are former workers, peasants and cadres. The ultimate nature of our struggle against them seems to be a problem and, in fact, in the Marxist view, a man's true nature is determined by the activity in which he engages at any moment and the nature of the social relations that are created as a result, and is not derived from his background, former class status or position. We surely should not disrupt this and use his background or position to determine the nature of his life. If a man was formerly a worker, peasant or cadre and now engages in criminal activity of the sort we have already analyzed above, then we can only say that he has changed and now stands with the enemy in opposition to the working class and to socialism. Because of this, these people have become a new exploiting class. This new exploiting class did not fall from the sky and must be comprised of former non-exploiters who have gone bad. We must not be deceived by their backgrounds, former class status or positions and allow these things to influence our analysis of the nature of the activities in which they have been presently engaging.

2. Why Class Struggle Will Continue For a Long Time

After the socialist transformation has been basically completed and the exploiting classes have been destroyed as classes, class struggle not only continues to exist, but, just as the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee pointed out, it will continue to exist within specific bounds in our society for a long time. If we want to understand its long term nature, we must examine the domestic and foreign conditions creating the existence of class struggle. First, there is the existence of remnants of the exploiting classes and the residual pernicious influence of the exploiting classes in all areas. Certain remnant elements of the old

exploiting classes have not gracefully accepted their defeat and they make waves when there is an opportunity to do so. In order to preserve the socialist system, the people must, of course, strike at their harmful activities. This constitutes class struggle between the masses and these elements. The eradication of the remnants of the old exploiting classes may not take long. But we must clearly understand that the residual pernicious influence of the exploiting cannot be eliminated in a short period of time. We know that social consciousness has a relatively independent nature and that it will not immediately disappear along with the eradication of the exploiting classes. The ideology of the exploiting classes, including such things as the mentality of special privilege, hedonism, and the notions of harming the common good to enrich the self, scheming only for profit and money being all powerful, corrupts people in various ways. This remnant pernicious influence of the exploiting classes can only be overcome gradually through long and arduous struggle.

Furthermore, the great task of reunifying the motherland has not yet been completed, and exploiting classes and systems of exploitation still exist in Taiwan and Hong Kong. The vast majority of those in the capitalist classes in those places are patriots, hoping for the early reunification of the motherland and willing to contribute to the four modernizations of our nation. But, there are some who struggle against us, not only in the economic realm, but in political and other areas as well, working to sabotage our system and to destroy our socialist construction. Even when it is announced that the great task of reunifying our motherland has been completed, according to the policy of the party, we will not change the social systems in these places, which is to say that the bourgeoisie there will continue to exist and so class struggle will continue for a long time to come.

Furthermore, we live in a complicated international environment in which there exist capitalist forces and certain other forces that are antagonistic to our nation's socialist cause. They are using every channel to invade and sabotage our nation politically, economically, and ideologically and culturally. The foreign sources of our nation's class struggle will obviously be active for a long time.

Finally, there are newly produced exploiting elements. At the present stage, we can resolutely strike at the harmful activities of these new exploiting elements, limiting the conditions which brings them into being, but we cannot possibly put an end to the production of very small numbers of exploiting elements and the various antagonistic elements. This is first because the productive forces have not yet developed to the necessary level. Engels once pointed out: "Reaching a high stage of development in production is a prerequisite for the elimination of social classes." Only when the productive forces have reached a high stage of development, when the gratuitous exploitation of the excess labor of others has become meaningless and superfluous, can we clear away the dirt which produces exploitation and exploiting elements. At present, our nation's economy is still relatively backward and is far from reaching that stage. Secondly, there is still a relationship between goods and money. The "gang of four"

equated goods and money under the socialist system with goods and money under the capitalist system and advocated an immediate halt to the production of goods in our nation. This was, of course, nonsense. But under the socialist system, the existence of a relationship between goods and money presents exploiting elements with opportunity and is the condition which allows them to engage in smuggling and speculation. We cannot overlook this point. Thirdly, there is the continued existence of various economic forms. Because the level of the productive forces in our nation is low, while we uphold the leading position of the socialist state run economy, we must maintain a variety of economic forms over a long period. The individual economy is a necessary and significant supplement to the public ownership economy, but it cannot help but lead to certain spontaneous tendencies. In order to speed up modernization construction, we need to appropriately develop jointly managed enterprises involving foreign capital. But capitalists are, after all, capitalists, and not only will they not forego large profits, they will also most certainly bring their lifestyles and ideology into our nation. This is to say that the existence of these economic forms cannot help but bring about certain capitalistic effects. We must clearly understand this. Fourthly, our young socialist system still has many imperfections. Various exploiting elements are using the holes in the system to carry out their illegal activities, and it will take time to construct and perfect political and economic management systems. Finally, the influence of exploiting class ideology remains strong and this keeps us from putting a stop to the development of new exploiting elements. In summary, the conditions supporting the existence of class struggle in our nation at the present stage cannot be fundamentally changed in a short period of time. Before the realization of a highly developed material civilization and a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization, before the international system of imperialism collapses, discussion of the total and thorough elimination of class struggle in socialist nations is not only meaningless, but will serve to paralyze us, causing us to relax the needed vigilance.

3. After the Exploiting Classes Have Been Destroyed As Classes, Does There Still Exist the Danger and Possibility of "Peaceful Evolution." Is There Still a Need For the Concept of Class and the Method of Class Analysis?

Does the danger and possibility of "peaceful evolution" continue to exist in socialist nations after the socialist transformation has been basically completed and the exploiting classes have been destroyed as classes? We can analyze this in terms of various things that have occurred since the socialist reform of the system of ownership was basically completed.

Speaking only of the short run and looking at the numerous startling facts that have been uncovered since we launched our attacks on serious economic crime in the economic realm, we must give serious thought to this question: if we allow this sort of criminal activity to develop, will it not transform our nation? Serious crime is a tremendous threat to our party and our nation. As has been mentioned, it not only damages the socialist economy of our nation, but also disrupts social order and eats away at the body of the party, the nation and society. Many people have developed a "money

grubbing" mentality and pursue a bourgeois lifestyle; some cadres have been severely corrupted and a small number of cadres have sunk to the point of becoming criminals. Crime in the economic realm is especially worthy of note, and it is not an isolated phenomenon occurring within the territory governed by our People's Republic of China. Many cases involve capitalists in Taiwan and in Hong Kong in various ways. Some people absurdly hope to use smuggling to destroy our nation's socialist economy. Based upon these facts, the Party Central Committee concluded that this struggle against crime "is tied to the success or failure of our nation's socialist modernization construction and to the rise or fall of our party and nation."

After the proletariat seized power, Lenin not only stated that elements engaging in serious speculation and bribery in the economic realm were exploiters and enemies and that struggle against them was a form of class struggle, but also astutely saw the danger of crime in the economic realm. On 2 October 1920, in "Duties of the Youth League," he told of how speculation and the search for exorbitant profits were "activities of exploiters" and warned: "If we allow such things to continue, then everything will go into reverse and we will return to the age of capitalist and bourgeois political power--the way things often were during the revolution in the past. In order to prevent the restoration of capitalist and bourgeois political power, we must prohibit speculative business--we must see to it that no individual can use means which harm others in order to enrich himself." He further said: "The Entente nations are now using commerce and speculative peddling to carry on the war,...They hope to give speculative enterprise an international character. They hope to change peaceful economic construction into the peaceful collapse of Soviet political power." It is evident that Lenin was aware that serious speculation and the search for exorbitant profits in the economic realm would receive the support of international capitalist forces and, as things developed, would lead to the peaceful evolution of Soviet political power. Although Lenin made these statements prior to the completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership, the basic concepts laid out are unquestioningly correct, and they are certainly instructive in terms of our understanding of the seriousness of illegal activities in the economic realm in our nation.

Certain problems exist in the ideological and cultural realms which are also worth our attention. In order to speed up our nation's socialist modernization construction, we must carry out the policy of opening to the outside and stimulating the domestic economy, which leaves us facing a complicated situation. Foreign reactionary forces will take advantage of this opportunity to use broadcasts and printed materials to carry out "peaceful infiltration." At present, in the ideological and cultural realms and in the realm of social customs, there are cases of corrosion and of the worshipping of foreign things brought on by decadent bourgeois ideology, and foreign reactionaries place special hope on shaking the faith of our youth in the party and the socialist system. The youth are the heirs to our communist cause. The road our nation takes and the direction in which our cause develops is closely related to their worldview, ideals and beliefs. Doing a good job in our work with the youthful generations is an important condition for guaranteeing that our cause continues to develop along the communist path.

When discussing the possibility of "peaceful evolution," we must distinguish between possibility and actuality. Marxism holds that possibility is that which holds the potential for future realization, that possibility exists in actual life to a definite extent as objective evidence and conditions and that it can, but not necessarily will, become reality. Because of this, to say that the possibility of "peaceful evolution" exists is one thing and to say that "peaceful evolution" has already been realized is another matter. At the same time we cannot assume that "peaceful evolution" is inevitable in socialist nations, that sooner or later it will come to pass. This would be to deny that specific conditions are necessary (the key matter being whether or not the line, principles and policies of the party are correct) for possibility to be realized; and to fail to understand that the possibility of the appearance of new elements will inevitably be realized, that sooner or later they will come into being, but that the possibility of the restoration of old elements carries no inevitability at all because such restoration is contrary to the laws of social development. If we will only uphold the correct line, principles and policies, correctly handle the two types of social contradictions which are different in nature carry out forceful counterattacks against the subversive anti-socialist activities of antagonistic elements in every area and, while building a material civilization, work hard to build a socialist spiritual civilization, then the possibility of "peaceful evolution" in our nation will not be realized.

Socialist reform having basically been completed and the exploiting classes having been destroyed as classes, as was pointed out by the 12th Party Congress: "Most of the contradictions that exist in the society of our nation do not possess the nature of class struggle," but class struggle continues to exist within specific bounds and part of the social contradictions and social phenomena continue to be in the nature of class struggle. Because of this, on the one hand we must guard against overusing the concept of class and the method of class analysis, and oppose "using the notions of class and class struggle and the method of class analysis to analyze and deal with everything." On the other hand, we must continue to uphold concepts of class and the method of class analysis in dealing with those social phenomena and social contradictions which are in the nature of class struggle. Otherwise, we will be unable to correctly understand and handle them.

Lenin said: "The problem of class struggle is one of the most basic problems in Marxism." Whether or not we can correctly handle the problem of class struggle is tied to the stability and unity of the nation and to the direction of our national development. We must work hard at studying the basic principles of Marxism which relate to class struggle, work hard at studying and propagating the basic principles concerning class struggle in our nation at the present stage which were brought out at the 12th Party Congress and, in line with our constitution and laws, attack anti-socialist subversive activity in the economic realm and in other areas as well. Only in this way can we insure smooth progress in our nation's socialist modernization construction and insure that our motherland will proceed boldly along the socialist path.

PARTY AND STATE

TWO FRONT STRUGGLE IN CLASS STRUGGLE DISCUSSED

Wuchang JIANGHAN LUNTAN [JIANGHAN FORUM] in Chinese No 10, Oct 82 pp 1-6

[Article by Li Bulou [2621 2975 2869]: "The Two Front Struggle In Class Struggle"]

[Text] In his report at the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang [5170 5069 6721] pointed out: "A correct understanding and handling of the class struggle which still exists in our nation is a guarantee of the democratic rights of the greatest number of the people and is a key to carrying out effective dictatorship over the small number of antagonistic elements." How then can we correctly understand and handle class struggle? I believe that we have had important historical experiences and that we must pay attention to developing ideological struggle on two fronts, opposing the ideology of both the "left" and the right. Our historical experience has tremendous significance in terms of guiding us in our understanding and handling of the class struggle which still exists.

The Two Mistaken Tendencies In Class Struggle

After the socialist reform of the system of ownership of the means of production in our nation was basically completed, our party traversed a torturous and bitter stretch of road in regard to the matter of class struggle. In 1957, in his work "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Comrade Mao Zedong made a basically correct assessment of class struggle within our nation, pointing out: "The large scale and turbulent class struggle by the masses characteristic of the previous revolutionary periods have in the main ended, but class struggle is by no means entirely over." ("The Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol. 5, p 375). In this situation, we must correctly distinguish between two types of contradictions, those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people, and correctly handle the contradictions among the people "so as to unite the people of all nationalities in our country for a new battle--the battle against nature" (as above). But, in the actual course of events that followed, we did not really stick to this assessment, but viewed class struggle that fell within specific bounds to be more and more serious, while the conclusions and decisions of the "left" became increasingly universal and systematic and had an effect on every aspect of social life. And the theory and practice of the "Great Cultural Revolution" took the mistakes of the "left" in regard to class struggle to an extreme, and this was used by the Lin Biao, Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and brought a tremendous calamity upon the people.

After smashing the "gang of four," and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our party has resolutely and systematically corrected the "leftist" mistakes regarding class struggle, redressed a large number of grievances, decisively abandoned the slogan "take class struggle to be the key," and shifted the focal point of the work of the entire party to socialist modernization construction. The party has thoroughly summarized both the positive and the negative experiences in class struggle, made a scientific estimate of class struggle within our nation which accords with objective reality and clearly pointed out: In our nation (with the exception of Taiwan), the systems of feudal and capitalist exploitation have already been reformed. The landlord class and the bourgeoisie have already been destroyed as classes and the vast majority of the individual members of these classes have already been reformed into laborers who are supported by their own labor. Class struggle is no longer a major contradiction. But, because of international influences and domestic factors, class struggle will continue to exist within specific bounds for a long time, and, under certain conditions, may even intensify. We paid a tremendous price in gaining this correct understanding. Only by unwaveringly upholding this basic assessment can we correctly establish the relationship between socialist construction and class struggle, consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and promote the steady advance of the socialist cause. Because of this, we must be attentive at all times to preventing and overcoming the mistaken tendencies of the "left" and the right which deviate from this correct assessment.

For a long time, in matters of class struggle, we spoke only of opposing the right and not of opposing the "left." Actually, we went to the extreme "left," and there was no right left to oppose, with the result that we took the correct idea of seeking the truth in facts to be a "tendency toward the right" and opposed it, and we approached the matter of ideological awareness among the people as "class struggle," with serious results. Because of this, since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, we have spent a vast amount of effort on correcting this mistake of the "left," and this was entirely necessary and correct. But, some comrades have nonetheless developed a false sense that we seem to find interference from the "left" everywhere in actual life at present and that it is proper to continue criticizing mistakes of the "left" as though there were no mistaken notions of the right worth attending to and no need to oppose both tendencies toward the "left" and the right. This viewpoint is onesided and inappropriate.

Materialist dialectics tells us that all things are fixed according to their natures, and that all exists within specific and rational limits. If it extends beyond or does not fall within these limits, then a thing does not become that thing and is something of a different nature. The line "going too far is as bad as not going far enough" embodies just this principle. In terms of class struggle, if our understanding accords with actual conditions, then it is correct; if we go beyond the rational limits of the correct understanding, that is to say "go too far," and we act upon our viewpoint, then we commit the "leftist" mistake of expanding class struggle. Contrarily, if we underestimate the actual objective conditions

of class struggle, or fail to perceive it, then we commit the rightist error of ignoring or denying class struggle. After correctly analyzing the domestic situation of class struggle, the Historical Resolution passed by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee clearly pointed out that: "We must oppose both the notion of expanding class struggle and the notion of that class struggle has already been eliminated." This tells us that, in matters of class struggle, both the mistaken notions of the "left" and of the right depart from the rational limits of correct understanding. Expanding class struggle goes "too far," while holding that class struggle has already been eliminated does not go "far enough." We must oppose both of these mistaken tendencies. This is the basic guiding principle in our two front struggle in matters of class struggle.

Draw Clear Lines Between Correct Ideology and Mistaken Tendencies

Truth is concrete. The aforementioned guiding principle of the party is not empty, abstract dogma, but rather is concrete truth rich in substance. In order to do a good job in thoroughly implementing this guiding principle in actual life, we must draw clear lines between correct ideology and mistaken tendencies in regard to many concrete problems. Otherwise, opposing mistaken tendencies will become mere empty words.

First, class struggle at present is class struggle under the new historical conditions in which the exploiting classes have already been destroyed, the major contradiction has already changed and the focus of work has already shifted. The object of class struggle is no longer the exploiting classes which monopolize most of the means of production and which have been stable class entities for a long time, but rather is the varied antagonistic elements which deliberately carry out activities in the areas of economics, politics, ideology and culture and in social life with the intention of sabotaging and overthrowing the socialist system. Class struggle in our nation at the present stage is primarily expressed in the struggle between the people and these antagonistic elements. Among these elements, in addition to those elements sent by spy agencies from Hong Kong, Taiwan and abroad and the extremely small number of former exploitative elements that have not reformed well, there are those who come from the ranks of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres, but whose viewpoints were not firm and whose thinking is unhealthy and who envy and pursue the decadent bourgeois lifestyle because they have been severely corrupted by the ideology of the exploiting classes which has served to feed what formerly were merely their unhealthy mentalities and tendencies. They have been corrupted to the point where they have degenerated and become elements antagonistic to socialism. Our struggle against these persons is a struggle against new counterrevolutionary elements and new exploiting elements, a struggle to uphold the socialist system and to uphold the basic interests of the laboring people, and is therefore, in its basic nature, class struggle. But, the object, scope and forms of this struggle are very different from those of the class struggle of the past. If we fail to see these differences and look beyond them, then it will lead to magnified mistakes in actual practice. On the other hand, if we deny its nature as class struggle because our present class struggle is clearly different from the class struggle of the past, and even fail to see the grim facts of class struggle that exist, then it will very possibly lead to the mistaken idea that class struggle has already disappeared.

Secondly, at the present stage contradictions often arise within the ranks of our nation's people, between the workers and the peasants, between the worker and peasant masses and the intellectuals, between cadres and the masses, between higher and lower levels, between the individual and the collective and between the advanced and the backward, and these can, in some areas and in some departments, clearly be intense at times. But, none of these fall within the scope of class struggle. If we consider these many matters which are not in the category of class struggle to be matters of class struggle and handle them as contradictions between the enemy and ourselves, then we definitely commit an error of the "left." On the other hand, we cannot sweepingly say that there exists no class struggle within the ranks of the people and disregard those matters which are truly of the nature of class struggle. Some comrades do just this. They do not admit that some class struggle exists within the ranks of the people and believe that only by denying the existence of class struggle within the ranks of the people can we prevent the expansion of class struggle. Why do these comrades form such an opinion? The major reason is that the "leftist" influence of the past has not been eliminated: to raise class struggle was to raise a struggle between the enemy and ourselves, a struggle in which you die and I live. Because of this, they are afraid to speak of class struggle within the ranks of the people and of again committing the mistake of expanding it. But, the viewpoint of these comrades will inevitably lead to tendencies toward the "left" and toward the right. Since they equate class struggle with a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves, they may, under certain circumstances, without analysis treat some of the matters which are of the nature of class struggle and which actually exist within the ranks of the people as contradictions between the enemy and ourselves, creating artificial tensions and keeping problems from being handled correctly. Under different circumstances, they may handle matters which are in the nature of class struggle as ordinary problems of ideological understanding, trivializing important matters and ignoring small ones, similarly keeping matters from being handled correctly. Therefore, we must do concrete analysis of problems within the ranks of the people. We must treat matters according to their natures and deal with problems at the level to which they have developed, without simplifying complicated phenomena. The Party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out: In our nation at present, class struggle is no longer the major social contradiction, but class struggle will continue to exist in our nation within specific bounds for a long time, and because of this, we must ideologically prepare for a long struggle. The report of the 12th Party Congress further elaborated on this principle. We must move ahead and deepen our understanding of it.

Thirdly, in the ideological realm, there is also a problem of drawing clear boundaries. On the one hand, we must admit that, on the major premise of upholding the leadership of the party and the socialist road, we must respect different styles, subject matter and means of expression in art, different schools and means and methods of research in science, different insights in scientific discussion and different interests and loves on the part of the people in their daily lives, and that all matters of theory and practice can be realistically and thoroughly discussed. Generally speaking, none of

these things fall within the category of class struggle in the ideological realm, and we should not permit the label of class struggle to be arbitrarily attached to them. On the other hand, there is struggle in the ideological realm--struggle by proletarian communist ideology against the influences of decadent bourgeois ideology and feudal remnants and against the influence of petty bourgeois ideology, struggle between those who uphold the four fundamental principles and those who doubt and deny them, and struggle by the proletariat against the seizure of our younger generation by class enemies inside and outside of the country. These are all objective facts. The "leftist" mistakes of the past exaggerated these struggles, doing great damage to the development of socialist ideology and causing great confusion and torment in the minds of the people. We should consider this to be a lesson. But, in the new situation, some comrades also overlook or are lax in the struggle against the decadent ideology of the exploiting classes which truly exists. They ignore political and ideological work and deny that a tide of bourgeois liberalization exists, and this is also completely mistaken.

Fourthly, the communist party is the vanguard organization of the working class, and there is no "bourgeoisie" or bourgeois headquarters" within the party. Struggle within the party between correct ideology and mistaken ideology and between proper workstyles and unhealthy tendencies is a common thing in inner-party life, and cannot be confused with class struggle. But, since class struggle still exists in society within specific bounds and the party does not exist in a vacuum, the class struggle in society is certainly reflected within the party. On the eve of the establishment of the nation, Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly admonished us to beware the sugarcoated bullets of the bourgeoisie. This is extremely important to party construction in the period of socialism. The vast majority of party members are good or at least relatively good. Even having suffered the tremendous sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the leading aspects of our party are still bright and healthy. But, because our party is in the position of holding power, all the criminal elements in society aim their anti-socialist spears at it. One of their primary means is to use all possible schemes to corrupt party cadres, to destroy party troops, to smear the party's reputation and to sap the will of the cadres and the masses in order to achieve their goal of destroying socialism. Because some of our party cadres have been lax in the study of Marxism and the Thought of Mao Zedong, they have also been lax in ideological reform and have undergone conspicuous changes. They have not only paid little heed to eliminating the pernicious influence of the tides of anarchism and individualism incited by the Lin Biao, Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, but they have gone even further and engendered the mood of coveting fame and fortune and seeking pleasure, which has made them highly susceptible to the sugar-coated bullets, leaving them prisoners of bourgeois ideology at best and making them people's criminals at worst. Have not the majority of criminal elements operating in the economic realm changed in just this way? There truly is a certain amount of decadence within the party and there truly are some who have begun to or have already gone bad. These things are a reflection of class struggle within the party under the new historical conditions. Our party still faces the danger of "peaceful evolution." Truthfully, notions which

exaggerate or play up the dark side within the party, that claim that all ideological differences within the party and all contradictions in inner-party life are reflections of class struggle, that refer to the possibility and danger of "peaceful evolution" as if the party had already been transformed, and even as if the party itself were promoting "peaceful evolution," are completely mistaken. On the other hand, basically denying that social class struggle is reflected within the party, denying the danger of "peaceful evolution," and denying the need to frequently educate party members to guard against the corrupting influence of bourgeois ideology and to uphold the purity of communist party members is also completely mistaken.

Fifthly, in the matter of the method of class struggle, we want to be both cautious and reliable, as well as active and full of initiative, and absolutely not engage in turbulent and boisterous mass movements; but we also want to rely resolutely on the masses, to arouse the masses and to follow the mass line—we cannot cloud things in mystery. We must stress facts, evidence and survey research and, on the foundation of clarifying facts, carry out effective and resolute struggle against all subversive activity in accordance with the law, legal decrees and policies, at the same time that we adopt methods other than those of class struggle to solve correctly social conditions which do not fall into the category of class struggle.

At present, the struggle against serious crime in the economic realm is an important expression of class struggle in the economic area. There exist two mistaken tendencies in views of this struggle. One, held by those who have been somewhat more affected by the ideology of the "left," always points to the facts of the serious economic crimes that have been exposed to prove the correctness of the slogan "take class struggle to be the key," or takes the policy of the Party Central Committee in regard to attacking serious crime in the economic realm to be a fresh return to the track of "taking class struggle to be the key." The way these comrades examine problems is superficial, onesided and subjective. They fail to see that our present assessment of class struggle and our principles, policies and methods for carrying out the struggle are different in principle from those at the time when "class struggle was taken to be the key," and they also fail to see the consistency of the attacks on serious crime in the economic realm with the series of principles concerning the matter of class struggle brought out since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. The other mistaken tendency is denying that this struggle is an important expression of class struggle in a new situation, and even going so far as to confuse the correct principles and policies of the Party Central Committee with things of the "left." At the same time that we oppose "leftist" mistakes and eliminate "leftist" influences, we cannot fail to criticize and struggle against the ideology of the right.

Perhaps some comrades will ask if, in light of the long period of committing "leftist" mistakes and the depth of the "leftist" influence at present, our speaking of a two front struggle in matters of class struggle will not confuse or hinder our work of eliminating "leftist" influences. Our answer is no because the goal in correcting "leftist" mistakes and eliminating

"leftist" influences is to uphold the correct theories, line and principles and policies in matters of class struggle and to unite all those who can be united, mobilizing all positive factors and attacking true class enemies and all subversive elements. If we, in the course of correcting "leftist" mistakes, do not pay heed to overcoming and preventing mistaken tendencies of the right that have developed or might develop, then we cannot thoroughly and completely implement correct things. On the other hand, only by carrying out the struggle on two fronts and strictly drawing lines between the mistaken ideas of the "left" and those of the right can we better educate and aid those comrades who have been more deeply influenced by the "left" and who suspect our policies of being "rightist," seeing to it that they correct their understanding and overcome their prejudices. If we do not criticize rightist tendencies that actually exist and do not struggle against them, but simply tolerate them, then it will provide those with "leftist" ideology who doubt our policies with a "point of attack," and won't that serve to boost "leftist" ideology?

Why Do the Two Tendencies of the "Left" and the Right Exist?

We should point out that the existence of these two mistaken tendencies in matters of class struggle have not appeared suddenly, but are caused by misunderstanding and by social and historical factors.

In terms of understanding, a complete and correct understanding is not comprised of pure onesided factors, but is made up of many complicated elements, each element occupying a specific place in the whole structure and establishing specific relationships with the other elements. If we isolate any one part or element of that understanding and expand it, while ignoring its relationship to the other elements, then we will depart from objective truth and fall into the morass of idealism and metaphysics. Class struggle at the present stage of socialism in our nation, when compared with the class struggle of the past, has a number of new features and new components. It does not occupy an important position in the complicated network of contradictions in socialist society, nor does it hold an inconsequential position. It is different in principle from non-class struggle phenomena, but in practice this difference is seldom easy for people to grasp accurately. Add to this the fact that people always examine problems in terms of their own personal experience and specific practice and it is difficult to avoid running up against certain limitations. It is possible for all of these things to cause people to deviate from a full and correct understanding of objective reality.

In terms of historical causes, in the past our party made the grave mistake of expanding class struggle over a long period of time, especially during the ten-year "Great Cultural Revolution," which has left us with a tremendous "sequelae." The direct expression of this "sequelae" is the large number of persons who were affected by the ideological theories, policies and principles of the "left" in the past and are now used to using a "leftist" perspective in looking at problems and using "leftist" methods in dealing with them. This is an important factor leading to "leftist" tendencies in actual work. On the other hand, because many of our cadres and the masses

suffered and were mistreated, and even met with tremendous misfortune, during the expanded class struggle of the past, deep wounds remain, both in their flesh and in their hearts. Because of this, some of them (not all) have developed an intense aversion to class struggle. This is understandable. But we must do a lot of work to change this attitude and psychology. There is another situation--that of comrades who upheld the "leftist" policies of the past and committed the mistake of expanding class struggle, harming good people and doing great damage to party work, not being able to summarize completely and accurately their experiences at this time when we are going about correcting past mistakes. They feel that from now on they will never again engage in class struggle. Because of this, they adopt a disinterested attitude toward matters of class struggle which actually exist within specific bounds. The saying "one eye open, one eye closed--avoid taking risks" describes this attitude. It will take time to get these comrades to correct their ideological line and to arouse their spirits. These things all tend to foster the mistaken tendency to ignore class struggle in our actual work.

In terms of social causes, the influence of the ideological habits of the exploiting classes and the petty bourgeoisie also prevents people from clearly viewing matters of class struggle. This influence is prominently expressed in two ways--one being ideologically selfish and self-centered and the other being subjective and onesided in ways of thinking. These two are always interconnected and function interdependently. Some people are unable to start with reality in looking at matters and are always catering to various "winds," or acting according to their perception of the "atmosphere," the "backing" the matter has or the "danger" involved. As soon as a matter comes before them, they first look to see whether or not it is of benefit to them, whether or not it suits their taste. These people always begin with a calculation of their own profit or loss in expanding or denying class struggle and when this develops to its most serious point, it can lead them to shield or turn a blind eye to evil doers, reversing right and wrong, confusing the enemy and ourselves and creating disorder. Persons who are extremely selfish ideologically will inevitably end up with an ideological framework based on subjectivism and metaphysics. Whether affirming everything or denying everything, they are always jumping from one extreme to another. In doing so it is very difficult to uphold the principle of seeking the truth from facts. Of course, not all subjectivity and onesidedness in people's thought processes are necessarily related to being ideologically selfish and self-centered. But if people are selfish, then it consolidates and strengthens subjective and onesided thought processes, leading to a chronic ideological stubbornness that is hard to correct.

The expression of the ideological influence of the exploiting classes hindering people from correctly dealing with matters of class struggle can also be found in certain theoretical concepts. In recent years, because of the increase in foreign influences and the many weak links that still exist in the promotion and education of Marxism, and because of the grave error in the past of being simplistic and onesided in criticism of bourgeois theoretical concepts, certain bourgeois concepts which deny the Marxist

theory of class struggle and the method of class analysis have regained popularity with some people. For example, it is necessary that we use Marxism to explain matters of man's basic nature, personality and humanitarianism and use historicalism to analyze the bourgeois theory of human nature, humanitarianism and the ideology of natural rights. But, some people do not do so. They uncritically accept and appreciate those bourgeois ideological concepts, and even consider them to be a higher order than Marxism. They consistently depart from concrete social premises and actual social relationships to talk about abstract men and the love of mankind and the abstract value and dignity of man. Beginning with such ideas, they persistently disdain and deny actual class struggle, holding that class struggle is "inhumane," "cruel," "degrading," etc. Actually, under conditions in which exploiting classes still exist internationally and class struggle still goes on within specific bounds within our nation, one cannot speak of universal, undifferentiated "love of mankind," nor can one depart from the basic interests of the greatest number of the masses and speak of value and dignity. We cannot love our enemies, nor can we protect the "dignity" of those who are actually sabotaging the socialist cause. On the contrary, carrying out necessary and effective struggle against them is itself an expression of our nation's love and respect for the billions of people.

In view of the situation discussed above, struggle against mistaken tendencies in matters of class struggle is not something we can take or leave, nor is it the sort of work that can be lightly attended to or accomplished in one fell swoop, but rather is long, arduous and meticulous work. Only by continually taking steps can we take care of this extremely important matter.

During the war of resistance to Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The ideological struggle on two fronts must fit the situation of its particular objects and absolutely not view problems subjectively and allow the bad habit of the past of 'arbitrarily assigning labels' to continue." ("The Selected Works of Mao Zedong," single vol.;, p 498) The ideological struggle on two fronts is a serious ideological struggle carried out within the party against political and ideological tendencies in matters of theory and strategy which involve principle and are related to actual dangers. We cannot label the mistaken tendencies outside of the party as "leftist" or rightist, nor can we consider differences within the party which do not involve matters of principle or the realistic discussions concerning actual work which are carried out to be part of the two front struggle. We must also see that opposing the two mistaken tendencies in matters of class struggle relates to the overall situation and to the long run and does not mean that every area and unit must oppose the two tendencies at every moment or must oppose the two without distinguishing what is of primary and what is of secondary importance. It is, of course, right to say that, when opposing a primary mistaken tendency, we must pay heed to preventing the possible covering up of the other tendency. This is not to deal the primary and the secondary, the actual and the potential on equal terms. Struggle against these tendencies is for the purpose of upholding the principle of seeking the truth from facts and should certainly not begin with abstract principles or hard and fast formulas, but rather should begin with the actual situation, opposing whatever tendency arises and correcting whatever mistakes are made.

In order to wage struggle on two fronts correctly, we must strengthen the study and promotion of Marxist materialist dialectics, seeing to it that gradually more and more people overcome the faults of subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality, cultivate analytical habits and learn the methods of analysis. We must use the method of dialectical analysis to analyze historical experience and actual conditions. In this way, we can avoid becoming rigid and arbitrary and can maintain clear heads. For example, in regard to our historical experience in matters of class struggle, must carry out comprehensive and concrete analysis, just as found in the Historical Resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. On the one hand, we must see that we committed the serious "leftist" mistake of expanding class struggle. On the other hand, we must distinguish between the long term, comprehensive "leftist" mistakes of the ten-year "Great Cultural Revolution" and those "leftist" mistakes made prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution" which never attained the level of overall domination. From the anti-rightist struggle of 1957 to just before the "Great Cultural Revolution," many of the remarks of the Party Central Committee and of Comrade Mao Zedong concerning class struggle truly did serve to expand class struggle within specific bounds and to make it absolute. But, besides these mistakes, they presented many correct and basically correct ideas which still have significance in terms of class struggle at present and in the future. For example, their discourses warning us of the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie and in regard to preventing "peaceful evolution;" the discourses on strengthening political and ideological work and using socialist ideology to occupy all ideological and cultural camps; the discourses on cadres taking part in productive labor, upholding the tradition of arduous labor and guarding against laziness, gluttony, seizure of property, corruption and regression; the discourses on upholding party leadership and the socialist path and opposing bourgeois liberalization; the discourses on how the party policy of "letting 100 flowers bloom, letting 100 schools of thought contend" was a steadfast class policy of the proletariat; the discourses on how political and ideological work is the lifeline of economic work and the work in other areas; and the discourses on studying Marxism and immersing oneself in the worker and peasant masses are all correct or basically correct and are part of the precious spiritual resources of our party. Although these notions are presently enmeshed in the guiding ideology of the "left," and have been placed on the track of "leftist" mistakes, they are, in the end, different from the "leftist" mistakes themselves. We can only reject what is mistaken and cannot throw the baby out with the bath water. Regardless of whether we are dealing with history, actual situations or any of the various ideological concepts, we must adopt the Marxist attitude of seeking the truth from facts. Only in this way can we effectively overcome and prevent mistaken ideological tendencies and continually move forward on the correct path of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought.

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PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

JILIN FUNERAL--Tao Wisun, member of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, vice chairman of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee and professor of Jilin University, died of illness on 11 December 1982 at the age of 81. A ceremony was held on 15 December to pay last respects to his remains. Present at the ceremony were provincial and Changchun municipal leaders, including Li Diping, Liu Jingzhi, He Youfa, Liu Yunzhao, Zhao Tianye, Liu Cikai, Wang Guanchao, Li Shuren, Luo Yuejia, Che Mingqiao, Zhang Dexin, Yan Zitao, Guan Mengjue, Zhai Xiangkun and (Li Yiping). [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Dec 82 SK]

SHANDONG SESSION--According to our reporters, the presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress sponsored its second meeting on the morning of 26 December. The meeting examined and approved various work reports and draft resolutions submitted to the session for approval. These reports and draft resolutions include the report given by the motion examination committee on its examination work; the resolution on the work report given by the provincial people's government; the resolution on the 1983 provincial plans for the national economy and social development; the resolution on the work report given by the provincial people's congress standing committee; the resolution on the work reports given by the provincial higher people's court and by the provincial people's procuratorate; and the resolution of the deputy quota and electoral affairs for the sixth provincial people's congress. Zhao Lin, executive member of the session's presidium, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were other executive members of the session's presidium, including Bai Rubing, Gao Qiyun, We Kaizhang, Zhao Feng, Xu Jianchun, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzhang, Zhang Fugui, Zeng Chengkui, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Jiechen and Wang Baomin. [Text] [SK270528 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 82]

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC SESSION--The Fourth Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee held its 23d meeting today in Harbin Municipality. The meeting decided to hold the fifth session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC committee in Harbin Municipality on 15 January 1983. The meeting discussed and approved the draft of the session's agenda and the work report of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee. Wang Yilun, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Zhang Ruilin, Wang Mingguai, Wang Jinling, Wang Weizhi, Tang Liandi, Wang Zhaozhi, Guo Shouchang and Jin Langbai. [Text] [SK300130 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 82]

SHANGHAI LEADERS--Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 3 February carries a 1.5-minute report on Shanghai leaders' meeting with responsible persons of the democratic parties and noted personages from various circles in Shanghai on 3 February. Chen Guodong, first secretary and Hu Lijiao, second secretary, of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; and Wang Daohan and Zhao Xingzhi, secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, this evening met with the responsible persons of democratic parties in this municipality and old friends and old comrades among the noted personages from various circles who are aged 80 or more. Chen Guodong and other leading comrades of the party and government organizations in Shanghai cordially chatted with them, praising these elders for their close cooperation with the CPC over the years and their valuable contributions to the revolutionary cause, the socialist modernization drive and the consolidation and development of the united front. According to the report, during the meeting Chen Guodong and other Shanghai leaders wished the democrats and noted personages a happy Spring Festival and long life. [Editorial Report]

HOMAGE TO SOONG CHING LING--Shanghai, 27 Jan (XINHUA)--People from various circles in Shanghai attended a ceremony at the former residence of Soong Ching Ling on 27 January to commemorate the 90th birthday anniversary of the late honorary state chairman. Responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, people's congress Standing Committee, people's government and CPPCC committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Han Zheyi, Zhao Xingzhi, Zhang Chengzong, Liu Jingji, Zhou Gucheng, Zhao Zukang, Jing Renqiu, Tan Jiazhen and Liu Liangmo, as well as Cheng Cuizhen, secretary general of the China Welfare Institute, and American specialist Geng Lishu, joined the people from various circles at Soong Ching Ling's residence and paid their respects in front of her portrait. Some 250 children of Shanghai also attended the commemorative activity at Soong Ching Ling's residence. Baskets of flowers sent by the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, people's congress Standing Committee, people's government and CPPCC committee were displayed in the living room. Flower baskets were also sent from the China Welfare Institute, Shen Cuizhen, Geng Lishu and relatives of Soong Ching Ling. [Text] [OW272228 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 27 Jan 83]

FUJIAN PROVINCIAL MEETING--Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1120 GMT on 3 February carried a 1-minute report on the closing of a 8-day Fujian "provincial meeting of heads of professional troupes in Fuzhou today." The report says that the meeting discussed how to streamline literary and art troupes' structures and adds that "Xiang Nan, first secretary, and Cheng Xu, secretary, of the provincial party committee attended and spoke. They issued important instructions on the streamlining of the structures of literary and art bodies in our province." [OW050027 Editorial Report]

PROFESSIONAL TITLE FOR LAWYERS--Recently the Municipal Judicial Bureau in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the "PRC Provisional Regulations for Lawyers" granted professional title to 46 lawyers. They are working lawyers in the Advisor's Office on legal affairs at the prefecture and county level in Hungkou [5725 0656], Changning [7022 1337], Chongming [1504 2494], and Nanhui [0589 0565]. One after another, these lawyers have indicated that they will firmly implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and continuously improve the political and professional quality of their work in energetically continuing to strengthen the socialist legal system and in building a high degree of socialist democracy. [Text] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 p 4]

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YUNNAN JOURNAL EXPLORES NATIONALITIES PROBLEM

Kunming YUNNAN SHEHUI KEXUE (SOCIAL SCIENCES IN YUNNAN) in Chinese No 4 Jul 82
pp 17-24

[Article by Yang Jingchu [2799 5427 2806]: "On the Nature of the Nationalities Problem in the Period of Socialist Construction"]

[Text] Note: What is the nature of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction? Differing opinions on this question exist in academic circles, most comrades thinking that the nature of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction is a question of eliminating defacto inequalities left over by history. This article has advanced another viewpoint, which thinks that in concept, content, scope and time, "eliminating defacto inequalities left over by history" cannot scientifically generalize the nature of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction. In that case, does a unified, common nature exist in the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction? The author thinks that it does, and that it is common development and prosperity for all nationalities. From four aspects including that common prosperity is a universal principle in the development of socialist nationalities, an essential decision for the socialist system, the basis for strengthening relations between socialist nationalities, and essential for progressively solving the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction, the article has proved that common development and prosperity for all nationalities is the nature of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, academic circles have denied the prevalent, long-standing formula that the nature of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction is a class question, and have theoretically made a great step forward. But what is the nature of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction? Many distinct viewpoints and differences exist. Most people think that the nature of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction is the elimination of defacto economic and cultural inequality left over by history. For Stalin has clearly stated that, "The nature of the nationalities problem in the USSR is the need to abolish defacto backwardness (economic, political and cultural) left over from the past in certain nationalities, and to enable all backward nationalities to have the possibility to catch up with the Russian center politically, culturally and economically."¹

Prior to discussing this question, we must first make clear what defacto inequality is. So-called defacto inequality, specifically refers to relatively large imbalances in development between all nationalities. Marxism holds that balance and imbalance are two aspects of a contradiction. Under normal conditions, balance is relative and conditional; imbalance is absolute and non-conditional. Imbalanced development between nationalities can also still exist in the future, and the major reason that nationalities problems have currently become prominent, is because the situation exists wherein there is too great a disparity left over from history in development levels between all nationalities. Under the conditions of socialism, the Party and the nation have energetically helped and supported formerly small and weak backward nationalities to approach and reach, within a fairly long period, the development level of advanced nationalities, and have considered that this would eliminate defacto inequality. Thus, that some nationalities or even part of certain nationalities are temporarily a little lower or a little higher in economic and cultural development level than some other nationalities, cannot be simply called defacto inequality.

Second, did the defacto inequality which Stalin spoke of refer to all Russian nationalities of the time, or to the part which was non-Russian? He carefully explained this point in articles including "On Current Tasks in Respect to the Nationalities Problem" and "(Declaration of the Russian Communist Party's Tenth Plenary Congress." At the time, the Soviet Union had 140 million people, and 22 border nationality areas with over 50 non-Russian nationalities and a population of approximately 65 million, constituting 46.4 percent of the total population of the whole country. Of the minority nationality population of 65 million, nationalities including the Ukrainian, White Russian, Georgian and Armenian had already become part of capitalist society. In these border nationality areas, "industry was unusually developed and there was very little difference industrially from the Russian center."² They had approximately 40 million people, constituting 61.5 percent of the minority nationality population. Of the remaining 25 million people, the major minority nationalities were the Turkish language family minority nationality, with the greater part of Azerbaidzhan and Turkestan, and minority nationalities including the Tartars, Belorussians, and Tartarstans of the Volga River basin and Kelimu. Retaining their primitive clan life were "the Kirgiz people, the northern part of Turkestan, the Bashkiri people the Checen people, the Orochis people and Yinggu people."³

From analyzing the above, it can be seen that the so-called economic and cultural defacto inequality only existed among 25 million people, constituting approximately 38.5 percent of the minority nationality population; defacto inequality didn't exist among 61.5 percent of the minority nationalities. By carefully analyzing the preceeding often-cited quotation of Stalin, it is possible to discover that what is obviously written is that, "The nature of questions of nationalities is the need to eliminate defacto backwardness of //certain nationalities// (the emphasis [underlining] is added by the quoter) left over from the past,"⁴ and the "certain nationalities" referred to here, certainly does not refer to all non-Russian nationalities. As for the 40 million non-Russians who had already become part of capitalist society, "in which industry was unusually developed," and "there was very little difference from the Russian center," economic and cultural defacto inequality of course didn't

exist. It isn't hard to see that eliminating defacto inequality wasn't the nature of the nationalities problem in all parts of Russia at the time, but was a small part (i.e. 38.5 percent) of the nature of the nationalities problem. Substituting the whole for 38.5 percent seems unscientific and imprecise and not in accord with Stalin's original intention. In that case, what was the nature of the whole nationalities problem in Russia at the time? Immediately after eliminating "defacto backwardness," Stalin himself replied clearly,

"Then,....people such as the Kirgiz, the Chechen and the Orochis....were doomed to suffer catastrophe and extinction.

"Then,....there were a certain small number of Russian Communist Party members who in their own work neglected the habits, customs and cultural characteristics of the border areas, and sometimes manifested Russian great nation chauvinistic tendencies.

"Once again,....tendencies of local nationalism could be seen among non-Russian Communist Party members, and in the east these manifested as large-scale Islamism and large-scale Turkism.

"Finally, it was necessary to rescue the Kirgiz, the Bashkiri people and certain mountain tribes from death, and to expropriate land from the rich peasant colonialists, so as to guarantee their obtaining their needs.

"Certain questions and tasks constituting the nature of the nationalities problem in our country are like this."⁵

Please note that what is here called "constituting the nature of the nationalities problem in our country" refers to the entire nationalities problem, and not to a part.

Third, the nature of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction of which we are now speaking, is eliminating defacto inequality left over from history, and there are some writings which are put forward to deny the opposite viewpoint that "the nature of the nationalities problem is a class question." Under the conditions of socialism, it is obviously mistaken and harmful to insist that "the nature of the nationalities problem is a class question." In socialist society with public ownership and in class society with private ownership, the character of defacto inequality left over from history is basically different, one cannot mention defacto inequality and class questions in the same breath, and there is no divergence on this point. However, it is worth discussing whether it is possible to separate eliminating defacto inequality from class questions so that they are diametrically opposed.

Everyone generally acknowledges that defacto inequality left over from history is in itself the result of class exploitation and nationality oppression. The system of nationality oppression had created defacto inequality wherein "the impression of vestiges of history among fraternal nationalities is very deep."⁶ Thus, "defacto inequality is still the source of all discontent and friction."⁷ In view of the deep class brand of defacto inequality, Lenin proposed on a high political level, that the working class of the oppressing nationalities "not only depends upon observing formal nationalities equality, but also on the need of the oppressing nationality, i.e. the big nationality, to treat their own inequality as compensation for inequality shaped from the realities of life".⁸

We want to historically and dialectically look upon and deal with defacto inequality and class questions, and it is incorrect to either equate or to oppose the two.

Fourth, eliminating defacto inequality is a central task of a relatively long historical period after the victory of the proletarian socialist revolution. But the period of socialist construction generally refers to an entire transition period before the whole world realizes communism, and this is a fairly long period. Within the entire period of socialist history, if the nature of the nationalities problem is this today and that tomorrow, and the changes are unfathomable, that cannot be called the nature of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction, but can only be said to be the nature of certain periods and certain particular problems; this kind of nature isn't a scientific generalization of the nature of the nationalities problem in the whole period of socialist construction, one cannot try to find arranged laws intrinsically connected with nationalities contradictions on nationalities problems in the whole period of socialist construction, and it lacks universal significance. In 1953, The Central Committee for the CPC clearly proposed that the central task of the Party in respect to the nationalities problem was to "eliminate defacto inequality left over from history among all nationalities."⁹ By 1958, the majority of nationalities had completed reforms, had made rapid progress economically and culturally, differences in defacto inequality among all nationalities had gradually lessened, and if it hadn't been for the Left deviationist ideological trend and the ten year catastrophe of disturbances and destruction, the elimination of defacto inequality among nationalities would definitely have made significant achievements. From now on over a fairly long period of time, defacto inequality between all nationalities in our country will finally need to be eliminated. After eliminating defacto inequality, what should the nature of the nationalities problem then be?

Fifth, defacto inequality cannot generalize the basic contents of all nationalities problems in the period of socialist construction and the inherent essential connection among them. Eliminating defacto inequality cannot basically solve the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction. If discrepancies in all nationalities in aspects including spoken and written language, customs and habits, life style, religious belief, and nationality psychological quality aren't necessarily connected with defacto inequality, then after the elimination of defacto inequality, differences will still exist.

As to nationality disputes left over from history in land, mountain forests, water sources, etc., it is even more possible that they will still exist after eliminating defacto inequality. Thus, defacto inequality is unable to generalize the basic contents of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction.

Sixth, in researching the nature of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction, we cannot only look at one country or one period of time, but should research questions of nationalities in every different type of country. Defacto inequality exists in many undeveloped third world countries, but in some developed capitalist countries there are not necessarily major

internal nationalities problems. For example, in England, Belgium and Canada, fairly intense internal nationalities problems exist, but defacto inequality basically doesn't exist between nationalities. The socialist countries of Romania and Yugoslavia are also like this. When the working classes carried out socialist revolution and construction in these countries, the nature of the nationalities problem could not be said to be the elimination of defacto inequality. Speaking then of our country, defacto inequality indeed is currently the most prominent nationalities problem. If we again make a further specific analysis, among 55 minority nationalities, those whose economic and cultural development level corresponds to or approaches the development level of the Han nationality are the Manchu, Korean, Hui, Bai and Naxi, having approximately 11,830,000 people. Among the minority nationalities, those whose economy and culture is fairly developed are the Zhuang, Mongolians, Uygurs, Dai and Bouyei, having a population of approximately 22,460,000, which added together makes 43,290,000 odd people, constituting approximately 61 percent of the total minority nationality population. Only on the premise of upholding the four basic principles, added to the propping up of the country, and the energetic help of the Han nationality, will it be possible within a definite period, for them to approach or reach the development level of the Han nationality. It should be pointed out that, for all nationalities internally, the elimination of defacto inequality will be earlier in time for some and later in time for others, and along with the successive elimination of defacto inequality in all nationalities within different periods, continuous changes will inevitably occur in the nature of the nationalities problem. At that time, the nationalities problem will not have a common nature to speak of.

With the above analyzed and stated clearly, defacto inequality cannot scientifically generalize the nature of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction in either concept, contents, scope or time.

In that case, does a unified, common nature exist on the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction? We must say it does. Through research it can be realized that the various complicated and changeable nationality contradictions are all connected with the development and prosperity of the nationalities themselves. Therefore, common development and prosperity for all nationalities becomes a fundamental question in researching nationalities problems in the period of socialist construction.

(1) Common development and prosperity is a universal principle in the development of socialist nationalities.

Everyone knows that problems between nationalities are in a historical category. In class societies with private ownership, any changes in development of nationalities are controlled and restricted by the laws of social institutions and class struggle. As a result of long-term class and nationality struggles, some nationalities have developed, become powerful and have become ruling nationalities; some nationalities have fallen behind and become ruled and oppressed nationalities; still other nationalities have been assimilated and eliminated, and have disappeared from history. This is a universal law of the development of nationalities in societies with private ownership, at all times and in all countries.

The proletarian socialist revolution has eliminated the system of exploitation, liberated oppressed classes and nationalities, "shaken the lowest levels of mankind, advanced them to the political arena, aroused many nationalities in which previously everyone was unaware or very few were aware, to seek a new life," and has "given them new lives and development."¹⁰ Based on socialist public ownership, all nationalities have formed a new type of socialist nationality, and compared with bourgeois nationalities and former capitalist nationalities, it has its own innate characteristics: It has eliminated the system of oppression of nationalities, effected genuine nationality equality, and fundamentally changed antagonism and hostility between nationalities; it has overthrown the rule of the exploiting class, put into practice the dictatorship of the proletariat or of people's democracy, and the working class and laboring people of all nationalities have controlled the fate of their own nationalities; it has eliminated private ownership and exploitation of nationalities, practiced socialist distribution according to work, and all nationalities have obtained the freedom to fully develop; under the united leadership of the Communist Party, it has common goals for struggle and directions for advancing. Thus, socialist nationalities are the most advanced nationalities ever since mankind has had nationalities, and contrary to all gradually declining old type nationalities, they have broad prospects and unlimited vitality. Some backward nationalities which lived for ages in remote, thickly forested mountains and wilderness suffered the double weight of class and nationality oppression in the old society, which added to the dangerous environment, stifled their intelligence and wisdom and held them back. In the new society, since obtaining the opportunity to develop and temper themselves, they have been able to burst out with unprecedented nationality enthusiasm and zeal, and many nationalities in Yunnan including the Jinuo, Blang and Drung are like this.

Relatively advanced nationalities which formerly were in the ruling position, as a result of practicing colonial oppression on other nationalities, caused their whole nationality to gradually degenerate, and lose their vitality and vigor. Therefore Marx said, "Nationalities which enslave other nationalities are forging their own chains."¹¹ The proletarian socialist revolution has not only smashed the chains harnessing the bodies of the oppressed nationalities, but has also enabled the oppressor nationalities to obtain their own liberation and new lives, and to become truly free nationalities. Based on the new socialism, it has similarly aroused a high degree of enthusiasm in the working class and laboring people in the development and prosperity of their own nationalities. Since the victory of the socialist revolution, nationalities internally which formerly were in different stages of development and were of different types, have all strongly demanded development and prosperity for their own nationalities. Up to now, we have not discovered one nationality which, in the present stage, itself desires to merge with another nationality to become a new community of people (The Soviet Union's so-called new historical community of people, in reality was forced assimilation). On the contrary, many backward, small and weak nationalities which were oppressed in the past, are regularly guarding against the assimilation of their own nationalities. Therefore, common development and prosperity for all nationalities is the inexorable trend in the development of socialist nationalities.

(2) Common development and prosperity is an essential decision for the socialist system.

The development and prosperity of socialist nationalities is connected with the socialist system. It is common knowledge that under conditions of private ownership also, some nationalities can develop and prosper. Many nationalities of antiquity including the Romans, Greeks, Germanics, Slavs, Bosi, Egyptians and Han, developed and prospered in slave and feudalistic societies and achieved high standards for the time. Many capitalist nationalities in near modern times have achieved fairly high levels of development and prosperity, becoming advanced modern nationalities. However in class societies with private ownership, it can only be the minority of powerful nationalities that develop and prosper, and the majority of small and weak nationalities are impoverished and backward, and cannot achieve common development and prosperity for all nationalities. This is because the impoverishment and backwardness of the majority of ruled nationalities is a necessary condition for the development and prosperity of the minority of oppressor nationalities. The most essential characteristic of the socialist system is common development and prosperity for all nationalities.

Under the socialist system, all nationalities have both full freedom to develop and prosper, and the necessity to submit to the common interests of socialism. Common development and prosperity in itself demands that all nationalities must be equal and united, have mutual aid and cooperation, oppose any nationality division or exploitation, and commonly develop and prosper on the socialist road. If we depart from the common goals of socialism, we cannot have true development and prosperity for all nationalities. Therefore, common development and prosperity reflects the most thoroughgoing nationality equality of the proletariat, not only reflects true political equality, but also complete economic and cultural equality, and this is what no bourgeois nationality equality can compare with. As Premier Zhou has pointed out, a multi-nationality socialist country, "must advance on the basis of prosperity for nationalities; under the socialist system it is possible for nationalities to prosper, and therefore socialism is superior to capitalism and even more superior to feudalism." "For all nationalities, we want both equality and also to allow everyone to prosper, and prosperity for all nationalities is our basic socialist position in nationalities policy." "Our basic policy will achieve prosperity for all nationalities."¹² Chairman Mao has pointed out that, "Among all of our nationalities, we shall achieve development and progress in all areas including politics, economics and culture."¹³

Since the establishment of New China, starting from the "basic position" and "basic policy" of common development and prosperity for nationalities, CPC people have dealt with internal problems of nationalities. Early in the initial period of the 50's, the Party and government had organized large batches of interview groups and investigation organization, engaged in distinguishing nationalities, helped the fraternal nationalities which had lived for ages in remote, thickly forested mountains to rebuild their homelands in areas of relatively better natural conditions, and helped the fraternal nationalities of nomads and hunters to gradually settle down. Then, on a voluntary basis,

according to the different characteristics, and by stages and in groups, we carried out the necessary socialist reforms. Simultaneously, with manpower, material and financial resources, the country energetically supported and helped the fraternal nationalities to develop facilities including economic, cultural, educational, health, and transportation and communication, greatly changed the impoverished and backward appearance of the minority nationality areas, and new situations of common development and prosperity appeared in many fraternal nationality areas. Nationality estrangement gradually disappeared, all fraternal nationalities cordially thanked the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, and strengthened their faith in travelling the socialist road and in common development and prosperity.

Thus it can be seen that the socialist system has decided on the inevitability of common development and prosperity for all nationalities, and common development and prosperity for all nationalities has reflected the nature and characteristics of the socialist system.

(3) Common development and prosperity is the basis for strengthening and developing relations between socialist nationalities.

Relations between all nationalities in socialist countries are political equality and unity, and economic mutual aid and cooperation. Economics is the material basis and premise for equality and unity of nationalities. Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out that, "In order to definitely succeed in minority nationality work, one aspect is economic questions, one aspect is unity questions, and economics is the basis." "To improve the economy of minority nationalities is the most basic item," and "To depart from this viewpoint and discuss other questions is to put the cart before the horse."¹⁴ Comrade Yao-bang's instructions are especially important.

Relations between socialist nationalities are established on the basis of socialist economics, and if there isn't common development and prosperity for all nationalities, and development and prosperity in the economy of all minority nationalities first, then there is no way to begin to speak of relations between socialist nationalities. There has been great development of nationality economies in nationality areas since liberation, and relations between nationalities have generally been good, but many problems still exist. There are admittedly many causes and the most basic are that since completing socialist reform, all fraternal nationalities haven't given first priority to the development of the economy of minority nationalities, have neglected nationality and area characteristics, have made one-stroke cuts over a long period of time, have one-sidedly stressed "taking foodgrains as the key link," have destroyed forests and grasslands in reclaiming wasteland, have restricted a diversified economy, have not been able to increase production in many nationality areas, the more they tried the poorer they became, have violated objective requirements for common development and prosperity for all nationalities, have destroyed relations between socialist nationalities, and have hindered nationality unity.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, we have comprehensively carried out the Party's general and specific policies, and in line

with local conditions have rehabilitated and developed the economy in minority nationalities. In the majority of nationality areas in the whole country at present, there has been definite recovery and development in agriculture, animal husbandry and traditional work of nationalities, and the majority of people have tentatively solved questions of food and clothing. The supply of specially needed commodities for nationalities has taken a turn for the better, the people of minority nationalities are fairly satisfied, and there has also been a great improvement in nationality relations. However the economy in most nationality areas is still rather backward, in the five large autonomous regions and several nationality provinces in the whole country, according to calculations of the per capita gross value of production in industry and agriculture, not one has reached the medium level, and therefore development of the economy of minority nationalities is a long-term and formidable task of the first importance. Hereafter, in order to increase the speed of economic development of minority nationalities, it will be necessary to fully utilize forestry, animal husbandry, a diversified economy and the superiority of natural resources in the minority nationalities areas, bring into play the specialities and enthusiasm of all fraternal nationalities, increase the support and aid of the country to the fraternal nationalities, and within two or three five-year plans, strive for a great development in the economy of minority nationality areas, so that several autonomous regions and nationality provinces can achieve national medium development levels. It can be predicted that nationality economic development in itself requires an increase in cooperation and exchange between all nationalities, and that if any nationality closes itself off to intercourse or becomes self-sufficient, the economy cannot develop or prosper. Thus, for the people of all nationalities in our country, in the cause of the construction of the four modernizations of socialism, to strengthen mutual aid and cooperation between all nationalities, especially to strengthen the help and cooperation of the Han nationality toward the fraternal nationalities, is a key question in increasing the economic development of minority nationalities and in promoting common development and prosperity for all nationalities. Relations between socialist nationalities can only uninterruptedly strengthen and develop on the basis of our country's socialist construction and common development and prosperity for all nationalities.

(4) Only with common development and prosperity can problems of nationalities in the period of socialist construction be progressively solved.

Multi-nationality socialist countries internally still have many kinds of nationalities problems, and their contents are all closely linked to common development and prosperity for all nationalities.

First are problems of defacto inequality. The productive forces of certain nationalities are low, the economy and culture are very backward, illiteracy is widespread, the local nationality is especially short on intellectuals and scientific and technical personnel, basically they don't have the workers and peasants (animal husbandry) and the industrial workers to modernize, and are internally far behind the relatively developed advanced nationalities. If defacto inequality is not eliminated, all nationalities will not be able to commonly develop and prosper. On this one point, i.e. eliminating defacto inequality and common development and prosperity for all nationalities, there is

unanimity. However, we indeed cannot thus think that they are one and the same thing, or confuse them in speech. In fact there are essential differences between them:

1. The elimination of defacto inequality within an appropriate period of time is possible, but high level development and prosperity for all nationalities however, can only be completed over a long period of time;
2. Eliminating defacto inequality itself is not the goal; the goal is common development and prosperity for all nationalities;
3. Eliminating defacto inequality cannot basically change the fundamental contents and nature of the nationalities problems in the period of socialist construction, and common development and prosperity for all nationalities finally will thoroughly solve the nationalities problem.

It is not difficult to see that the elimination of defacto inequality can only be the beginning of common development and prosperity for all nationalities, and isn't common development and prosperity for all nationalities which has already been reached.

Second, as to the various nationality contradictions among all nationalities in politics, economics, language, culture, and psychological quality which are produced by nationality differences, under the conditions of socialism, there are none which are not related to the development and prosperity itself of all nationalities. For example, major political differences manifest as the basic question of nationality autonomy. There are now two crucial questions in many autonomous nationality areas in our country, which are the nationalization of organs of self government and nationality autonomy. Many past years of the practice of regional autonomy has proved that, without nationalization and autonomy, regional autonomy for nationalities will quite possibly become a mere formality, there will be no guarantee of the equality and power of autonomy for laboring people of minority nationalities, it will be difficult for the causes of economy, culture, language, education and hygiene to develop and prosper in all nationalities, and relations between nationalities will be difficult to improve. All sorts of nationality contradictions produced by nationality differences can only be progressively solved on the basis of a high level of development and prosperity for all nationalities.

Third, in nationality relations, the fairly prominent exploiting class ideological influence is bourgeois nationalism, and nationalism is the national viewpoint of all exploiting classes. In society with private ownership, nationalism representing the reactionary ruling class, is the ideological source of nationality oppression, hostility and antagonism, and is an antagonistic nationality contradiction. In socialist society, remnants of nationalism can still appear in nationality relations, and become a hindrance to common development and prosperity for all nationalities and a corrosive in destroying socialist nationality relations. In bourgeois nationalism, big nationality chauvinism is the ideology of the exploiting classes to oppress nationalities. In our country the major manifestation of big nationality chauvinism is big Hanism, it doesn't respect the equality and autonomy of the people of minority nationalities, violates the basic interests of common development and prosperity for all nationalities, neglects nationality characteristics and special

needs of the people of minority nationalities, imposes uniformity, invades on the rights and interests of the minority nationality people, and dampens nationality feeling. In some minority nationalities, feelings of local nationalism also exist, often excessively stress the characteristics and particular interests of the local nationality, neglect comprehensive needs for common development and prosperity for all nationalities and interests of other nationalities, and at their most critical manifest as isolationism and blind opposition to everything foreign. Neither big nationality chauvinism nor local nationalism is beneficial to nationalities unity and common development and prosperity for all nationalities are contradictions between the people which must be overcome.

Fourth, the two different systems of ownership reflect a contradiction in nationalities relations, its major expression is in certain large and medium scale state operated mining enterprises, agriculture, forestry and pastureland, it violates the autonomy and economic interests of local nationality communes and brigades, influences development and prosperity for fraternal nationalities, and thus produces questions of nationalities. If this business of ownership by the whole people is always concerned with the interests of nationality communes and brigades, earnestly and sincerely helps the fraternal nationalities to develop their economy and culture, passes on advanced production techniques, develops technological backbone and intellectuals in fraternal nationalities, and accelerates development and prosperity for fraternal nationalities, then nationality contradictions produced by the two currently differing systems of ownership can be readily solved.

Fifth, the implementation of the policy of planned birth and controlled population increase in nationality areas has produced many questions of nationalities, and is directly concerned with development and prosperity for all nationalities.

Our country is a great nation with the largest population in the world, and a complex nationality composition. Of 55 minority nationalities, the most populous Zhuang nationality has 12 million people, and the least populous Russian and Hezhen nationalities both have less than 1,000 people. In the most populous nationalities, under the conditions of the great differences in population of all nationalities, the whole nation has carried out a population policy of birth control, which in itself is a very complicated and sensitive question of nationalities. In minority nationalities, certain nationality areas are vast and thinly populated, the population of some minority nationalities is really too small, and for minority nationalities which are in vast and thinly populated areas and have too small a population, it is necessary to have a planned suitable population increase. And in most minority nationalities and in areas inhabited by several nationalities, implementation of planned birth and controlled population increase is also similarly necessary.

Besides the above mentioned particular situations, if population increases too fast in any minority nationality and exceeds the speed of economic development and its ability to bear the burdens, this surely will influence the development of its economy and culture, create increased illiteracy, decrease per capita income levels, and compared with the strictly planned birth of the Han

nationality, can further increase poverty and backwardness, and make it very difficult to eliminate defacto inequality and to promote common development and prosperity for all nationalities. Thus, autonomous areas of all nationalities, on the basis of full consultation, beginning with the principles of benefiting nationality unity and common development and prosperity for all nationalities, must work out a population policy suited to local nationality conditions, and progressively solve existing questions of planned birth in nationality areas.

Sixth, nationality contradictions of religious belief seemingly have no connection with nationality development and prosperity. In fact, they are directly related to common development and prosperity for all nationalities. Generally speaking, religious belief in itself is not a question of nationality, because one nationality can simultaneously believe in several different religions, and different nationalities also can simultaneously believe in a certain religion. The reason that religious belief in our country has become a nationality question is because there are some minority nationalities in which most people believe in a certain religion, influencing the production, livelihood, customs and habits, and ideological state of the whole nationality, and religion is often interwoven with nationality questions. Before liberation many minority nationalities in our country had their own religions, separately believing in Islam, Buddhism, Protestantism, Catholicism, polytheism, and other primitive religions, and some religions to this day still have a rather strong influence among working people of all nationalities. Marxism holds that religion is a opiate which poisons people, and the proletariat wants to help working people of all nationalities to be liberated from the shackles of religion. However religious belief is a question of world outlook and of understanding. People cannot give up religious belief in a short period. Provided we support the Party leadership and socialism, and obey the laws and decrees of national policy, then we must guarantee freedom of religious belief for people of all nationalities. Doing it this way will be beneficial in arousing the enthusiasm of the minority nationality masses, and in promoting common development and prosperity for all nationalities; and development and prosperity for all nationalities will be beneficial in helping the laboring people of all nationalities to be liberated from the shackles of religion, and in reducing the sphere of religious authority. If it is not handled properly or is exploited by evil people, then there is the possibility of hindering and destroying common development and prosperity for all nationalities.

Seventh, under the conditions of socialism, of nationality issues left over from history including those in land, mountain forests and water sources, the major one is that no one is willing to give an inch in the development and prosperity of their own nationality, which has formed intense nationality problems.

All other aspects of nationality contradictions such as in army-people relations, policies for recruiting workers, students and cadres, production and supply of specially needed commodities, and treatment of nationality holidays, are connected with development and prosperity for all nationalities, and it is very difficult to find any nationality problems which are not related to common development and prosperity. Thus it can be seen that common development and prosperity is the basic contents and essential inner link of all nationalities problems in the period of socialist construction.

From the discussion of the above four aspects, it can be seen that common development and prosperity for all nationalities is the nature of the nationalities problem in the period of socialist construction.

FOOTNOTES

1. "The Collected Works of Stalin," Vol, 5 p 31.
2. Ibid., p 37.
3. Ibid., p 38.
4. Ibid., p 31.
5. Ibid., pp 31-2.
6. Zhou Enlai, "Several Questions on Our Country's Nationalities Policy," NATIONALITIES RESEARCH, Issue 1, p 3, 1980.
7. Stalin, op. cit., p 201.
8. "THE COLLECTED WORKS OF LENIN" Vol 36, p 631.
9. "Criticism of the so-called 'The Nature of Questions of Nationalities is a Class Question,'" PEOPLE'S DAILY, 15 July 1980.
10. Stalin, op. cit., Vol 7, pp 117-8.
11. "SELECTED WORKS OF MARX AND ENGELS" Vol 2, p 312.
12. Zhou Enlai, op cit., pp 7-8
13. Chairman Mao, "Speech at Banquet Celebrating Peaceful Methods for Reaching Agreement on Liberation of Tibet," 28 May 1951, PEOPLE'S DAILY.
14. "Nationalities Work Must Give Priority to Developing Economy," NATIONALITIES UNITY, Issue 1, 1981.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

IMPORTANCE OF INTELLECTUALS FOR BUILDING OF SOCIALISM EXPOUNDED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Li Wenge [2621 2429 7041], "We Must Especially Emphasize Bringing the Intellectuals' Role Into Full Play"]

[Text] Ever since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the Third Plenum of the party's Central Committee, the party's central committee has made a Marxist evaluation of the role and position of intellectuals in Marxist society, clearly pointing out that intellectuals, like workers and peasants, are a portion of the laboring people, and are a force we rely upon for the building of socialism. Nevertheless, due to the deep-rooted leftist ideology and the trammels of small-producer concepts, some people tend not to like intellectuals, and don't trust them too much. As soon as someone says we should rely on intellectuals, then someone else says that without intellectuals production can be maintained and high buildings raised, by rote, without them; as soon as someone says that intellectuals are indispensable for the building of the four modernizations, someone else will say that the four modernizations are brought about through hard work, not drawn (planned, designed) up; as soon as someone says we should promote outstanding intellectuals to leadership positions, then someone else will say that intellectuals can be utilized but not trusted, that one cannot let them have too much power; as soon as someone says we should develop intellectuals to enter the party, someone else will say that if too many intellectuals enter the party, the party will change its nature; as soon as someone says we should implement the policies on intellectuals, someone else will say that is still a matter of "uniting them, educating them, and remaking them"; and as soon as someone suggests improving intellectuals' work and living conditions, someone else will say that is the workers and peasants making the world, and the intellectuals enjoying it, and so on. Although the number of people holding these erroneous views is not large, nevertheless we cannot but seriously point out the harm that certain leaders' holding these erroneous views has for the enterprise of the party; and as for the important place and effect of intellectuals in the great enterprise of socialist modernization, we also cannot but argue further on its behalf. This is certainly not to argue on behalf of the individual positions of intellectuals, but is to argue on behalf of the advantage of the party and the people, and on behalf of the early realization of the four modernizations.

Intellectuals hold an extraordinarily important position and role in the building of socialist modernization. In the building of the four modernizations the indispensability of intellectuals is the same as that of workers. One of the important causes enabling Japan and West Germany to bring about an economic resurgence atop the ruins of the war, becoming economically advanced countries in the short space of a few decades, was the fact that they both had a core of intellectuals, and both placed great importance on bringing their roles into full play. Our socialist nation, in the matter of placing importance on bringing the role of intellectuals into full play, ought to surpass capitalist countries. In this regard, Lenin was the best example. He said that if we want, on the basis of socialized heavily mechanized production to create a socialist labor productivity rate that is higher than that of the capitalist system, then we must possess a modernized educational level, science, and technology; and a group of first-class experts who are able to utilize this science and technology: "If we do not have experts prepared with the knowledge, techniques, and experience to guide us, then we will not be able to cross over into socialism."

As everyone knows, the productive force of modern society and the development of human society and civilization depend more and more on scientific and technological progress. According to statistics, at the beginning of this century the mere 5 to 20 percent increase in production of the economically advanced countries was attained through technological innovations; by the 1970's the 60 to 80 percent increase in the labor productivity rate also depended upon the adoption of new technology; and the fact that China's industry in some areas is now earning 60 percent profit has also been attained through technological advances. Premier Zhao Ziyang, not long before in a report entitled "A Strategic Question for Promoting the Economy" given at the All-China Scientific and Technical Awards Conference pointed out that in the last few years 13 inventions have appeared, the annual value of which is as much as three billion yuan. One can see the tremendous effect of scientific and technical progress on economic development and promotion. Social sciences also possess great significance for the success or failure of the building of the four modernizations. Whether during revolution or the building of socialism we must always proceed in accordance with the objective laws of social development, and we must always have the guidance of the theories of social science. The social laws discovered by social scientists, the works created by literary artists, and the arduous labors of teachers, doctors, journalists, physical education workers, translators, and managers of enterprises have all increased the material and physical wealth of society to an extent that is hard to express in figures. In short, whether for the building of material or spiritual civilization, intellectuals are indispensable. As for those comrades who till now are still prejudiced against intellectuals, and who feel that we can still go on building the four modernizations without them, the time has come for them to wake up.

The fact that the party Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized that we should place importance on the effect of intellectuals is absolutely not just a measure of the moment but is a long-range policy possessing strategic significance. In order to answer the needs of building the four modernizations, we must reform our leading organizational structures and our cadre systems, and make the ranks of our cadres more revolutionary, younger, more knowledgeable

and more professional, and all this will require more and more intellectuals. Ever since liberation, between seven and eight million intellectuals have been graduated from our schools or middle and higher education, and from the founding of our state to the eve of the "great cultural revolution" five million intellectuals were graduated from institutions of higher learning or attained that level of education through self study. At present throughout China there are over 25 million intellectuals, but for a great country like ours with over a billion people, that is not many, but too few. We need to train even more intellectuals; we must place full importance on intellectuals, and enable them to play a prominent role in the building of the four modernizations. Especially middle-aged intellectuals--they are rich in experience and ability, have much professional knowledge and practical experience, are in their golden age of creative inventiveness, and are the key force for launching the new aspect of the building of socialist modernization, bearing the heavy responsibility of carrying on the heritage of the past while enlightening those to follow; therefore we should all the more create all advantageous circumstances for them and allow them to bring their effect into full play. Otherwise, it will mean losing a great "resource," and missing out on the great enterprise of the four modernizations.

As for the question of how to deal with intellectuals, at present we must all unify our understanding with the spirit of the 12th People's Congress, and as comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report: "If we want to comprehensively launch a new phase in the building of socialist modernization, then we must place particular importance upon bringing the role of intellectuals into full play"; "enabling the broad masses of intellectuals to feel at ease and dedicate themselves to making their contribution to the people."

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

POOR ORGANIZATION LEADS TO WASTE OF ACADEMIC TALENTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Huang Changlu [7806 2490 4389]: "Why is Talent Piling Up In a 'Storehouse'?"]

[Text] A comrade from the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Academy described his unit as a "storehouse of talent." Academy personnel number 868, of whom 390 are researchers. The great majority are middle-aged and young intellectuals who graduated from universities or middle professional schools since liberation. However, the Academy has very few scientific research tasks to perform, and most of the researchers have been unable to completely fulfill their potential for a long time: they are like goods which have piled up in a "storehouse."

Is it because there is a surplus of scientists and technicians in the iron and steel industry? No. The Panzhihua Iron and Steel Corporation is right in Dukou Municipality, together with the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Academy; it has a pressing need for scientific research talent. Total personnel at the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Corporation number 44,000: only 1,653, or 3.6 percent, are engineers and technicians. This is far below the ratio at some of China's large-scale integrated iron and steel complexes. One unit suffers a serious shortage of scientists and technicians, while talent piles up in another unit: the root cause of this irrational phenomenon lies in the organizational structure.

The Panzhihua Iron and Steel Academy grew out of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry's Anshan Iron and Steel Academy established at Anshan in 1963. It was a scientific research organization to research for the entire nation on ordinary steels. In 1964 it was relocated to Xichang Municipality, Sichuan Province, in order to support the development of the Panzhihua resources; its name was changed to Southwest Iron and Steel Academy, and research was focused on such topics as the exploitation of the Panzhihua mineral intergrowth, and the study of new techniques for smelting high titanium oxide type, vanadium and titanium bearing, magnetic iron ores. In 1970 the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry transferred the Academy to the Sichuan Province Metallurgical Industry Bureau. In 1972 it was relocated from Xichang to Dukou Municipality, and merged with the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Corporation; the name was changed to Panzhihua Iron and Steel Academy. Half a year later the Academy became independent again. In 1978 the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry decided to resume

direct leadership. In March 1978 the Ministry returned the Academy to the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Corporation. In June 1978 the Ministry again took the Academy under its own direct leadership, with the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Corporation providing administration.

In 19 years of existence, the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Academy has been relocated twice, had its name changed three times, and its organizational relations have been changed again and again: it is a case of orders being issued in the morning and rescinded in the evening. All along the scientific research tasks and orientation of the Academy have been unclear. If it is to be an academy researching ordinary steels for the entire nation, then its location in either Xichang or Dukou in Sichuan is unsuitable: it is too far from China's other iron and steel bases, communications are poor, and cooperation is difficult. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry assigned the Academy very few research projects concerning ordinary steels--far too few to make use of this contingent. If the Academy is to serve the development of the Panzhihua intergrowth resources, then a contradiction exists with its leadership structure. Although the Academy and the Iron and Steel Corporation are both directly under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, and are both in Dukou Municipality, they are units on the same level and there are no relations of leadership between them. It is impossible to deploy and assign the scientific researchers in a unified way. The Panzhihua Iron and Steel Corporation has its own Iron and Steel Academy. The Panzhihua Iron and Steel Corporation carries out much of its own scientific research, and does not give the Academy many projects; when technical production problems arise at the Corporation, it is not able to deploy the Academy's scientific researchers to solve them: this leads to the phenomena of jobs with nobody to do them, and people with no jobs to do. Because of the many organizational changes, Panzhihua Iron and Steel Academy scientific researchers are mentally unsettled, and many have requested transfers.

What should be done about the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Academy? There are two views: one view is that it should be relocated to Chengdu and oriented towards the Southwest, with the task of researching ordinary steels; the second view is that it should remain where it is because the state has already invested 24 million yuan in funds to construct scientific research and living districts in Dukou Municipality. Another relocation and rebuilding of the Academy would be to place the Iron and Steel Academy under the leadership of the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Corporation, and to merge it with the Corporation's own Iron and Steel Research Institute: this would eliminate organizational redundancy and unify the organizing and deployment of these scientists and technicians on the basis of meeting the needs of production and construction.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

UNIVERSITY REORGANIZATION, RESEARCH SERVICES DESCRIBED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Saho Lei [6730 7191]: "Shanghai Jiaotong University Reorganizes Personnel, Giving the University a New Look--Preliminary Steps to Eliminate Overstaffing and Irrationalities in the Structure of the Teaching Contingent"]

[Text] Through personnel reorganization and the providing of technical services, Shanghai Jiaotong University has taken its first steps to eliminate overstaffing and irrationalities in the structure of its teaching contingent: teaching, scientific research, and production now present a brand new aspect.

Shanghai Jiaotong University is almost 100 years old. Total personnel numbered 4,800, of whom 2,000 were teachers. The ratio of personnel to students was 1 to 1, while the ratio of teachers to students was 1.2 to 4. Because of overstaffing, there were many "teachers who didn't teach, and professors who didn't teach." Teaching professionals taught an average of 1.5 classes a week. Some classes were taught by 3 teachers, while some teachers hadn't given a lecture in 20 years. Some teachers had been relegated to supporting roles for long periods, while outstanding talent was unable to make itself known and fresh forces could not be brought up. These problems seriously affected the development of teaching and scientific research.

After 1980 the Shanghai Jiaotong University party committee had a strong conviction that the situation in the university could only be remedied by smashing old rules and habits, reorganizing personnel and developing technical services. They adopted the following important measures:

1. Unify thinking; improve understanding. They carried out ideological and political work to change the thinking of some party members, cadres, and masses --belief that personnel reorganization is difficult to carry out, fear of spoiling one's connections, fear of making enemies, not wanting to be a "bad guy"--and to transform party work style.

2. Be completely responsible; make suitable arrangements. In order to take the right approach to personnel reorganization, the university leadership personally visited key units to learn about their professional requirements, working conditions, benefits, etc. Arrangements were made for those transferred out:
 - a) Their training was matched with new employment; jobs were found suited to their training.
 - b) They did not suffer losses in wages or benefits.
 - c) A rule

of "three no effects" was clearly laid down--no effect on wage adjustments, no effect on living quarters, no effect on promotions in rank. Under equitable conditions, priority consideration was given to comrades to be transferred out.

3. Consider both sides; formulate principles. Not only has transferring personnel helped to reform the structure and administration of the university, but it has also helped to meet social needs.

4. Look toward society; develop services. On the basis of a fixed organization without fixed personnel, the university has set up a technical services department to provide many kinds of technical services.

5. Consider all three; everybody benefits. They correctly handled the relationships between state, collective, and individual. Based on the principle of benefits for the commissioning unit and for the individuals who participate in the service work, they drew up such regulations as "Provisional Regulations Governing Scientific and Technical Research", "Provisional Measures on the Retention of Income and the Expenses Funding System for Scientific Research", "Trial Measures On Short Courses, Continuing Education for Teachers, Auditors, Receipt and Expenditure Standards, and Expense Allocation", and "Provisional Rules Concerning External Funding and Awards for Experimental Laboratories."

As a result of personnel reorganization, the university has transferred out 428 personnel, including 226 teachers. Suitable arrangements are being made to develop technical service work for the 730 teachers who remain in excess of requirements. The teaching load specified by the Ministry of Education for in-service teachers has now been basically attained by the university. Since 1980 the university had retained 300 outstanding graduate students and college graduates to replenish the teaching contingent: this has improved the structure of the teaching contingent. The development of technical service work has brought vitality to teaching, scientific research, and production. In three years the university has accepted 476 applied science research projects. In 1979 income was 790,000 yuan; in 1982 income was 2,168,000 yuan, having tripled in three years. In 1981 the 51 university laboratories performed 80,000 experiments on behalf of 1,494 scientific experimental production units: income exceeded 520,000 yuan. Through technical services, the university has generated 2 million yuan for scientific research expenses, creating favorable conditions for improving teaching and scientific research work.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

15,000 NEW GRADUATE STUDENTS TO BE ADMITTED NATIONWIDE

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by the Shandong Province Admissions Office: "China's Institutions of Higher Learning and Scientific Research Organizations Will Admit 15,000 Graduate Students for Master's Degrees, Etc., in 1983"]

[Text] In 1983 China's institutions of higher learning and scientific research organizations will accept 15,000 graduate students for master's degrees and preparation for study abroad. Shandong's institutions of higher learning and local scientific research organizations plan to admit 270 students and to accept 24 graduate students who are preparing for study abroad.

The following Shandong units will be admitting students: Shandong University, Shandong College of Oceanography, Shandong College of Chemical Engineering, Shandong College of Mining, Shandong College of Medicine, Shandong Industrial College, Shandong College of Textile Industry, Shandong College of Agriculture, Qingdao College of Medicine, Shandong College of Chinese Medicine, Shandong Normal University, Qufu Normal College, Liaocheng Normal College, and the Shandong Provincial Academy of Medical Sciences. On behalf of the Ministry of Education, Shandong University and the Shandong College of Oceanography will admit graduate students preparing to study abroad.

Applications may be filed from 10 to 14 December 1982. Those who take the entrance examinations must uphold the four basic principles, be of good moral character, observe discipline and obey the law, and be resolved to study hard for the construction of socialist modernization and to scale the peaks of science. They must be regular college graduates of institutions of higher learning, or be of an equivalent educational level. They must be in good health and under 35 years of age (born after 1 September 1948). Students expecting to graduate from regular college this year who wish to apply for graduate training at the institution they are now attending, or at other institutions in the area which are accepting students, may apply directly to that institution. Applications to institutions in other provinces, municipalities or prefectures may be made at the examination locations at the prefectural and municipal admissions offices.

Entrance examinations will be conducted from 26 to 28 February 1983. Examinations will be conducted at the locations where applications are filed: applicants should take the examinations at the office at which they filed their application.

Applicants may inquire directly at the institutions to which they are applying, or at the prefectural or municipal admissions offices, for information about the regulations concerning majors, courses, research interests, advisers, examination topics, foreign languages, as well as application and entrance examination procedures for the institutions of higher learning and scientific research organizations in Shandong and other provinces. At the same time they may file their applications.

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