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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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2 MAY 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

GORBACHEV ASKS SOVIET WORKERS TO MODIFY METHODS

OW090828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 8 (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev called on Soviet workers today to abandon old working methods in order to carry out the will of the recent 27th Party Congress. In a speech to the workers of Togliatti, a major industrial city on the Volga River, Gorbachev stressed that a major question facing the Soviet Union is how to modify the style and methods of work in management bodies at all levels, including even the Politburo and government ministries.

Criticizing local officials for having outdated work styles and methods, the Soviet leader said: "They all approve of the party's decision, but once they get home, they continue to work in the old ways. They do this, not because they are against new methods and a new work discipline, but because they find it difficult to adapt." he added.

"The success of our advance depends to a great extent on how promptly we apply the new methods of economic management," Gorbachev said, adding that the Kremlin is attaching much importance to solving questions related to the implementation of a drastic reform in administration and economic management methods.

The Soviet leader stressed the need to fulfill, as soon as possible, the resolutions of the 27th Party Congress on expanding economic independence, developing initiative and increasing responsibility of enterprises, collective or state farms and design or research institutes. Party Congresses are held every five years, the most recent being the Congress from February 25 to March 6 this year.

Since taking office a year ago, Gorbachev has already toured a series of key regions, including Leningrad, Kiev (Ukraine), Minsk (Belorussia), Tyumen (Western Siberia) and Kazakhstan (Central Asia) regions.

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SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW SAID 'IN CONTACT WITH' U.S. ON LIBYA

OW142132 Beijing XINHUA in English 2047 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 14 (XINHUA)--A Soviet Foreign Ministry official said today that Moscow "is in contact with Washington" over a possible U.S. attack on Libya.

First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko said at a press conference that the Soviet Union and United States have had diplomatic contacts about Libya. "The main thing is not to allow the United States to commit aggressions," he said.

Korniyenko said that "to talk of what the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact members would do (in the event of a U.S. attack) is counter-productive."

He also refused to answer a question about possible Soviet deaths last month when U.S. planes attacked SAM-5 missile batteries at the Libyan base of Surt.

Korniyenko said that Soviet military experts in Libya are performing "strictly technical tasks, helping to maintain and operate equipment and training Libyan military personnel in the use of the equipment."

Therefore, "if there is an attack and raids are made on targets where there are Libyan citizens and Soviets, then obviously the Soviets are running the same risk as the Libyans," he said.

Tying to the U.S. nuclear test conducted last week, Korniyenko said the Soviet Union no longer feels compelled to continue its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, which began last August and has twice been extended. However, he added that the testing issue is more important than ever and the Soviet Union is ready to halt testing again at any time if the United States does the same.

However, he stressed that any future test ban would be bilateral.

Army Chief-of-Staff Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev said at the same press conference that the Soviet unilateral ban on nuclear test "had certain military costs," but the political gains were higher than the military losses.

Akhromeyev declared that the Soviet Union has no "star wars program, is not going to establish a national anti-missile defense system, and therefore will not conduct any nuclear explosions for testing outer space weapons."

On the next Soviet-U.S. summit, Korniyenko said the Soviet Union will not raise any preconditions other than wanting a "propitious atmosphere" first so that the summit would be productive.

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SOVIET UNION

SOVIET UNION OPENS AIR CORRIDOR TO LIBYA

OW141402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 14 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has opened an air corridor to Libya to supply the latter with additional weapons in preparation for an anticipated American attack, the pro-Syrian daily ASH-SHARQ reported here today.

Emphasizing Syria's announcement of full support to Libya, the paper said that the American attack will cause the U.S. tremendous casualties and damage.

Libya is one of the Soviet major arms customers, and in late 1985, it began to install Soviet SAM-5 long-range missiles in what Washington terms as a "significant and dangerous escalation of the Soviet-Libyan arms relationship."

It is reported that in 1986 the Libyan army has 58,000 troops supported by 4,000 tanks, 535 fighter planes and several Soviet-made missile bases.

The U.S. Sixth Fleet has moved back into position off the coast of Libya, ready to accept orders from Washington for military actions against it as a retaliation on alleged Libyan involvement in the latest attacks on American targets in Europe.

The opening of the Soviet-Libyan corridor indicates that Kremlin will not sit idle to watch Washington's military actions against Libya.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. SOUTH AFRICA POLICY 'NOT HELPING' SITUATION

OW182119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Apartheid South Africa Condemned. at Socialist International Meeting by Chen Guowui and Xue Lin"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Gaborone, April 18 (XINHUA)--The two-day meeting of the presidium of the Socialist International began this morning here with sharp attacks on South Africa.

President Kenneth Launda of Zambia, who arrived here this morning for the meeting said at the opening of the meeting: "The Southern African situation continues to be plagued by three problems: the first is apartheid itself and the minority rule in South Africa. Second, Namibia continues to be illegally occupied by South Africa and third, South Africa has intensified its aggression against and destabilization of independent African states in the region."

He said: "The United States' policy in this area is not helping the situation either." "The Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement has only encouraged South Africa to continue to defy, with the utmost impugny, international public opinion," he noted.

He said: "We want the complete eradication of apartheid and the only peaceful way of doing that is through the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa."

He also expressed his support for the decision of the United [Nations] General Assembly to convene this year an international conference for the immediate independence of Namibia and a world conference on sanctions against racist South Africa.

Addressing the meeting, Botswana President Quitt Masire said: "To use force of arms to protect an unjust political system is to keep people in bondage. The people of South Africa have been resisting their oppressive system of government because it does not serve their interest."

He said, the Socialist International will be assisted in gathering evidence which will put a sharper focus on the issues of apartheid, the destabilisation by South Africa of neighboring countries and self-determination in Namibia.

The Socialist International President Willy Brandt, chairman of the meeting who has just wound up a tour to South Africa, said: "Black South Africa and white South Africa are moving even more away from each other, and more violence is to be expected."

In South Africa, he said, "The whole state is built without any disguise on principles which make racism the actual constitution of the society."

He urged European countries to get involved in efforts to move South Africa from its present policies.

The Socialist International meeting will focus on developments in Southern Africa, the struggle against apartheid, independence for Namibia and support for the frontline states and liberation movements.

More than 65 delegates are attending the meeting.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUDGE SPEAKS TO CPPCC ON STATUS OF COURTS

OW091338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--China should first raise the status and prestige of courts and public procurators if it is serious about maintaining the rule of law.

This was the view of Lin Hengyuan, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Lin, former deputy head of the civil and criminal divisions of the Supreme People's Court, made a long speech at a plenary meeting of the current CPPCC session this afternoon.

He quoted Premier Zhao Ziyang as saying in his report on the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90) at the current annual session of the National People's Congress (NPC) that "it is a major problem today that too many people ignore the law."

Lin stressed: "If this problem is not solved, the country's economic reform and construction will suffer."

Speaking on judicature, he said that the independent judicial authority of the court must be guaranteed. No organization or individual should be allowed to interfere in the trials.

He pointed out that the interference by government officials did exist. A judge can find out the truth and make accurate judgment only when he or she is free from any pressure or intimidation, he said.

Nor should procuratorial organs to be subject to any outside interference, Lin said, adding that procurators must be impartial and incorruptible, and do their jobs strictly according to the law.

"Anyone who violates the law must be brought to justice no matter how high his position is," Lin said.

He also called for a bigger role for Chinese lawyers. Lawyers should no longer be employees of the judicial organs, as they are now. Instead, he

said, they should be supervised by the lawyers' associations, because only in this way can they maintain their independence.

He said China needs more law schools. Judicial workers should be subjected to re-examination, and those who are not qualified should be re-trained or transferred to other work.

Eight CPPCC members spoke at today's meeting. Other subjects included legislation, environmental protection on the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, rural development, the publishing industry and education.

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CSO: 4000/233

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FIRST SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL OPENS IN BEIJING, SHANGHAI

OW101704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 10 April (XINHUA)--China's first Shakespeare festival opened in Shanghai and Beijing today to mark the bard's 422nd birthday.

The 2-week festival will present 11 Shakespearian plays in Beijing and 13 in Shanghai. These include "Twelfth Night," "Richard the Third," "King Lear" and "The Merchant of Venice."

Meanwhile, Beijing will host four Shakespearian seminars for Chinese and foreign experts.

The opening ceremony in Beijing was attended by some 900 Shakespeare experts from all over China, and that in Shanghai, by 1,000 people.

The festival is being sponsored by the Shakespeare Research Society of China, the Chinese Dramatic Art Research Society, the Central Academy of Drama and the Shanghai Drama Academy, with China's leading playwright Cao Yu chairing the organizing committee.

At today's Beijing gathering, Cao described the festival as an event that "reflects the spirit of our times--a trend of assimilating world culture and spiritual wealth of the highest order."

A collection of Shakespearian tales was translated into Chinese 120 years ago, and 60 years later, some of the plays were first performed in China.

Yet, Cao said, once the Chinese audience was confronted with Shakespeare's profound insight into human nature and witnessed the absolute brilliance of his plays, "they were overwhelmed with admiration."

He said that Shakespeare must not only be read, studied and appreciated; the most important thing is to perform his plays. "It is only on the stage that Shakespeare achieves immortality."

Sir Richard Evans, British ambassador to China, attended the Beijing ceremony.

"Even Shakespeare would have been surprised and delighted to know that his plays were bringing enjoyment to the people of a different culture, in a different language and in a different age," he told the gathering.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC RESPONSIVE TO CITIZENS' APPEALS, COMPLAINTS

OW101112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Newsfeature: National People's Congress Responds to Appeals"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 April (XINHUA)--Crops withered, fish died, and people came down with hideous diseases.

Over 3 years, Zheng Daping and his neighbors in Fujian Province, South China, tried hard to fight the ruin of their village. The cause was polluted water. The source a nearby factory, owned by the army.

They spoke out, and they complained, and before they were finished they wrote more than 100 times to government offices whose job was to protect their environment.

But even though their world was dying, the factory would not respond, and the only action the offices would take was to refer them to more offices, whose response was just the same.

Knowing nothing else to do, Zheng and his neighbors last year wrote to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) in Beijing, and the Standing Committee responded.

The committee's Appellate Department took up the matter and an investigation was made. With 3 months a solution was found.

The factory was required to establish an adequate fund to indemnify those who had suffered and to purify the polluted water within a fixed time.

Thousands of people write the Standing Committee each year, looking for help or making suggestions. When the NPC deputies gather in Beijing for their annual session, the letters multiply.

In the last 2 weeks, for example, during the current NPC session, more than 16,000 people from throughout China have written the committee.

Many of the letters include suggestions about the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-90), which the NPC is now considering, said Ju Congshan, deputy director of the Appellate Department under the general office of the NPC Standing Committee.

"And some voice the writers' problems with unreasonable wages or poor housing," he said. "But the majority complain about violations of the law."

Ju said since the job of the Standing Committee is to investigate problems, the letters are going to the right place.

"According to the constitution," he said, "the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee have the power to supervise the work of the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate," which investigates and prosecutes crimes.

Letters to the committee are processed in one of several ways, depending on their importance.

Summaries of the most important are published in bulletins distributed to government leaders, who often take it upon themselves to respond officially to those involving matters within their control.

Most letters involving legal problems are forwarded to relevant departments, while those with the most far-reaching concerns are sent to the leaders of the NPC Standing Committee.

The Appellate Department takes responsibility for letters involving severe violations of the law. These letters are flagged as top priority, and the department sees to it that the matters they raise are promptly addressed.

"Local governments and relevant departments usually give timely attention to the letters we forward to them," said Ju. "And if the letters are flagged, they jump to solve the problems and to let us know what they have done."

Last year, the department flagged more than 1,200 cases, and it was able to settle all of them, according to Ju. At issue were such matters as elections, pollution, damage to historic relics, injustice, lawbreaking by communist party and government officials, individual hardships, and civil disputes.

Investigations also found out ungrounded complaints. But those grounded--796, or 65.5 percent of the total--were resolved much the same way as that of Zheng Daping and his neighbors.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC READERS USE INFORMATION FROM NEWSPAPERS

OW101427 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 10 April (XINHUA correspondent Xu Yidao)--Xu Qian, who is 5 years old, spends her days at the Chongqing Experimental Kindergarten.

At home, she likes to watch television, but sometimes finds it hard to decide what to see. So most days she applies what reading she has learned and looks in the TELEVISION AND BROADCASTING WEEKLY to find out what programs are on.

In that, she is like increasing numbers of youngsters and adults in China who rely on print media for information. Although radio and television are still important, as literacy spreads, demand for print explodes.

"More and more people are relying on newspapers as reliable sources of information," says Liao Linanguo, deputy postmaster of Chingqing City in Sichuan Province.

In China, all national publications for general readers are sold through post offices. And this year, Liao said, his post office is selling more than 2,700 national newspapers and periodicals.

More than 70 of the newspapers mainly carry economic news or advertising. In addition, countless factories and other enterprises publish information tabloids for trade markets.

With the country's top circulation of 48 million, PEOPLE'S DAILY, the national communist party newspaper, every Wednesday runs a special page of economic briefs called "information service."

Many provincial newspapers have also started special pages providing information on the economy, science and technology, and personnel available for work.

These information bits have helped some enterprises considerably.

For example, a transformer plant in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province saved itself from financial ruin with advertisements in ECONOMIC REFERENCE NEWS.

The plant had overstocked energy-saving transformers, but thanks to the ads it was able to sell them out in 3 months last year while earning 620,000 yuan.

And a rubber plant in Hunan, desperate for raw materials to meet its production commitments following a fire, found ample supplies with the help of a newspaper. It paid for publication of an article about its situation in a specialized newspaper filled with paid articles about enterprises and their activities and needs.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIALS CITED ON 'SERVICE JOURNALISM' POPULARITY

OW111417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Shanghai, 11 April (XINHUA)--A worried young Shanghai couple did not know what to do with their 2.5-year-old child who threw and broke everything he could get his hands on.

Finally, they turned to a local magazine, FOR CHILDREN, asking for help, and received advice from its "Family Education Consultant" column.

The magazine, with a circulation of 230,000, is one of the 60 Shanghai-based periodicals devoted to service news and articles. It specializes in advising parents on children's mental and physical development, helps with behavioral problems and suggests ways of educating youngsters.

"FOR CHILDREN is popular among young parents in Shanghai because 90 percent of them have one-child families," said an official at the Shanghai Women's Association which runs the magazine.

Other service publications provide information on bodybuilding, gardening, married life and do-it-yourself household maintenance. Some have circulations running to the hundreds of thousands.

Officials attribute the increasing popularity of service magazines and periodicals to improved living standards in the city.

"People want more out of life than just enough food and clothing," one said. "They need guidance and advice when they try to live better."

A local postal official said Shanghai's 12 million citizens bought a total of 1.95 billion newspapers and 350 million magazines or journals last year--190 per person.

The term "service journalism" was introduced to China in 1980 when, not long after the "cultural revolution" ended, journalists were discussing how to improve their service to the people and China's modernization.

Since then, almost all national and local newspapers have started service columns under titles, such as "For Our Readers" (THE WORKERS' DAILY) and "For the Well-Being and Health of Your Own and Your Children" (the CHINESE WOMEN'S JOURNAL).

The service column in the PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY DAILY is called "Opinions of Adviser Xie."

Xie, supposedly a considerate officer, advises on soldiers about everything--ranging from what to do when wrongly reprimanded by commanding officers to how to solve quarrels with their girlfriends.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC SESSION REVIEWS EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

9 Years Compulsory Education Urged

OW051150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)--Nine years of compulsory education for all Chinese children is vital if the country is to eliminate illiteracy, the current session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference here was told.

Lei Jieqiong, a senior official of a non-communist party, said that the draft law on compulsory education being presented to the National People's Congress would prevent the creation of a new generation of illiterates, and would improve the standards of Chinese science and culture.

A national census in 1982 showed there were about 200 million illiterate and semi-literate people in China,--23.5 per cent of the total population.

Huo Maozheng, a highly-qualified teacher, said the nine-year schooling program depended on the training of skilled primary and middle school teachers.

She warned: "About 15 per cent of China's teachers are totally unqualified and another 30 per cent need further training."

Mei Xiangming, vice-president of Beijing Teachers' College, said the problem should be tackled by first enlarging the enrolment at teachers' universities, and then assigning more well-qualified graduates to primary and middle schools.

Qi Gong, professor at Beijing Normal University, pointed an accusing finger at officials who used inadequate educational funds for other purposes.

He said: "If the practice is not ended, it would be useless even if more funds were allocated."

Chen Mingshao, vice-president of Beijing Industrial University, said: "The growth rate of educational funds must be higher than the growth rate of state revenue, otherwise it will only be empty talk about nine-year schooling for all children."

Teachers Discuss Education Law

OW101355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--More funds and more qualified teachers are needed to make compulsory education a success in China, according to the country's "think tank".

Speaking at today's plenary meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference annual session here this afternoon, many educators made suggestions on implementing a new law on compulsory education to be adopted by China's legislative body.

Four primary and middle school teachers from Shanghai suggested the law provide a minimum proportion of funds for promoting compulsory education in the state expenditure and their annual increase rate.

This increase rate should be higher than in the funds for higher education, they said in a joint speech.

Special funds should be allocated for promoting education in remote areas and regions inhabited by ethnic minorities, they added.

They also called for a law to legally define teachers' duties, social status, professional requirements, income, performance examination, awards and punishments.

"Blind pursuit of more students to enter higher schools must be stopped," they urged.

She Shiguang, also an educator, called the public to pay due attention to the needs of youth. "More than half of China's 2,300 counties have no facilities for young people to conduct their own activities," he noticed.

He urged the government to build more youth centers, museums and libraries. "Youngsters should know more about their hometown and the country's history," he said. "Their aesthetic sense can be fostered in literature, arts and sports."

Other speakers at the meeting dealt with such subjects as contacts between the mainland and Taiwan, rural development and urban reforms.

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CSO: 4000/233

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BUDGET INCREASES PLEASE EDUCATORS AT NPC SESSION

OW050250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)--School principals attending the current National People's Congress session are satisfied with the 72 per cent increase in state educational funds over the next five years.

China's educational budget for the next five years will be 116.6 billion yuan, compared with 67.7 billion yuan spent over the past five years.

Li Chen, vice-president of Jinan University in Guangzhou, said that the total figure coupled with the funds from local governments and public organizations will be "remarkable".

In light of China's tight budget, to have the growth rate of educational funds exceed the growth of state revenue is "inspiring for people in the field of education," he said.

Li described the increase "a strong demonstration" of the importance of scientific and educational development, as stated by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report on the draft five year plan (1986-1990).

Mou Lifang, deputy principal of the Jiefanglu primary school in Changchun, noted that due to the increase in educational funds, her school got an additional grant of 10,000 yuan this year.

She said that the money has been used to buy new desks and chairs, and the teacher's pay was increased from an average of 40 to 80 yuan a month.

Liu Meiyu, deputy principal of the No 2 middle school in Jilin, said that in his school, teacher's pay has gone up from 60 yuan over the past few years to nearly 100 yuan.

The deputies noted that educational funds have been on the rise over the past few years, making up 16.8 percent of the total state expenditure over the last five years compared with 9.5 percent of the 28 years before 1980.

They said, however, that the increased funds over the past five years had been mainly used to hire more faculty members and repair schools facilities.

Liu Meiyu said that besides the money for development, there will be a little left over for improving school facilities. Thus, he hoped that the state will allow them to have a bigger say in budgeting the money earned from school-run workshops.

Li Chen is against setting up new institutes when conditions are improper. He proposed that more funds be used to build new teaching centers and laboratories at prestigious universities. "In this way," he said, "teaching qualities can be guaranteed and unnecessary expenses avoided."

Li also suggested that attention be paid not only to key schools, but also to ordinary schools and schools in rural areas. "Otherwise it will be very difficult for them to improve their teaching quality and facilities. If not, the quality of universal education will be affected."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL CONFERENCE HELD ON WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS

OW131430 Beijing XINHUA in English 0914 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Tianjin, April 13 (XINHUA)--The State Education Commission has urged the nation's middle and primary schools to continue the work-study program as part of the effort to reform the curricula and promote vocational training.

Liu Zhongde, vice minister of the commission, stressed the need to carry out the program as a long-term educational principle at a national conference discussing the program, which closed here yesterday.

According to the conference, more than 66 percent, or 620,000 Chinese middle and primary schools were on the work-study program last year, 189,000 more than in 1980, involving more than 88 million students.

All the schools reported that the program has not only yielded significant economic results, but most importantly, sparked a love for labor among children.

According to reports from middle and primary schools, the total output value of school-run workshops and farms was more than five billion yuan in 1985, with a net income of more than 1.3 billion yuan, 900 million more than in 1980. The total net income in the past five years came to 4.2 billion yuan, of which nearly 2.3 billion were used to expand educational facilities.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRAM SCHEDULED TO UPGRADE QUALITY OF TEACHERS

HK100423 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by CHINA DAILY staff reporter]

[Text] China is to step up efforts to improve the quality of its school teachers, often called "architects of the mind."

The country will start an educational television programme on October 1, offering on-job-training courses for school teachers. The programme, to be broadcast via satellite, will include courses on history, classical Chinese, geography, composition, mathematics and English. It is regarded as a key scheme to help school teachers in remote regions and mountainous areas, the CHINA EDUCATION JOURNAL newspaper said.

The State Education Commission has also decided to increase the enrollment of students in teacher's colleges and schools. A total of 163,000 students will be enrolled this year, making up more than 30 percent of the nation's total college enrollment this year, CHINA DAILY has learned.

Teacher's colleges will start recruiting students earlier than other colleges as part of the measures approved by the state government to ensure the quality of students.

Central government organizations will continue to send their employees with a higher education background to under-developed regions to help local school teachers in their on-the-job studies. Last year, these organizations sent 3,200 people from Beijing to far-flung areas and they offered lectures to 310,000 school teachers in rural areas.

Zhejiang Province has allocated 11 million yuan this year to its teacher's colleges and invested 7.5 million yuan in its educating or retraining primary school teachers.

Anhui Province has also set aside 35 million yuan in educational funds for its teacher's colleges and schools, and Tianjin City has just opened classes for 600 school teachers at 12 universities and colleges.

These concrete measures taken by provincial and municipal governments to improve the quality of school teachers are the key to China's effort to popularize its goal of compulsory nine-year schooling. The law of Compulsory Education is to be approved tomorrow at the current session of the National People's Congress.

China now has an estimated (730) million illiterates and semiliterates, and the law is considered an effective way of wiping out illiteracy in China and raising the educational level of the nation. Delegates attending a special panel discussion on the new law said teachers' social status and living conditions must be improved along with their proficiency. Low social standing and inadequate pay for teachers prevented many people from joining the profession.

According to a previous estimate by education experts, more than 30 per cent of the nation's school teachers were not up to standard. The situation is worst in remote regions where many primary school teachers can barely read and write properly.

The problem was caused, at least partly, by an over-hasty effort to achieve universal secondary schooling during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976) when people without much training were recruited by primary schools to replace those who had gone to secondary schools. The underestimated role of school teachers and their treatment is also contributing to the shortage of qualified people in this profession, education experts said.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TEACHERS COLLEGES TO INCREASE ENROLLMENT

OW151309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--China's teachers colleges will enroll more students this year as part of the nation's effort to train more teachers in preparation for the introduction of nine years of compulsory schooling.

The enrollment at teachers colleges will be increased by 3.9 percent to 163,000. Over 30 percent of all students starting college this year will be enrolled in teachers colleges, an official of the State Education Commission said here today.

In addition, ordinary colleges and universities will also enroll students to be trained as teachers. But teachers colleges can recruit students earlier than other colleges to ensure the quality of students, the official said.

A small number of outstanding senior middle school graduates can directly enter teachers colleges without being required to take entrance exams. Secondary teachers schools can recommend two percent of graduates directly into teachers colleges.

Beginning November 1, the commission will begin a special TV channel via satellite to offer training courses to primary and middle school teachers throughout the country.

More than 3,200 functionaries from central departments went to various provinces last August to help train primary and middle school teachers. They offered 250 training courses for 11,000 teachers and held 240 lectures for 160,000 teachers.

The official said that authorities at the provincial level had drawn up plans for training teachers and taken measures to step up construction of training centers.

For example, teacher training colleges and schools for advanced study will be streamlined within two years so as to train more and better teachers.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOCIAL CONTENT IN LITERATURE DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 86 p 7

[Article by Dan Chen [0030 2525]: "On What Is Cultural and Social"]

[Text] In recent years, some comrades have deprecated and criticized the sociological approach to the study of literature and the social content of literary creation, believing that the literature of the past is not really literature and is without culture because we have subsumed everything under sociology. Such an idea is implicit in some young writers' proposal to "search for the roots" of literature, stressing the need to express the pattern of the national historical culture. Yet, if as a result of this we try, intentionally or not, to avoid using class and economic relationships to think about and observe life in our creations and to view literature and social life, social content, social attitudes, and social meaning as mutually exclusive relationships, we too may not necessarily be correct.

Sociology is a science which studies the social life of human beings and it is itself a pioneering science among the social sciences, having a close and intertwined relationship with literature, history, philosophy, ethics, ethnology, folklore, politics, economics, demography, anthropology, and religion; yet all these disciplines have their own research tasks. Precisely because the subjects portrayed by literature have always been focused on human beings and social life, literature and society have been inextricably linked and it is difficult to separate them. Yet it is also onesided if we use only the perspective of social life to compare and study literature or use social value as the only basis to evaluate literary works; after all, we cannot but refer to literature's own aesthetic function in talking about literature--otherwise, that would be vulgar sociology. Therefore, Marx and Engels always advocated the use of historical and aesthetic viewpoints to study literary works. Some of their incisive and profound expositions have helped us to understand correctly the historical and social value of these writers. This is an important and indispensable method of criticism. But we cannot conclude from this that there is nothing more as far as literary works or literary criticism is concerned and that Marx and Engels also advocated that their models be followed in literary creation and criticism: That, of course is a misunderstanding. Such a misunderstanding has caused some comrades to equate Marxist literary criticism with sociological criticism.

Since sociology's area of study is so broad, culture is also an important component of social life. Every culture is permeated with the reflection of the consciousness of the society and the era and their contents are intertwined. Human culture, from the era of primitive peoples, has been social culture. Therefore, the use of sociology to study literature is also a cultural form.

The historical and national cultural form is constantly developing and changing; one form is constantly being eliminated while new ones are being created. But it always bears the historical marks of a specific society. Some of its aspects, such as human nature, feelings, and psychology, may change rather slowly, showing considerable stagnation, sluggishness, stability, or even a certain historical inertia, but they do not remain unchanged. Therefore, it is in fact a biased view to separate society and culture rigidly into opposing entities and to consider sociological concepts as obstacles to the development of literature and not as a cultural form.

For example, some comrades have stressed the portrayal of ancient folk customs, thinking that this may help to explore the deeper layers of the "cultural years." Folklore is a new discipline in the social sciences and specialists in China and other countries disagree on its field of study. The British scholar Thale believes that in the search for the actual progress of world civilization, there are a lot of factors, including behavior, customs, and attitudes which, through the force of habit, have continued into new social conditions originating from sources different from these factors which then become the evidence and example of the old cultural conditions. The French scholar Sandefu [phonetic] believes that folklore studies such areas as people's material, spiritual, and social lives. In other words, folklore collects and studies "non-material things left behind" from ancient times, for example, surviving superstitions, stories, and attitudes; they should be the lives and cultural forms that are outside the norm and inherited from the people. Therefore, literature has to be concerned with folklore. A considerable number of the fields mentioned above are also areas which sociologists study, for example, religion, social trends, blood lineages, and the knowledge, skills, and daily lives of the people. Thus, in the West, folklore studies developed almost simultaneously with sociology and folklorists are often also sociologists; folklorists and sociologists study many similar problems, the difference being only in their respective perspectives, objectives, and tasks. In a general sense, both standard and non-standard cultural forms are social in nature. We should certainly advocate the portrayal of folk customs in literature, and this is also an effective way to rectify the vulgar political and sociological literary concepts in past literature. Yet, to exaggerate it as the only cultural form which has a high aesthetic consciousness and which has penetrated into the lower cultural layers is to belittle literature's portrayal of social content to the point of excluding it from the realms of aesthetics and cultural forms. This is also unfair. The movie "Women of Good Families" avoids using social consciousness to describe the marriage of a good daughter-in-law to a mean husband, portraying it as a tragedy which resulted from the inherent nature of Chinese women--their kindness, weakness, submissiveness, and the suppression of sexual

consciousness. In the movie "Yellow Earth," the writer has particularly emphasized the tragic scene of praying for rain. He tries hard to cast such primitive and backward customs into aesthetic forms. But can we view such intentions and expressions as the manifestations of a deep-layered thought and culture? For example, many movies exaggerate the marriage customs of northern Shaanxi and Hebei; yet, in fact, as far as the villages along the ancient route of Huanghe are concerned, such lavish happenings were rare because of poverty. Such customs can be portrayed based on the peasants' psychology and old habits, but they are still only superficial patterns which can be observed from the people's faces. We have to explore further the inner relationships in the general society in order to find the social "roots" of the real culture.

Of course, there is a reason for people's aversion to the sociological method and to the emphasis on social problems in literary creations. In the past, the narrowness and ossification of certain concepts of literary creation and theoretical criticism equated literature with sociology or even with politics and specific policy explanations of a particular time and place, thereby completely denying the characteristics of art and literature. Moreover, the social content and political concepts themselves were full of those absurd and obnoxious antihistorical creeds. Therefore, it is logical that people become resentful and contemptuous and search hard for a new path. They discover that art and literature are, in themselves, wide and beautiful worlds which are linked not only to the politics and economics of the society but also to the national and historical cultural psychology and spiritual quality; there are also a livelihood and spiritual gold mine which are bountiful, vital, and dazzling and which have rarely been explored waiting for writers to develop and create. Undoubtedly, this is a major turning point in the development of literature. The problem is that when we see that the domain of literature and art is so wide, we should not remove from it the content and value of social life, nor should we separate the inter-permeating and interdependent relationship between sociology and culture and literature and heap upon it inappropriate praise or blame. Also, we should not ridicule works which actively reflect the current realistic life and human psychological conditions. It has been said that some people believe that it would be a great victory if we can one day exclude the works dealing with reform from national competition; others single out particular works for lavish praise because they have shunned sociology and class and economic relationships; and still others believe that at this time, there is little significance in portraying the bloody persecution and cruel struggle of the "Cultural Revolution." For them, to write about feelings of transcendental subjects is to deal with the deep "cultural layers." Such views are of course biased and incorrect.

Today, there may still be some who want to use literary works as explicit explanations for policies and to serve specific political tasks. We should of course oppose this vulgar sociological approach which denies the writer's feelings, experience, and imagination or the positive function of literary exaggeration and which considers art as merely the portrayal of social, political, and economic life. In the past Engels criticized German vulgar materialists for their lack of a dialectical explanation for the interacting

relationship between existence and consciousness: they explained the economic function as absolute and materialism as a "label" or "idiom"; consequently, there is no vitality of life. Plekhanov pointed out that the contemporary aesthetic critics' opposition to the writers of the national essence school was weak because they wanted to persuade the latter group to ignore social problems. Similarly, if we oppose others for being concerned with and describing the realistic and changing life while we stand aloof and pursue only the so-called "eternal feeling" and "infinite feeling" of art, we are also being absurd. Yet of course, we have every reason to carry out a serious analysis and criticism of certain models in art which are crude, ideologically superficial, and boring. People long for reform and the building of a modern cultured society: this is the new direction of the accumulation and development of several thousand years of national cultural psychology. The contents of the different types of drama, comedy, farce, and tragedy in real life is indeed so rich and complicated that our literary works pale by comparison. This is because many writers have not fully become informed about, understood, and comprehended this change as well as the varied and complicated psychological reactions, sentiments, behavioral patterns, and many conflicts among the people regarding this change.

My point is that literature should have its own language and literary legacy, with a rich historical cultural content, but it should belong to the society and, directly or indirectly, consciously or unconsciously, be permeated with the consciousness of the society and the era.

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CSO: 4005/464

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MARXISM CITED AS CORE OF SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Xia Zhengnong [1115 1767 6593]: "Reflections on the Study of NPC Documents"]

[Text] After the National Party Congress [NPC], CPC committees, departments, enterprises and institutions at all levels have all heeded the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization and are looking into ways to strengthen ideological and political work. This is a critical step toward consolidating and perpetuating the current excellent situation. Addressing the NPC, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "If we fail to step up the construction of the spiritual civilization, we will damage the construction of the material civilization and end up taking a roundabout course. If we depend on material civilization alone, neither our revolution nor our construction will succeed." Strengthening the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization and "coming to grips with both civilizations" is a prerequisite for the success of economic reform and socialist modernization.

The construction of the socialist spiritual civilization is a magnificent and arduous piece of systems engineering in social and human transformation. Not only does it complement the construction of the material civilization, but it also touches all aspects of a person's spiritual being and social life. The construction of the socialist spiritual civilization requires us to struggle in a united and consistent manner for generations. We can neither rush it nor proceed at an uneven pace, now relaxed, now frantic.

By and large, there are two aspects to the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization: ideological work and cultural work. They share the supreme objective of cultivating a socialist social tone and moral climate and developing a new idealistic, ethical and disciplined generation who are dedicated to the motherland's four modernizations and trained in modern culture and science. Marxism is the heart and soul of the socialist spiritual civilization.

Basically speaking, ideological construction is exactly the construction of Marxist theories, that is, educating cadres and the masses in Marxism and communism and gradually establishing in them an unshakable faith in Marxism and communism. Once people develop a faith in these ideas, they will have

common ideals and observe discipline conscientiously. That is a genuine strength for us. In the past, we relied on it for the success of the democratic revolution. Nowadays we must make full use of it to succeed in the restructuring of the economic system and socialist modernization.

Marxism is the ideological basis for communism. Removed from Marxism, socialism and communism are mere fantasy. Should we fail to take Marxism as a guide and implement an ideological line that combines the Marxist universal truth with the nation's actual conditions, we will also fail in our revolution and construction. The reason Mao Zedong Thought became the banner of success of the Chinese revolution was that the CPC Central Committee, led by Mao Zedong, created and adhered to this Marxist ideological line for a long time.

Marxism is not a dogma, but a guide for action. Studying and propagandizing Marxism does not mean mechanically memorizing isolated theories and conclusions in Marxist works. It means essentially mastering basic Marxist theories and methods; in other words, using the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to observe and analyze phenomena and draw the right conclusions from them. Some individual Marxist theories have lost their relevance as circumstances change and must be replaced by new viewpoints and conclusions. This is precisely what gives Marxism its endless dynamism. However, we must not judge such and such a theory to be outdated merely on the strength of somebody's whim. Nor can we establish a particular viewpoint by adopting one of the schools of thought popular in the West and now being peddled around. Marxism is no hybrid but a coherent scientific system, a science for the proletariat. It is both an embodiment of human civilization and the culmination of the international proletarian movement. It is a product of the combination of theory and practice. There is only one way in which we can update Marxism by eliminating old theories and establishing new ones: use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study and analyze the new conditions and new issues in real life which have emerged as a result of changed circumstances and draw new conclusions. Through his analysis of Russia's domestic and international situations at the time, Lenin came to believe that the proletarian revolution would first triumph in the capitalist world's weakest link, Russia. That was a departure from Marx's own verdict that the proletarian revolution would score its initial victory in the few advanced capitalist nations. Lenin engineered the October Revolution and, in bringing it to a success, ushered in a new stage in Marxism. Based on his analysis of China's conditions and the revolutionary situation, Comrade Mao Zedong abandoned the experience of the Russian October Revolution in urban armed uprisings and innovated the strategy of rural armed struggle: establish revolutionary bases in the countryside, encircle the cities from the rural areas and then capture them. That way he won the democratic revolution in China, at the same time enriching Marxism. Today, in response to changing circumstances, our party has corrected the "leftist" mistake of "taking class struggle as the key link" and discarded the old concept that there could only be one model of socialism. To accelerate the development of social productive forces and realize the grand objectives of socialist modernization, the party has formulated on the basis of its experience a series of new policies and principles suited to the nation's conditions, such as the open door policy, domestic economic invigoration and structural reform. Although these policies and principles are still being implemented and have yet to be perfected, they

have already demonstrated their tremendous power and fundamentally turned the economy around. Facts show that they are entirely correct. Our success in restructuring the economic system and socialist modernization cannot but greatly enrich Marxism and elevate it toward a higher level. We must orient ourselves to the world, study and transform the essence of all nation's cultures and science and introduce it into the Marxist system in order to enhance its vitality. But even more important, we must have our feet firmly planted on our own country, be realistic, abide by the principle of integrating theory with practice, solve new problems in our work, review our experience and draw new theoretical conclusions. Such is the only way to develop Marxism.

The propaganda of Marxism and communism takes place in stages and at different levels. The substance of propaganda differs according to stages, conditions and audience. At present, our propagandistic focus is on patriotism, collectivism and internationalism. We must publicize basic socialist principles and the party's principles and policies. We must publicize the excellent situation of stability and unity and point out righteously and forcefully that without the CPC's leadership, there would have been no new China and no successful socialist modernization. We must resist ultra-individualism, factionalism, the tendency to worship foreign things and fawn on foreign powers, bourgeois liberalization, waning decadent bourgeois ideas and lifestyles in all their incarnations and the pernicious influences of various feudalistic ideas. This kind of propaganda is Marxist and communist propaganda in action and is indispensable to educating and uniting the masses and ensuring victory for the restructuring of the economic system and socialist modernization. Not for a single moment can we forget that the supreme objective of the Chinese people's struggle under the CPC's leadership is to bring about communism. Nor can we ignore however slightly the struggle mission put forward by the party at any stage and during any period of time. Without the victory of the democratic revolution, there would be no socialism today. Without socialist construction today, there will be no communism tomorrow. Communism will be empty talk if we do not diligently perform the tasks of socialist modernization today. We will lose our way and our cause will be unfulfilled if we forget that the supreme goal of struggle is the achievement of communism.

Cultural work, like ideological work, is basic to socialist modernization. Without an effort to strengthen cultural work and improve the entire nation's cultural quality, ideological work will be like an "hero with no place to display his prowess" and our socialist modernization will fail.

Cultural work includes the development of education, science, literature and art, publishing, the mass media, public health and sports, libraries and museums. Each of these enterprises has its own specific characteristics and functions. The primary function of schools, for instance, is to disseminate cultural and scientific knowledge through classroom instruction. The function of newspaper publishing is to publicize Marxism, socialism and the party's principles and policies directly through the written word among the masses and reflect public interests and demands. The function of literature and art is to exert an imperceptible influence on people's minds through the artistic images created in literary and artistic works. So on and so forth. We must

heed their uniqueness and make full use of it in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. However, they are also similar in that all cultural enterprises must take Marxism as a guiding idea and make it their goal to serve the people and socialism. Herein lies the basic difference between socialist culture, on the one hand, and capitalist and feudal culture, on the other. The CPC Central Committee has time and again reminded the whole party that the type of modernization we are engaged in is socialist modernization, not just any modernization, and that the type of economic restructuring we have gone in for is not just any type of economic reform but the self-perfection of the socialist system aimed at promoting the development of our socialist economy. We must also remind comrades on the cultural front that our cultural construction is socialist cultural work, not any type of cultural work. Under no circumstances should we forget this similarity among all cultural undertakings. If we overlook and obliterate their individual uniqueness, we will impede their development. But if we forget or downplay their generality and let each go its own way, they will get lost and go astray.

The policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is the policy of stimulating socialist culture. Historical experience proves that if the policy is implemented properly, culture will thrive; otherwise, it will languish. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's culture has been flourishing, precisely because the party has firmly adhered to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." We must continue to uphold it and never relapse into erroneous "leftist" ways. On the other hand, we will not allow people to misinterpret the policy as liberalization, misuse it to produce and disseminate works and opinions that violate the four basic principles, and introduce and spread waning decadent bourgeois ideas and life styles.

International cultural exchange is an indispensable avenue of promoting cultural development. The culture of any nation inevitably includes foreign cultural elements but also retains what is unique and traditional to it. If a nation is conservative and complacent, rejecting everything foreign, its culture will wither, its people will suffer and the country will become vulnerable to attack. Similarly if a nation's culture loses its uniqueness and heritage, it cannot begin to talk about cultural exchange, its people will lose their national self-esteem and confidence and the country will have difficulty taking its place in the world of nations today. The culture we want to develop is a socialist, national mass culture. It is dictated by China's socialist system and is our cultural mainstream. Foreign cultures can only serve as a reference and supplement.

To facilitate the healthy growth of China's socialist culture, all cultural departments and units must have a clear idea as to what they should advocate, permit and oppose and make sure their position is clearly demonstrated in practice. We must strictly prohibit the production of undesirable spiritual products. Nor should we let "harmless" things flood the cultural market. For a while we allowed the so-called "harmless" things to do just that. Since they were everywhere on the stage and in books and magazines, people got the mistaken impression that what we allowed was also what we advocated. Once

this perception takes hold in the course of time, it will harm the growth of socialist culture and produce highly negative social results.

The above opinions are my personal reflections as I study NPC documents.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ILLITERACY RATE DROP--Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)--China's illiteracy rate has been reduced from 8 percent [as received] in [word indistinct] to 23.6 percent in 1982, according to a release by the State Statistics Bureau today. However, this means that more than 237 million Chinese people are either illiterate or semi-literate. The targets of the present anti-illiteracy campaign are people between the ages of 15 and 44, mostly living in rural areas. Some three-quarters of these are women. Meanwhile, annually about two million illiterates will be added in the ages 12-14 because 10 percent of Chinese have no chance to go to school. It is expected that the present nine-year compulsory education program will further bring down the illiteracy rate. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1818 GMT 17 Apr 86 OW] /6662

PAPER STRESSES 'MORE EDUCATION'--["Youth Paper Calls for More Brain, Less Brawn"--XINHUA headline]--Beijing, April (XINHUA)--The government was warned today to guard against too many young people taking early laboring jobs at the expense of their education. CHINA YOUTH NEWS, quoting official statistics, said 160 million young people aged between 15 and 24--82 percent of the total--were now employed. The newspaper said this was a higher percentage than in many other countries, and showed that the government had achieved great success in expanding job opportunities for young people. However, the paper pointed out that 97 percent of the youngsters were entering physical jobs, and such early employment would not improve their education. China's economic strength at the turn of the century depended on this young generation, said CHINA YOUTH NEWS, so it was vital that every effort was made to raise their educational level. The newspaper also quoted the State Statistical Bureau figures as showing that the employment rate among girls from 15 to 19 years old was higher than among boys in that age group. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0908 GMT 10 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CULTURAL NEWS BRIEFS--Beijing, 10 April (XINHUA)--Today's cultural news in brief: Research Society on Cai Yuanpei: A research society to study the life and work of the late Cai Yuanpei (1876-1940), a noted democratic revolutionary educator, was set up today in Beijing. Yellow River Statue: A 2.5 meter tall stone statue--"Mother Yellow River"--has drawn the interest of crowds of people since it was erected last week on the south bank of the Yellow River in Lanzhou, capital of Gansu Province, earlier this month. Male Sexual Disease Consultancy: China's first consultative service for male sexual diseases was (?set up in) Harbin, capital of northeast China's Heilongjiang Province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 10 Apr 86] /12232

CSO: 4000/226

EAST REGION

HUANG HUANG SPEECH AT ANHUI RURAL WORK MEETING

OW050346 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 86 p 1

["Excerpts" from speech by Comrade Huang Huang at 2 February provincial meeting on rural work: "Persistently Forge Ahead, Firmly Take the First Step Forward During the Next 5 Years"]

[Excerpts]The year 1985, which has just passed, was a year of continuous advancement. During that year, our nation made tremendous progress in production and construction, and the people's living standards were further raised. A new situation, characterized by sustained, steady, and coordinated development in the national economy, prevailed. Like the rest of the country, the situation in our province is excellent. There is new progress and development in all fields of work. The broad masses of cadres and people are reasonably satisfied with the following four aspects:

1. The diligent work carried out by leading bodies at all levels. The overwhelming majority of the leading bodies in the entire province are filled with militancy. They have done a great deal of work and scored tremendous achievements in implementing the directives issued by the central authorities and vigorously developing the two types of civilizations.
2. Progress in all fields of work, particularly in the economic field, including new developments in reforming the economic structure. First, the major proportions in all sectors of the economy tend to be better coordinated. This is an important sign reflecting a healthy development in economic construction. Next, the growth rate is fairly rapid and steady. Last, economic efficiency is constantly on the rise.
3. Improvement in the people's living conditions. The living standards of the people in urban and rural areas continue to improve. The wages of cadres and workers are on the increase. The per-capita income of peasants witnessed a much higher rate of growth in 1985 compared with 1984.
4. Gradual improvement in social order. The entire social order is quite stable, and the people's sense of security has generally been strengthened. A large number of typical advanced characters, who have done an excellent job in maintaining social order have emerged.

All this has provided us with good conditions to carry out our work well and further develop the economic and political situation this year.

In its proposal for the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," the party Central Committee pointed out: We have every reason to demand that we do even better work and score even greater achievements in carrying out all types of reform and construction work during the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." This is our important guiding ideology in doing all our work. The year 1986 is the first year for implementing the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." In doing all types of work in our province, we should persistently forge ahead, and firmly take the first step forward over the next 5 years. We must bring into full play the spirit of the foolish old man and persist in simultaneously developing the two types of civilization, carrying out reform, promoting commodity production, further invigorating mining and industrial enterprises, strengthening basic-level units in rural and urban areas, carrying out commodity production in an even more lively, way, upgrading spiritual civilization and consolidating and developing the favorable situation in the province.

I. Further Strengthen Spiritual Civilization

Efforts must be made to "row a boat with both oars." We must pay attention to material civilization on the one hand, and develop spiritual civilization on the other. This is an important strategic principle laid down by the party Central Committee in building socialism. At the conference of cadres of central organs held at the beginning of this year, Comrade Hu Yaobang regarded the development of spiritual civilization as one of the two major events that we must grasp in the next 5 years, and placed this requirement before the whole party. Recently, in his speech delivered at a graduation ceremony at the Central Party School, Comrade Hu Gili once again relayed the important decision by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee that, while carrying out major principles and policies in economic work, even greater attention must be paid to strengthening and improving ideological and political work and to bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and in the general mood of society. At the same time, he clearly defined this year's task for the development of spiritual civilization. On the basis of the plans of the central authorities, we must truly concentrate our efforts to firmly carry out work in this regard, and implement the specific tasks in the development of spiritual civilization on a solid basis. Particularly in places we can see and touch, we must work hard to achieve marked progress as soon as possible, and help people find things fresh and new. On the one hand, we must firmly grasp these major issues, while on the other hand, we must persistently do specific trivial things with which the people are concerned. In our daily life, there are many specific trivial things reflecting the people's spiritual outlook and the general mood of society. For example, the outlook at the rural areas, the cities, and the stores and the attitude of party and government organs at work and in their services to the public are things which should not be ignored in developing spiritual civilization. Only by paying full attention to all this, will it be possible for us to make spiritual civilization achieve practical results and give people inspiration and strength. In order to ensure success in building spiritual civilization, efforts should now be concentrated on the following:

1. Leaders should take the initiative in setting good examples to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party workstyle and social conduct. Leading central organs have set an example for us with their determination and practical actions in improving party workstyle. In order to achieve remarkable progress this year, organs directly under the provincial authority and the capital of the province should play a leading and exemplary role in the province's efforts to improve the party workstyle and curb unhealthy practices.

Intent on improving party workstyle and curbing unhealthy practices, the provincial party committee and the provincial government will resolutely keep up their efforts and are open to comments and supervision by fellow comrades. We urge leaders at all levels to take the lead in:

- a. Conducting a thorough study and improving their understanding of relevant documents.
- b. Assessing their problems against the proper standards and relentlessly and seriously correcting mistakes if discovered;
- c. Studying and solving the problems of their units without covering up shortcomings;
- d. Investigating and dealing with major cases and serious problems in connection with party workstyle and discipline, and acting in strict accordance with the law and the party rules; and
- e. Stepping up orderliness and discipline and setting an example for abiding by the law and exercising self-control.

Due attention from leaders at all levels is the key to improving party workstyle. Attention from leading organs at the higher level alone is not enough. Leaders of all localities and departments should also set a good example and play an active, leading role.

2. Conscientious efforts should be made in party rectification work in rural areas and enterprises. All localities should earnestly consolidate and implement the arrangements and specific plans laid down by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the provincial commission for guiding party rectification in regard to party rectification work in rural areas. Party committees and leaders at all levels should regularly conduct in-depth investigations and study in real life, make elaborate plans, and provide thorough guidance in order to ensure sound progress in this task. Enterprises and units, which have not yet completed their party rectification work, should strive to attain a new level in their work and complete the various tasks involved in accordance with relevant criteria by combining the study and implementation of improving party workstyle with that of the guidelines of recent important speeches by leading central comrades.

We must vigorously strengthen ideological and political work. Leadership at all levels must raise the level of awareness and strengthen such work. This year, we must pay even greater attention to educating the broad masses of

party members and cadres on current events and policies, on party spirit and party discipline, on following correct guiding ideology in working well, and on fostering the idea of promoting lofty ideas and moral integrity, strengthening education and our sense of discipline. At the appropriate time, various localities may conduct democratic discussions on the gains and losses and on the merits and demerits of reforming the economic structure, arousing the people to contrast the current situation with that prior to the smashing of the "gang of four" and with that during the "Great Cultural Revolution," so that they will understand the situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the worth of the policy of carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world and invigorating the economy, and how we can correctly handle the existing problems. Through the aforementioned democratic discussions, we shall be able to further reaffirm the true nature and main trends of reform and help people raise their ideological awareness, broaden their knowledge, and further improve their methods of thought.

In order to keep pace with the new situation, we must strengthen the contingent of workers doing ideological and political work and help personnel doing political work raise their ideological level and improve their professional competence. The various departments must strengthen their leadership, enthusiastically support such personnel in doing their work, and maintain and enhance the prestige of the ideological and political work departments at all levels must earnestly study the new situation, new problems, and new ways in doing ideological and political work in the new period.

4. In order to bring about a fundamental change for the better in party style and the general mood in society, we must rely on education as well as law. We must popularize legal knowledge among all citizens by giving widespread publicity to the socialist legal system, so that everyone knows, understands, and observes the laws, consciously guard the sanctity of the law, and oppose and prevent illegal and criminal activities. We must help the broad masses of party members and cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels, foster the fine habit of observing the law, acting according to law, punishing law-breakers, and strictly enforcing the law. We must proceed from handling specific cases, improve our ability to investigate and handle all cases, and promptly and severely punish those heinous economic criminals and other vicious felons according to law. We must arrest and try criminals to the extent of sentencing them to death if they deserve such action. We must never become soft-hearted. While strengthening the legal system, we must also strictly enforce all kinds of rules and regulations from all angles. Particularly in the course of correcting the party style and unhealthy tendencies, we must further improve our rules and regulations and plug all loopholes to prevent those who seek to carry out unhealthy practices from making use of such loopholes.

II. Actively Promote Reform

The central authorities have pointed out that the main task of reform this year is to consolidate, digest, supplement, and improve what we did last year and to make good preparations for taking additional important steps in next year's reform work. This is a measure of strategic importance to the sustained,

steady, and coordinated development of our socialist modernization program, and we should make a serious effort to put it into practice. Using this as a guideline, we should continue to place the emphasis of reform on the cities end, at the same time, strive to make a success of the reforms in rural areas and in other realms as well. In reforming our province's economic structure, we should focus our attention on the following five points:

1. We should continue to delegate power to lower levels and enliven the activities of enterprises and other grassroots units. In delegating power to lower levels, we should be open-minded and take real action. We should neither profess to delegate but secretly keep power nor give out the "bone" but retain the "meat." The provincial authorities should delegate power to prefectures, cities, and counties, which should, in turn, delegate power to enterprises and other grassroots units in a planned way on the principle of facilitating the correct handling of relations among themselves, the stimulation of the masses' initiative, and the economy's overall development. This year we should achieve some results in grasping the work of delegating power to townships, towns, and enterprises by cities and counties. Delegation of power is not a very easy job, and after power has been delegated to lower levels, some localities may abuse the power and go their own ways. Because of this, the leadership should have a firm attitude, do meticulous ideological work, improve management to cope with the new situation, and see to it that power is delegated but order kept, and that control is exercised but not rigidly.

2. We should maintain the stability of our rural policy and resolutely carry the second step of rural reform through to the end. Now the peasants are still afraid that the policies may change. This indicates that our party's policies are good. We must seriously carry out these policies and not change them at will so as to avoid dampening the initiatives of cadres and masses. One thing deserves our special attention: We should neither ignore and therefore weaken the role of agriculture as the foundation nor change the orientation of the second step of rural reform.

3. Positive efforts should be made to promote the comprehensive reform of the county-level economic structure. In general, the work in this respect is to delegate power, publicize the policies, and push reform ahead. In the meantime, serious efforts should be made to improve the leading bodies. It is imperative to make a success of the structural reform in the 22 counties selected for experiments in conducting such reform. In particular, new progress should be made in reforming the financial system. In reforming the various organizations, it is necessary to take active steps to do practical work and acquire experience. The prefectures and cities concerned should strengthen their leadership over the reform work of the experimental counties. The provincial departments concerned should take it as their bounden duty to support and assist the structural reform at the county level. All other counties should vigorously draw on the successful experience of the experimental countries and put it to use in a way suited to their own conditions. All in all, everyone should make unremitting efforts to bring about an all-round development of the county-level economy in our province.

4. We should try to make a new breakthrough in reforming the system of commodity circulation. It is necessary to emancipate our minds and be bold in exploring new ways. We should have some new channels for the flow of goods, new forms of commerce, and new commercial organizations so as to solve from various angles the problem of failure to attain smooth commodity circulation. We should break down the restrictions caused by administrative divisions and the barriers between different regions and make proper arrangements for combining the commercial activities of urban and rural areas, inside and outside units. According to the direction of rational flow of commodities, we should establish a multilayered, multifunctional, interconnected, and open-type socialist market system with cities and towns as the centers. Continued efforts should be made to bring into play the role of state-owned commercial units and supply and marketing cooperatives as main channels for the circulation of commodities and to actively create conditions for setting up on a trial basis some new inter-regional and inter-departmental business enterprises marked by a combination of agriculture and industry, agriculture and commerce, or agriculture, industry, and commerce. Also, we should continue to increase investment in commerce and gear up the work of improving the facilities for the flow of goods. It is hoped that all localities and departments concerned will make positive efforts to explore new ways in an endeavor to make a fresh advance in reforming the commodity circulation system.

5. We must continue to open to the outside world and broaden lateral ties with other areas. Not only should the industrial and commercial departments open to the outside world, but also the communications, educational, and tourist departments as well. They should, in accordance with the principle of reciprocity and promoting friendly contacts, import and export what should be imported or exported so that their work is geared to the needs of the country and the world. Meanwhile, the lateral ties between provinces, prefectures, cities, and counties should be broadened. Party and government organs, aside from rendering whatever assistance is needed in promoting these ties, should also mobilize various industrial and mining enterprises to take active part in these activities. They may establish ties with research units or with other industrial and mining enterprises or schools, and enlist their assistance in seeking support and proficient personnel as well as in opening new paths for development. In establishing lateral ties, we should pay ample attention to achieving better economic returns. Experiences show that regional ties are generally successful, especially in the areas of disseminating goods, and so ample attention should be directed to the operation in this field. In the process of promoting lateral ties and broadening cooperation, making mistakes is inevitable because of inexperience. We should not be overly critical of these mistakes, but should consider them "tuition" that must be paid for learning.

In the course of opening to the outside world and promoting lateral ties, we should pay attention to giving full play to the functions of cities. We must pay attention to tapping the potential of cities and give full scope to their versatility. All cities should open wide their doors for people from various parts of the country and welcome them to discuss business, to trade, exchange technical know-how, promote cooperation, and establish ties there.

III. Energetically Develop Commodity Production

A planned development of commodity economy, which has the attributes of a socialist economy, is a step a socialist society cannot ignore. This is a matter of course determined by objective economic law, and should no longer be a subject that needs further discussion. Over a long period of time during which the influence of "leftist" policies prevailed, our country ignored and even denounced commodity production and restricted its development, thinking that commodity production was "unorthodox" and a capitalist practice. The serious economic setbacks we suffered should serve as an extremely profound lesson. Thanks to the leadership of the CPC Central Committee after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, people of the entire nation began to exert great efforts to develop commodity production and have greatly expedited socialist construction. From a theoretical viewpoint, the Decision on the Restructuring of the Economic System adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee further expounded on the issue of developing commodity production, a question that has been emphasized time and again by leading comrades as well as the No. 1 documents of the central authorities over the past several years. Leading comrades at all levels must soberly realize the significance of commodity production and conscientiously guide the masses to develop it actively.

Over the past several years, cadres at various levels in Anhui have attached greater attention to the development of commodity production, but only a few fully understand its significance; and while we have achieved some progress in actual work, only a few localities have achieved significant success. Without having genuine involvement or an active mind, many comrades still know very little of how to provide effective guidance, and their old habit of guiding economic operation by means of administrative measures remains virtually unchanged. Some comrades, who fail to change their thinking or provide effective guidance for developing commodity production, have even censured or punished those who initiated commodity production, thus affecting and obstructing its development. Leading comrades at all levels must attach great importance to this issue and resolve it with effective measures. We must carry out in-depth education on the need to develop commodity production and regard the development of commodity production as an important means to develop social productivity and an essential condition for achieving economic modernization, so as to help cadres and people achieve a better understanding of commodity production and carry out all types of economic activities according to the needs of promoting commodity production. We must also regard the way commodity production has been developed as one of the important criteria for evaluating cadres' performance. This is an issue that must be resolved before we can energetically develop commodity production.

In order to develop commodity production, it is necessary to pay attention to speed and results. We should properly handle the relationship between these two. We should pay attention to not only economic, but also social, results. At the same time, we must attach importance to speed in development. Without a reasonable speed, we cannot have good results from a macro-economic viewpoint. On the other hand, it would be difficult to maintain our speed in development if results are not good.

Some comrades, after learning of the curtailment of capital construction and control of credit funds, think that this year's production tasks will not be heavy and speed will not be very important. This kind of view is one-side. We should unify our understanding in the spirit of "seeking truth from facts and doing what we are capable of." We should actively do a good job in formulating economic development plans, reasonably arrange our productive forces and investment, properly use the economic lever of price, tax, and credit, carry out our economic tasks in a more solid way, and try to increase speed and results simultaneously. In short, we should actively do all things in an effective and satisfactory manner. We should avoid those things which are not urgent and lack the necessary conditions.

In developing commodity production, we must not overlook the importance of agriculture. We are faced with the great task of turning agricultural products into commodities, turning general commodities into high grade goods, increasing the proportion of agricultural products for commercial purposes, and raising the quality of agricultural products and economic results for all agricultural production. There are broad prospects in developing commodity production.

In carrying out rural work, we should lay stress on transforming the self-sustaining and quasi-self-sustaining economy to relatively large-scale commodity economy in the rural areas. We should continue to grasp the following two things: One is to further adjust production structure in the rural areas. We must not stop adjustment, still less return to the old road of "taking grain as the key link." The other is to vigorously develop village and town enterprises, including those run by one or several families. The development of village and town enterprises is, in substance, a profound industrial revolution in the rural areas. It is particularly important in an agricultural country like China, especially in an agricultural province like Anhui. Through this industrial revolution, we can cultivate capable people, accumulate funds, import technology, promote the readjustment of agricultural structure with the effective coordination of the urban economy, speed up the pace of economic development, further improve the people's living standards, and enable our people to reach a well-to-do level at an earlier date. The practice in the past several years has fully and emphatically proved this point. Therefore, we should continue to adopt various forms and fully whip up the enthusiasm of the masses in developing commodity production in the rural areas with the combined efforts of collectives and individuals, and promote industry, commerce, and the service industry simultaneously.

Whipping up the masses' enthusiasm is a basic measure in carrying out our rural work. In developing commodity production, we should mobilize all men and women, old and young, and give full play to everyone's role. In some places, cadres in villages and towns are busily engaged in developing enterprises operated by those places. This is a good thing and should be encouraged. However, they have not grasped or have overlooked the importance of providing guidance for, and supporting, the development of enterprises by a single family or a number of families. There are some actual problems, but the main one is that they lack a correct understanding of running such enterprises. Such villages and towns have made relatively good progress in developing local enterprises, but cadres in those places think very little about how to further

develop and improve local enterprises, and lack the spirit of continual exploration. Those are obstacles in developing commodity production, and we must pay attention to, and conscientiously solve, those problems.

In order to develop commodity production, it is necessary to strengthen the building of basic facilities. The main thing is to build small towns and develop commodity markets. Without building small towns and improving market facilities, we cannot fully develop the commodity economy. We should adopt various measures to truly build small towns into bases for developing the rural economy, links for commodity circulation, centers of science, technology, culture and education, and a network for disseminating information. At the same time, we should strengthen the building of commodity markets in urban and rural areas. In the future, we should advocate various forms of commodity circulation including markets in the yard, such as at the Chenghuang Temple in Hefei. We can also develop markets as we build streets. We can first develop walkways and gradually turn them into regular streets. We can also set up small-scale markets of various sizes with special characteristics, such as markets under bridges, water markets, and underground markets. Besides this, we can set up specialized markets such as rice, fish, poultry, leather, medicinal herbs, and livestock markets. Regardless of their form, we should pay attention to the convenience of the masses and their actual results. We must not demand uniformity, still less go in for large-scale and foreign things.

Raising enough funds to carry out construction is an important condition for developing commodity production. Units at all levels should strive to raise and accumulate funds, effectively managing their finances and utilizing the funds at their disposal. In addition to state support rendered in the form of loans, there are several ways to solve the shortage of funds: First, we must raise funds. Second, we can increase funds by developing lateral economic ties with other enterprises. Third, we can bring in foreign capital. At the same time, we should expand exports in order to earn more foreign exchange. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, many localities, while carrying out party rectification, have made serious efforts to prevent the embezzlement of public funds and to free the funds tied up in overstocked goods. This is also an important way to raise funds.

IV. Do Good Work At the Basic Level

Grassroots units constitute the foundation which can help us do our work well. Every grassroots unit constitutes a cell in the political and economic life of the state. Therefore, party and state principles and policies, and work plans of party committees and governments at all levels, can only be truly implemented through the grassroots units. The provincial CPC Committee and party committees at all levels have always attached importance to basic-level work. Comrades who work at grassroots units have toiled very hard and have done a great deal of work. That is why the situation in our province is steadily improving, but we must realize that our work at grassroots units is still weak, and urgent efforts must be made to improve it. While laying emphasis on rectifying the party style in leading organs and on improving their work-style this year, we must make vigorous efforts to improve basic-level work. This should become an important aspect of our work in 1986.

To improve work at grassroots units, we must help them consolidate their party organization, strengthen their leading bodies, and rely on basic-level cadres to carry out policies. We must increase the fighting strength of basic-level party organizations by improving their leading bodies in the current party rectification campaign. In building basic-level leading bodies, we should boldly employ competent people. In other words, we must use people who are bold, educated, and dare to blaze new trails. Many localities in our province have filled basic-level leading bodies with competent educated youth. This is also an important experience. These educated rural young people are clever, they like to study and are able to bear hardships, and many of them used to be in specialized households or "competent persons" in rural areas. After entering the leading bodies, they have proved their competency by showing farmers how to prosper through hard work. As they have won the trust of the masses, they have quickly brought about a new work situation, and are playing an important role in promoting socialist modernization in the countryside. Of course, competent people also have shortcomings, but, as long as their political consciousness is basically good, we should boldly employ them. All localities should proceed from reality and strive to build basic-level leading bodies into united, militant collectives cherishing ideals, understanding policies, being farsighted and good at pondering problems, knowing how to do their work, and keeping to a good workstyle. They should educate the masses of cadres to follow the correct path, seek truth from facts, be honest in serving the public, work hard, and forge close ties with the masses. At the same time, we should show concern for the life of basic-level cadres.

It is not just the duty of party committees and governments to grasp work at the grassroots level; it is also the duty of all departments. All levels and departments should serve the grassroots units well, support them as best as they can, and earnestly help them solve problems. This should be used as a criterion for determining whether a department has done its work well. All departments under the provincial authorities and all trades and institutions should gear their work to the needs of basic-level units and try to serve them in a better way. Here I want to stress a few points: First, help basic-level units in target control. In enterprises, target control should be put into effect with the purpose of raising economic results. As a plant manager, he should map out a strategy for further development. He should set a clear-cut goal for fulfillment and should know who is its competitor in the country and have a clear idea as to the standing of the plant's products within the province, the country, or even in the international market. In the countryside, concrete requirements, which are understood and acceptable to the people, should be made on the basis of the fixed assets of the peasant households. Commerce, transport agencies, agricultural farms, as well as all enterprises and institutions should learn from industrial enterprises' experience in target control and organization to improve the system of personal responsibility. Second, help basic-level units to improve their financial work. This is an important measure in increasing their vitality. To improve the finances of townships, we may allow them to retain a greater portion of profits to increase the economic strength of grassroots units and enable them to develop. We should enhance their enthusiasm for expanding production and increasing financial resources. We should also raise the ability of grassroots cadres to manage finances and teach them to use pricing, taxation, loans,

interests, and other economic means in directing commodity production. All localities must pay attention to summing up their experience, grasp this work well, and make sure that it will produce good results.

Third, we should help basic-level units train and hire qualified personnel. From now on, in order to develop rural economy, we should not only rely on correct policies, but must also attach importance to science and technology. If we fail to do so, rural economy and village and town enterprises will likely stop growing several years later. Cultural, educational, public health, scientific and technological, organization, and personnel affairs departments should actively train qualified personnel and hire such personnel from other parts of the country for Anhui's basic-level units. Talented personnel currently available at the basic-level units should be used rationally, so that they can offer their best service. Fourth, we should pay special attention to supporting old revolutionary base areas and poor regions, and improve our work in the outlying regions. It is necessary to institute a system of responsibility and strengthen the leadership there. All departments should work according to their functional responsibilities in support of old revolutionary base areas and poor regions. We should adopt more liberal policies for those areas and regions, and organizations at all levels should adopt effective measures to support them. Those areas and regions themselves should open up more avenues for production, actively tap their potential, and strive to become more self-reliant as soon as possible.

The provincial party committee has decided that some cadres from organizations at and above the county level will be dispatched to work at basic-level units this year and they will join the comrades at basic-level units in implementing our policies there.

V. Attach Importance to Cadres' Education

In recent years, particularly since the start of the organizational reform, the quality of leading bodies at all levels has remarkably improved. We should fully affirm this fact. At the same time, we should also acknowledge that problems contradictory to the rapidly developing situation still exist among the ranks of cadres. In order to solve these problems, we must strengthen the cadres' education, enhance their knowledge of theories, policies and management, and further improve the quality of our cadre ranks. The study of basic Marxist theories is a key to improving the quality of the cadre ranks. Before the central authorities give us new instructions, we should put emphasis on studying theories in two respects. On the one hand, we should study the theories of scientific socialism. At present, we are building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is a great task undertaken under the guidance of Marxist theories. We should actively plunge ourselves into this great undertaking, with socialism as our guide and with a viewpoint of reform and development. We must not adopt a rigid way of thinking, nor stubbornly follow outmoded patterns. On the other hand, we should study the theories of commodity economy. At present, we should continue to thoroughly study the Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic structure and its proposal for the Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development.

In our province, economic management work is still a weak link and the level of economic management is very uneven. Therefore, the results of work are greatly different from place to place. Some localities are seething with activities in opening to the outside world and in invigorating their economy, while other localities are sticking to old rules. Poor management is an important reason for failure in making progress. Therefore, while studying economic theories, the cadres should also be asked to study management knowledge to enhance their management ability.

The cadres must study the party's principles and policies, which are based on basic Marxist theories. Any good policy relies on organizations at all levels and the cadres to take the lead in implementation. We must organize the cadres to study the party's principles and policies, and treat this work as an important task to improve the cadres' quality and keep the party's policies stable.

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CSO: 4005/593

EAST REGION

ANHUI GOVERNOR ADDRESSES MEMORIAL MEETING

OW060348 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Today marks the Qingming Festival. Responsible persons of the leading party, government, and military organs and the various mass organizations in Anhui Province and Hefei City; some workers and PLA fighters and commanders and fighters of the provincial Armed Police Corps in Hefei City; as well as college, secondary, and primary school students--a total of 400 people--attended solemn memorial ceremony at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery in Hefei City, and cherished the heroic deeds of the revolutionary martyrs.

The Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Military District, leading party, government, and military organs in Hefei City, and mass organizations of the province and Hefei City presented wreaths at the Martyrs' Monument.

Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, spoke at the memorial meeting. Since 1986 is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, it is of great significance to consolidate and develop the province's excellent situation and better ensure economic rejuvenation and prosperity in the 1990s by doing a good job in the next 5 years. While carrying on the building of material civilization, we must energetically push for building of socialist spiritual civilization by educating the people on ideals, moral integrity, culture, and discipline. We must also vigorously publicize the heroic deeds of revolutionary martyrs.

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EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S CHEN GUANGYI CALLS ON NPC DEPUTIES

OW312134 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Fujian Province's NPC Deputies to the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and CPPCC National Committee members to the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee left Fuzhou by special plane for Beijing on the morning of 21 March. NPC deputies from the PLA units stationed in Fujian also left on the same plane. Prior to their departure, Chen Guangyi, secretary, and Chen Xu, deputy secretary, of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, accompanied by NPC deputies Xiang Nan and Chen Xu, called on these NPC Deputies and CPPCC National Committee members. Also on hand to see them off were Comrades Wu Hongxiang, Yuan Gai, Zhang Kehui, Wen Xiushan, Huang Changxi, and Xu Jimei.

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EAST REGION

JIANGXI PROVINCE HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON RELIGIOUS WORK

OW051241 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Symposium on Religious Work ended in Nanchang this afternoon. The participating prefectural and city directors of united front work bureaus and representatives of over 30 key counties carefully studied and discussed China's basic views on religious problems and basic policy on religion during the socialist period, as well as the guidelines of the National Meeting of Religious Work Bureau Directors.

Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, Wu Ping, chairman of the CPPCC Jiangxi Provincial Committee, and (Chen Quizhen), vice governor of Jiangxi, attended the symposium.

Comrade Liu Fangren said: In view of the concrete conditions in our province, party committees, governments, and united front work and religious work departments at all levels must guide the masses and cadres to fully understand the long-term nature of the religion problem under socialist conditions, and to correctly grasp the policy of freedom of religious beliefs. They should protect normal religious activities, and restrict abnormal ones.

Liu Fangren stressed: It is necessary to strengthen leadership over religious work, continue to implement the policy on religion, and effectively strengthen the administrative leadership over sites for religious activities. It is imperative to lead and mobilize religious circles and the faithful to take part in four modernizations work, to make still greater contributions to the motherland.

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI CITY SERVICE MAKES PROGRAM ADJUSTMENTS

OWO40831 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] To better serve listeners and socialist material and spiritual civilization, the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station will make appropriate adjustments in programming and broadcast times, will be accordingly changed. The readjustments are scheduled to come into effect on 14 April.

Under the principle of partial readjustment, reduction in repetitive broadcasting, raising quality and innovation in broadcasting, the station will give more emphasis on four categories of program. More news coverage; enriched literary and arts programs; improved social and educational programs; and enlivened service. In accordance with the above principle, the station will only make partial and slight adjustments to original programs. The major changes are:

1. Stop airing a contemporary youth program; instead of which, attention will be paid to other target listeners. Contents relating to youth propaganda will be incorporated into other programs.
2. The "Legal Consultation Column" of the Study Program will become an independent "Legal Knowledge" program, to strengthen propaganda on legal knowledge.
3. "Sports Voice," as previously included in the news, will be independently broadcast as "Sports in the Airwaves," to meet the requirements of the broad masses of sports fans.
4. A new "Personal Sketch" program will be aired on Sundays lasting 20 minutes. The new program will introduce advanced individuals in various walks of life and persons who have an influence on society. The program will be presented in the form of a recorded newsletter.
5. In accordance with experts' suggestions and to meet the requirements of production units, the station will open a new morning, afternoon, and evening recorded weather program, in which detailed weather news will be reported at dictation speed, adding to the original weather news briefs at 6:00, 12:00, 18:00, and 22:00.
6. To enliven programming and increase the listening ratings, the advertisement programs in major intervals will be changed to commodity information, market trends, consumer reference, and others.

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CSO: 4005-593

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI ARTISTS DISCUSS PARTY RECTIFICATION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Shanghai CPC committee yesterday held a meeting for some artists, theoreticians and professional cadres from units in the propaganda system which have been undergoing rectification. At the meeting, participants talked enthusiastically about their own gains from and experience in party rectification. In their opinion, party rectification has been highly successful and has done much to eliminate "leftist" influences, enhance members' party spirit and consciousness, unify thinking, advance the restructuring of the artistic system and invigorate the party's art.

Comrades attending the meeting had high praise for the practice of self-education through which party members can raise their consciousness and correct mistakes. Speaking from experience, Xiao Wenyan [4607 2429 5333], honorary president of the Shanghai Huai Opera Troupe, said, "I was most deeply touched by the education aimed at totally refuting the 'Cultural Revolution.' During rectification, I took the initiative to cleanse myself of 'leftist' ideas and liberate my thinking and now feel much happier as a result." Cheng Shifa [4453 0577 4099], director of the Shanghai Art Academy, said, "Self-education really brought home to me that I am party member first, artist second and that I should set an example in my work at all times as a party member should." Many comrades also discussed the different ways in which cultural workers who are party members can play an active exemplary role in party style rectification and the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. Furthermore, they proposed a system of regular education for party members as a way to improve fundamentally the party style.

The meeting was addressed by Deputy Director Wang Chengdong [3769 1004 2639] of the Party Rectification Office and Deputy Director Ding Ximan [0002 6932 3341] of the Propaganda Department. It was presided over by Deputy Director Sun Gang [1327 0474] of the Propaganda Department.

12581
CSO: 4005/499

EAST REGION

CLOSER CONTACTS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, CPPCC URGED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] The general office of the Shanghai municipal people's government recently issued a circular demanding that all municipal government agencies step up their contacts with committees and groups under the municipal Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

The Shanghai CPPCC has presently established 10 working committees, on the economy, urban construction, science and technology, culture, education and public health, legal system, studies, draft resolutions, national unification and historical documents, and 5 working groups, on physical education, nationalities, religion, overseas Chinese and ties with district and county CPPCC. To strengthen their contacts so that CPPCC committees and groups get to understand better and contribute more to the work of the municipal government and carry out its functions of political consultation and democratic supervision more effectively, the circular demands that relevant municipal agencies submit major reforms and plans and measures relating to the open door policy to the CPPCC for its comments before they are made public and carried out. The circular also demands that agencies involve CPPCC members in feasibility studies and scientific verifications on major issues relating to the building of the two civilizations and the open door policy. In the case of special topics, agencies can invite relevant CPPCC committees or groups to undertake research or studies and produce a special report. The circular also requires agencies to attach importance to resolutions and proposals put forward by CPPCC members, deal with them in earnest and respond to them. Copies of relevant working documents and data may be sent to CPPCC committees and groups concerned for their information. Leaders of CPPCC committees should also be invited to attend relevant meetings.

The circular also demands that district and county people's governments act likewise.

12581
CSO: 4005/499

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S MAJOR UNIVERSITIES HOLD STUDY EXCHANGE

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 85

[Article by reporter Xu Chengzi [1776 2052 3320]: "Strengthen Contacts, Conduct Joint Studies, Learn from Others' Strongpoints To Offset Weaknesses, Make Progress Together; Fudan and Jiaotong Universities Carry out Educational Reform Hand in Hand; Yesterday's Visit to Fudan University by Party and Government Leaders from Jiaotong University Receives Warm Welcome"]

[Text] Yesterday, party and government cadres from Shanghai's two principal universities--Fudan and Jiaotong--carried out a mutual interchange on studies concerning the situation and experiences in educational reform.

Both universities are units that serve as keypoint construction projects for the state and both have made important contributions to the four modernizations. In order that socialist universities can be built with Chinese characteristics, both schools find it necessary to do a still better job of exchanging ideas on studies. Yesterday afternoon, when Deng Xuchu [6772 2485 0443], secretary of the CPC committee at Shanghai's Jiaotong University; Professor Weng Shilie [5040 0670 3525], its president; and more than 30 other comrades arrived at Fudan University, they received a warm welcome there from Lin Ke [2651 0460], the CPC party secretary, and from Fudan's president, Professor Xie Xide [6200 1585 1795]. In their discussions, the leadership comrades of the two schools earnestly and sincerely expressed a need, on the basis of mutual cooperation on studies in the past, to cooperate in studies in a still more comprehensive and thorough fashion and to study jointly the experience of the two fraternal schools in educational reform and in teacher training so as to promote a higher level of scientific research and a more profound reform in teaching and studying.

Qiang Lianqing [1730 6647 1987], dean of studies, and Zhou Meiwo [0719 3093 2053], deputy director of the teachers office at Fudan, gave briefings on the situation and experience in teacher training. The comrades from Jiaotong University all listened earnestly and attentively and put some questions to the Fudan comrades. In the afternoon, the comrades from Jiaotong divided into two groups to visit the laboratories for the teaching of physics, and genetic engineering, the accelerator, the computer center, the survey testing center, etc.

Xi Xinxiong [1153 1800 7160], deputy director of the city's education and health office, also visited Fudan University yesterday and offered praise and support for the study exchange activities between these two universities and expressed the hope they would further strengthen their contacts and joint studies and advance together by learning one another's strongpoints to offset weaknesses.

It is reported that the relevant faculties, departments, and offices of the two schools will now conduct exchange activities with their counterparts. The party and government cadres at Fudan University will also go to visit and study at Shanghai's Jiaotong University.

12917/9738
CSO: 4005/351

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a continuation of the report or a separate document.]

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI GRADUATE STUDENTS GUIDE UNDERGRADUATES' IDEOLOGY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Xu Chengzi [1776 2052 20]: "Fifty-six Party Member Graduate Students Concurrently Act as Student Counselors; Shanghai's Jiaotong University Comprehensively Popularizes Experience of Shipping and Marine Engineering Departments; Practice Proves Graduate Students Have Strengthened the School's Ideological and Political Work by Becoming Friends and Mentors to the Students in Ideology, Advisers with Their Schoolwork, and Elder Brothers in Everyday Life"]

[Text] Specifically tasked with the reform of its counselor system, the general party branch in the department of shipping and maritime engineering at Shanghai's Jiaotong University achieved fairly effective results in strengthening ideological and political work by having graduate student party members act concurrently as counselors. A good many undergraduates regard these part-time counselors as friends and mentors in ideology, as advisers with their schoolwork, and as elder brothers in everyday life.

Two years ago, new first-year students in the undergraduate course of this department, on their own initiative, invited seven graduate students to brief them on how they felt about life at the university. Afterwards, on several occasions, the new students also invited these seven graduate students to take part in their classroom activities and to come to their dormitory for heart-to-heart talks. At about the same time, the general party branch of the department was looking for ways to reform the counselor system and it drew considerable inspiration from this activity. Having analyzed the various circumstances, it felt that letting these party member graduate students, whose knowledge was relatively broad, who were fairly mature politically, and who were about the same age as the undergraduates, carry out ideological and political work with undergraduates as "seasoned hands" with knowledge and experience and might yield even better results. With the backing of the school's party committee, the branch engaged four party member graduate students to serve concurrently as counselors for four small classes of freshmen, looking upon them as pilot projects for reform; it expanded upon this method in the second year, and again with the second- third- and fourth-year classes. In the past 2 years, by way of rotations and transfers, 20 party member graduate students have also served as counselors. At the beginning of the school year, there were 14 serving as counselors in the department overall.

It was not long before these part-time counselors and the undergraduates were getting along together and all were generally able to blend in with and have heart-to-heart talks with one another. They discussed the substance of major matters like party consolidation, reform, and prices as well as minor matters such as exercises they could not do or the way to study "lighting the red lantern"; on the average, the matters discussed and which require the greatest concentration were questions that dwelt with the future and with acquiring competence. With their own understanding of their ways of life and of current policies, these part-time counselors exchanged thoughts and views and conducted education on communist ideals and policies and the current situation for these fellow students, thereby becoming their "friendly mentors in ideology." In class 10241, there was a well-known and outstanding student who wished to apply for party membership, but as he had qualms about how the study of his specialty would be affected after he joined the party, he was slow to submit his application for party membership. Part-time counselor Yuan Jie [5913 2638] got to the heart of this student's concern by recounting the case of an outstanding party member in the student association; he inspired the reluctant student to set high standards and goals for himself and helped strengthen his sense of urgency in seeking admission to the party, with the result that this student submitted his application for party membership very quickly. After the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic system was announced, several undergraduates discussed it enthusiastically. Part-time counselor Hu Shougen [5170 1108 2704] keenly guiding his actions in accord with the circumstances, organized a "study session" through his ties with class 10133, provided the relevant literature and data for the undergraduates to read, and afterwards discussed with them the five major issues of inspiration in China's modern reforms. Through study and reading, he helped the undergraduates improve their understanding and search out a stand of their own on the reforms.

These part-time counselors also helped the undergraduates in different school years improve their studies, serving as "advisers for their schoolwork." They taught methods of study to freshmen, they explained the circumstances in the development of branches of learning and specialized subjects for sophomores, and they provided counsel and guidance for those members of the junior and senior classes who are to take examinations for post-graduate work. Little Luo and Little Wang, now already into their second year, had excelled in middle school but, in their first examinations after entering the university, they scored rather poorly in two courses and the pressure on them was such that they were not able to sleep well at night. After part-time counselors Yuan Jie and Chen Wiemin [7115 1550 2549] learned of this situation, they got in touch with the teachers in charge of these courses, had several heart-to-heart talks with the students and with them analyzed the reasons for their uneven performances, recommended some good study methods and relevant reference books, and finally got them to shake off their dispirited attitudes so that they steadily improved their grades.

Some of the undergraduates are rather young and their skills at handling livelihood matters are rather lacking; some students, newly arriving in Shanghai from other parts of the country, do not budget their spending and

often are hard pressed for cash. In such matters, the part-time counselors are like elder brothers and sisters to the students, not only showing concern on all sides but also providing guidance for their livelihood.

With the backing and assistance of the department's leadership, and through great efforts by the part-time counselors, a new atmosphere has emerged in the ideological and political work for students in this department. The undergraduates have attained a higher administrative level in pursuit of their goal of scholastic competence and are no longer confined by plans for themselves as individuals in small circles, but they are rather able universally to emphasize combining the needs of society with individual attainment and are seeking out mature avenues and patterns and the criteria for qualified personnel with talent for the new period. Because of the high goals they pursue, the study atmosphere is strong and class 10122, which represented the school in taking part in the statistical survey competition at the mathematics collective of the Shanghai Academy of Engineering, scored the highest grade overall; in extracurricular recreational and sports activities they have been fairly active too, and in school and departmental sports meets they have demonstrated a sense of honor for the collective. All of their classmates in last year's graduating class took a clear-cut stand: accept whatever is assigned and go wherever we are needed by the motherland. Two hours after assignment plans were posted, they had all completed the formalities for leaving school.

Since these party member graduate students took to becoming part-time counselors for undergraduates, not only has it contributed to improving the ideological and political work for undergraduates but it has also provided the opportunity for this batch of graduate students to receive tempering in practical work and has raised their organizational and managerial levels and their skills in conducting ideological work. At present, the method of part-time counselors adopted by this department has already been extended throughout Shanghai's Jiaotong University and there are now 56 party member graduate students (including those with partial doctorates) who concurrently serve as part-time counselors for undergraduates.

12917/9738

CSO: 4005/351

EAST REGION

THREE ZHEJIANG COUNTIES SET FOR REORGANIZATION

OW311342 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and Government recently approved and transmitted the report made by the Organizational Department under the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Organizational Committee regarding the organizational restructure situation and related problems in Yueqing, Shangyu, and Xianju Counties. It has been decided that these three counties be made the selected points of Zhejiang Province for organizational restructure of county-level organs. Related provincial departments and related prefectures and cities are called upon to actively support the organizational restructure task in these three counties.

In the light of the existing problems in the current organizations in these three counties, the organizational restructure is aimed at perfecting the party-government, government-enterprise, and government-institution relations as well as the relations between different departments of state organs, thus clearly defining the duties and responsibilities of different departments. It is expected that experience in regularizing the establishment of organizations will be gained. At the same time, organizational restructure will be integrated with the reform of the cadres and personnel system, with cadres to be appointed through application, selection, and examination and on a term-of-duty basis. In this way, cadres will be ready to accept higher or lower posts and to be transferred, and a reasonable and scientific administrative control system can be established. In this way, office efficiency will be improved and, coupled with reforms in other fields, spiritual and material civilization can be promoted at the same time.

/7051

CSO: 4005/593

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG BANS EIGHT LITERARY PUBLICATIONS

Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 100, 1 Feb 86 pp 60-61

[Article by Bo Heng [0130 5899]: "Guangdong Bans Eight Literary Periodicals-- Various Northern Provinces from Upper-level Cadres to the Common People Vigorously Call for 'Restricting Spiritual Pollution from Guangdong and Sales of Guangdong Literary Periodicals'"]

[Excerpts] A friend in charge of administrative work in a cultural department recently told me that following the "anti-spiritual pollution" campaign 2 years ago, a campaign specifically opposing "unhealthy periodicals," is now being carried out internally. But this campaign "being carried out internally" has come to the knowledge of most people in society. At the end of last year the publication of 8 periodicals and magazines with a circulation of 300,000 copies were suspended in Guangdong. They included Hainan Island's HAIJIAO WENYI, Guangzhou's BAIYUN ZAJIN, and other large literary periodicals in Zhaoqing and Shantou areas. (BAIYUN ZAJIN was suspended once during the anti-pollution campaign and was later suspended again after resuming publication for 1 year. It is reported that the verdict it received this time is a death sentence without reprieve.)

Flattering Articles Help Save Periodicals from Suspension

That friend in charge of administrative work in the cultural circles also told an interesting story: A literary worker in a certain area was black-listed as a "condemned convict" but its alert chief editor expeditiously published inscriptions written by two leading persons together with a flattering article written in a "high literary style" that would influence the people high up to comment, as soon as they read them, that "there is no need to chop it." So the periodical was luckily spared.

The people who run literary periodicals nowadays are getting smarter. Whenever they come upon an occasion marking "a certain anniversary" of the publication of the periodicals or other activities such as choosing a prize-winner, they will invite a large number of important persons to take part and have a few pictures taken with them; they will also publish their "calligraphy" and list a string of important persons as advisors to their periodicals. Writers such as Chen Canary [7115 2995 0061], Qin Mu [4440 3668], Du Ai [2629 1002],

Yi Gong [2496 7255], and Chen Guokai [7115 0948 0418] were dragged onto the "list of advisors." Some people tried to add a coat of "protective color" for their periodicals by hurriedly publishing the name of a certain writer which they got permission to print by phone. Periodicals published without important persons as advisors or inscriptions written by them or without a firm backing (for example, those who supported them had withdrawn to the second line or had been transferred) may face the crisis of closing down at any time.

Guilt of "Provocative Crimes"

The "court verdict" ordering the suspension of the eight periodicals also included a charge of "disseminating obscene ideas that indirectly brought about juvenile crimes." How deceptively easy it is to put the blame on these literary periodicals for the increasingly unmanageable sex crimes in society in the belief that doing so will alleviate the responsibility of certain departments and leading persons!

Those important persons who vigorously called for the banning of these periodicals are not completely in the dark about the Hong Kong pornographic periodicals that have spread among the people on mainland China, about the basic differences between imported obscene videotapes (The Dragon X the Leopard) and the "periodicals of unhealthy ideas" produced in China, about the latent tendencies among the youth in committing crimes out of a suppressed sexual subconsciousness, and about the fact that such tendencies cannot be avoided in any country or region in the world.... All they have to do is to look for a "vulgar periodical" with no strong backing and ban it so as to justify their action before their superiors and the masses. The chopping down of the eight periodicals has been reported to the central authorities as Guangdong's accomplishment in "opposing corrosive influence in the ideological and organizational spheres."

In addition, a deputy bureau director attending a cultural work conference openly supported the "chopping" by saying that "weeding out the bad and keeping the good ones are also a form of contending, and so long as the party and the people think they must be eradicated, it is our duty to chop them down!"

Guangxi Literary Periodicals Are Also Purged Simultaneously

Recently, the cultural departments in Guangxi also received orders from the central authorities to close down more than 10 periodicals run jointly by the government and the people. Guangxi's periodicals have a special characteristic: all extraordinary cases of murder, rape and homicide, embezzlement of huge funds, and drug smuggling and trafficking are run as special features with graphic literary descriptions. With regard to the selling price, the Guangxi periodicals are more than one-third higher than that of their Guangdong counterparts, and an ordinary quarto tabloid of eight pages costs 0.50 yuan RMB; the publisher collects a net of 0.32 yuan and the retailer can hike the price at will. It is sold at a price as high as 1 yuan and the profit is considerable.

People voicing injustice for the suspended Guangdong literary periodicals said: Our periodicals are distributed through the post office and the selling price has not exceeded the set standard, so why should we be placed on a par with Guangxi periodicals? This amounts to dragging innocent people to the execution ground to be executed together with the condemned convicts.

Northern Provinces Are Jealous of Guangdong

According to the recent "documentary guidelines," the Guangdong literary periodicals are allowed to hike price only within the boundaries of Guangdong. They will be subject to the local selling price standard if they are sold in other provinces. This is a staggering blow because payments for articles written, the cost of paper, and the cost of printing ink for Guangdong periodicals have gone up tremendously. If the price remains constant while they are being distributed in other provinces, then the cost will become more expensive as the sales volume increases to the point that in the end they will have to abandon automatically the market in other provinces.

Such a move is exactly what the high-ranking officials of those northern provinces wanted in vigorously calling for "restructuring the spiritual pollution from Guangdong." They are dissatisfied with the central policy of opening to the outside world which they feel offers very few material benefits, especially from "stepmother." The Guangdong people on the other hand are enjoying exceptional advantages with everybody making enormous profits, which make the northerners feel shamefully inferior. What has annoyed them most is that the Guangdong people openly recruit maids from other provinces, thereby making the Guangdong people masters and the northerners servants. This kind of jealousy is widespread among the people, which is more aggravated among the upper-level cadres. Consequently in this battle to eliminate periodicals, the cadres of the northern provinces had played the role of adding fuel to the flames by exerting pressure on the central authorities to "boycott spiritual pollution from Guangdong." As a result, the central authorities have to agree that there is an "inside-outside difference" in the selling price so as to curb the flow of Guangdong literary periodicals in large quantities into the north. In August last year, a number of peddlers appeared along the Beijing-Guangzhou railway line dealing specifically with the fast-selling Guangdong literary periodicals. Since the Guangdong literary periodicals cannot be subscribed through the post office nor can they be purchased from Xinhua Book Stores, and since the northerners are very eager to read about "things opened to the outside," they have become something in special demand. The periodicals being sold in the black market for 0.70 yuan, and even 1 yuan and 1.20 yuan are very profitable to the book and newspaper dealers.

The Chinese communist literary policy has a direct bearing on the prosperity of literary and artistic creations, the criticism of which has to be handled with circumspection, not just drastically chopping it down. Writers have always advocated using literary criticism as a means of resolving differences

within literary and artistic circles. The rigid administrative order by the government is thus unacceptable. Of course, the deliberate chopping may bring "peace and quiet" for a period of time, but it is a pity that the prosperous literary and artistic creations on the other hand will be reduced to merely high-sounding empty talk. Of course the writers are not sincerely convinced.

12662/9738

CSO: 4005/483

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG MEETING ELECTS NEW MEMBERS TO COMMITTEES

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Ma Zhenshen [7456 6966 4377]: "Old Cadres Step Down to Make Way for Younger Colleagues"]

[Text] A slate of newly elected members of the standing committees of the provincial Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission was approved by the Fifth Plenum of the Fifth Guangdong CPC Committee yesterday afternoon.

The plenum was presided over by Lin Ruo [2651 5387], provincial CPC secretary.

Before the plenum met, the Advisory Commission and the Discipline Inspection Commission had convened their own general meetings to elect new members to their standing committees after considering the candidates at length.

Newly elected to the standing committee of the Advisory Commission are (in order of the number of strokes of their surnames): Che Xuezhao [6508 1331 5679], Liu Zhaolun [0491 0340 0243], Hu Guangren [5170 1639 1869] and Shu Guangcai [5289 0342 2088].

Newly elected to the standing committee of the Discipline Inspection Commission are (in order of the number of strokes of their surnames): Zhu Shuping [2612 2885 1456], Chen Wenguan [2621 2429 0385] and Kang Leshu [1660 2867 2579].

At the end of the session, Comrade Lin Ruo said, "The fourth enlarged plenum and fifth plenum of the Fifth Guangdong CPC Committee have been highly successful. The agendas were completed without a hitch as planned and the mission of the enlarged plenum approved by the CPC Central Committee was fulfilled satisfactorily."

Comrade Lin Ruo added, "In the latest succession from old to new comrades, old comrades who have asked to step down from the three committees have made fresh contribution to the party and done a good deed for the people. It should be pointed out that the 24 veteran comrades and 3 veteran comrades leaving the Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission respectively are making a clean break -- they no longer hold any leadership positions. All are

veterans and party members with many years' standing who have contributed a good deal to the people. In the years of war and revolution, they went through fire and water and waged an arduous struggle, giving their precious youth for the success of the revolution. In the period of socialist revolution and construction, they bore the heavy burden of leadership and were loyal and devoted, cautious and conscientious, rendering great services to the people. Now, in response to the party's call to facilitate the personnel changeover in leading organizations, they again put the general interest, the party interest above everything else and volunteer to step down from leadership positions. By helping younger comrades of both ability and integrity gain entry into leading organizations, they show the strong party spirit and noble ideals of Communist Party members. Here let us again express our most profound respect for these veteran comrades."

Comrade Lin Ruo finally said, "I hope that party organizations in all departments and all localities will successfully pursue the spirit of this plenum and, in light of local or departmental realities, perform in earnest the various tasks put forward by the fourth enlarged plenum of the Fifth Guangdong CPC Committee so that the province will come up with even greater achievements in the construction of the two civilizations in 1986."

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CSO: 4005/523

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED TO ADVISORY, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSIONS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Ma Zhenshen [7456 6866 4377]: "Report on the Fourth Plenum of the Fifth Guangdong CPC Committee"]

[Text] The Fourth (Enlarged) Plenum of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee ended successfully yesterday after a 4-day session.

After full deliberations, the plenum unanimously approved the work report presented by Comrade Lin Ruo [2651 5387] on behalf of the standing committee of the Guangdong CPC Committee. The meeting agreed that the report was realistic in its review of the provincial CPC Committee's work in 1985 and in its analysis of its achievements and existing problems and the provincial situation. The meeting also thought that the report outlined a practical plan for 1986 that took into account the CPC Central Committee's line, principles and policies and Guangdong's actual conditions.

In accordance with the spirit of relevant instructions from the Central Committee and the principle of expediting the personnel changeover in leading organizations, the plenum approved the slate of candidates after lengthy and serious discussions and then elected new members to the Guangdong CPC Committee, Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission by secret ballot. The names of newly elected members and alternate members will be submitted to the next provincial CPC Congress for its retrospective confirmation.

The plenum elected the following to join the Guangdong CPC Committee: (in order of the number of strokes of their surnames) Yu Fei [0060 7378], Wang Zhi [3769 3112], Wang Shouchu [3769 1343 0443], Wen Guangzhi [2429 1639 2535], Zhu Senlin [2612 2773 2651], Li Hao [2621 3493], Yang Li [2799 4539], Yang Hong [2799 3163], Xiao Qigui [5135 0796 6311], Zhang Yueqi [1728 1471 3825], Xiu Xianghui [0208 0685 6540] and Qin Wenjun [4440 2429 0193]. Newly elected alternate members were Luo Shengan [7482 0524 1344] and Huang Huahua [7806 5478 5478].

The plenum elected the following additional members to the Advisory Commission: (in order of the number of strokes of their surnames) Ding Xiling

[0002 1585 0407], Ma Fang [7456 5364], Wang Yaning [3769 0068 1337], Wang Baiqun [3769 0130 5028], Che Xueza0 [6508 1331 5679], Bai Xiucheng [4101 0208 2052], Feng Xueyan [7458 1331 1750], Liu Zhaolun [0491 0340 0243], Guan Xiangsheng [7070 4161 3932], Sun Yi [1327 3015], Qu Diankui [2575 3013 7608], Li Maoxuan [2621 5399 5503], Li Fulin [2621 1381 2651], Yang Guoqing [2799 0248 1987], Zhang Hanlin [1728 3352 2651], Zhang Huaming [1728 5478 2494], Lu Ying [7120 3576], Chen Bin [7115 1755], Zheng Xi [6774 1585], Hu Guangeng [5170 1639 1869] and Han Zonghu [7281 1350 4375].

Additional members elected to the Discipline Inspection Commission by the plenum were (In order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Zhu Shuping [2612 2885 1456], Wu Changfang [0702 7022 5364], He Jinghuan [0149 2529 3251], Song Shuzhong [1345 1859 1813], Zhang Dianchen [1728 3013 1820], Chen Wenguan [7115 2429 0385], Kang Leshu [1660 2867 2579] and Liao Ruizhang [1675 3843 4545].

Before electing new members to the three committees, the plenum also unanimously approved the "Report by the Provincial CPC Committee to the Enlarged Plenum for its Examination and Approval Concerning the Request by Some Old Comrades to Resign from the Provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission and Discipline Commission." Eleven comrades gave up their seats as full or alternate members on the Guangdong CPC Committee, while 24 comrades stepped down from the Advisory Commission. Ten other comrades left the Discipline Inspection Commission.

This plenum completed its agenda on a note of unity and democracy. It called on party organizations at all levels throughout the province and all members to study conscientiously Comrade Lin Ruo's "Report to the Fourth (Enlarged) Plenum of the Fifth Provincial CPC Committee," perform firmly the various tasks put forward in the report and lead the entire provincial population in a united struggle to further its great cause and do an even better job in every way.

12581

CSO: 4005/523

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HOLDS MEETING ON CORRECTING PARTY STYLE

HK151308 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Organs directly under the regional CPC committee and government yesterday held a meeting to exchange experiences in correcting party style over the past 2 months and to study and arrange work for further correcting party style.

The organs have done a lot of work in correcting party style over the past 2 months, achieving remarkable results. In connection with reality in their own units and their own ideological status, many party members and cadres have earnestly studied the relevant documents, further strengthened their sense of urgency for correcting party style and the sense of responsibility for setting a good example to others in this respect, and raised their consciousness in correcting malpractices.

In the course of party rectification, the organs have also seriously dealt with some major and important cases. To date, 29 cases have been investigated and dealt with. In connection with reality, many units of the organs have also formulated many practical and feasible regulations and rules to plug holes and improve administrative management. According to statistics, the units have recently formulated 53 regulations and rules. Some 30 departments and bureaus have also formulated rules on bringing about a basic turn for the better in party style of their own units.

At yesterday's meeting, the regional postal and telecommunications bureau, the regional [words indistinct] bureau, and the regional foreign economic relations and trade committee introduced their experiences. Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

/6662

CSO: 4005/605

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN VETERAN CADRES TO PROMOTE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Hainan regional CPC committee office for party rectification and departments of propaganda, education, and organization: "Conduct Education in Revolutionary Tradition Among Broad Mass of Party Members' Regional CPC Committee Convenes Partial Forum for Veteran Cadres on How To Implement Thoroughly the Spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and To Listen to Veterans' Opinions on the Matter of Improving Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 November, the Hainan regional CPC committee invited some veteran cadres in the Haikou region to hold a forum on how to implement thoroughly the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates on the matter of improving ideological and political work and to listen to the veterans' opinions. It was decided to conduct a thorough-going education in the revolutionary tradition for the broad mass of party members all at once by combining current work on party consolidation with organizing these veteran cadres, in line with their own experience, to tell party members of their glorious achievements in Hainan's revolutionary struggle.

Those present at the forum by invitation were 11 veteran cadres of the revolution who have retired to the second line: Ma Baishan [7456 4101 1472], Zhao Guangju [6392 0342 3515], Chen Yan [7115 1484], Zhang Fahua [1728 4099 5478], Zheng Zhang [6774 4545], He Dunjin [0149 2415 6930], Fu Mengxiong [4569 1322 7160], Yang Yingchao [2799 2019 2600], Zheng Fang [6774 2397], Lin Heping [2651 0735 1627], Zhao Zimin [6392 1311 3046]. At the forum, they contributed an extra warmth to improving party building in the new period in order to correct the party work style with the high sense of responsibility they cherished for the revolutionary cause. They were in touch with the current situation on party building in our region, particularly with the problem of weakness in attitude with regard to serving the people and in communist beliefs, with regard to the sense of party among some party members, with regard to the concept of the party no matter what, and with the slack controls in some party organizations, as revealed during party rectification. They voiced opinions on issues for the better building of a socialist spiritual civilization and on ways to improve ideological and political work in the new situation; they expressed the need genuinely to study and grasp the

essence of party congress documents and to raise the basis for understanding and, by looking back on their own personal experiences or on what they had seen or heard during revolutionary struggle, they narrated our party's glorious tradition in revolution for party members.

Yao Wenxu [0202 2429 4872], secretary of the regional CPC committee; Dong Fanyuan (f) [5516 5400 0954], deputy secretary; Pan Qiongxiong, [3382 8825 7160], standing committee member; and responsible comrades of the rectification office and propaganda department of the regional CPC committee took part in the forum. In his summing-up statement, Comrade Yao Wenxu pointed out that our first units in party rectification are about to switch over to the stage of dealing with the organization and registration of party members and to organize education in revolutionary tradition at the present time and are precisely the lively educational forms needed to bring into play the "transmission, help and guidance" role of the veteran cadres, to carry forward the fine traditions and good work styles of the revolution during the new historical period, and to improve party building. He observed that we must also do a good job of integrating education in the revolutionary tradition at the present time with the exemplary and heroic deeds of the PLA and, taking this as a point of departure, unfold an ever more thoroughgoing education in ideals and discipline among the masses and among party members as a whole.

As a result of the deliberations at the forum, it was resolved that, as of 12 November, all veteran cadres who participated in the forum be assigned in turn to the front line to conduct public lectures on education in the revolutionary tradition for all party members in organs directly subordinate to Haikou and to the Hainan region. Subsequently, this educational activity will continue to be carried out for cadres at large, for the masses, and for young people as well.

12917/9738

CSO: 4005/354

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN SECRETARY SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE ON PARTY STYLE

HK170849 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The 3-day regional work conference on party style concluded yesterday afternoon. The conference urged the region's leading organs and leading cadres at and above county level to respond to the central call for improving party style throughout the party. The conference urged the organs and cadres to set examples for others and strive for achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

This conference was a very important one in the areas of enacting the spirit of the seventh plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial discipline inspection work conference and promoting a fundamental turn for the better in the region's party style. Yao Wenxu, secretary of the regional CPC committee, made a mobilization report and listened to reports at the conference. Pan Qiongxiong, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, made a summary speech at the conference.

Acting in the spirit of Deng Xiaoping and other central leaders' important instructions on improving party style, as well as the spirit of the seventh plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial discipline inspection work conference, the conference focused its study and discussion on the issue of promoting a fundamental turn for the better in the region's party style. The conference further clarified the aim of promoting a fundamental turn for the better in party style within 2 years. It also clearly stated that when improving party style, we should follow the strategic guiding ideology of acting resolutely and continuously and that we should adhere to the principle of handling major and important cases when improving party style. The conference also made clear this year's three major tasks and five measures of discipline inspection.

The conference pointed out: When improving party style, we must first handle well the party members-cadres' understanding of party style, and help them clarify their confused thinking. At present, some comrades have developed the erroneous idea that party rectification can solve nothing. Some even think that more problems have developed following the work of party rectification. Some comrades have the erroneous belief that when improving the party style, we should begin with the handling of major and important cases

but not neglect cases involving ranking cadres and their children, and those involving celebrities. If this is not the case, they think that the whole party has been changed. Some erroneously think that the practice of improving party style will adversely affect the situation of the reform and opening up and stress that the correction of party style and strict enforcement of party discipline will dampen the initiative of cadres.

The conference urged all party organizations at all levels to strengthen their leadership over the work of improving party style, and to do well in several tasks in a down-to-earth manner.

First, the party committees and leading party groups at all levels must really take the work of correcting party style as an important strategic project of building the party, and help the lower levels solve problems with their plans and guidance.

Second, they must do well in education in party spirit and strengthen training in party spirit, so as to basically improve the political quality of party members and their concepts about party spirit.

Third, we must continue to do well in handling major and important cases, particularly those involving ranking cadres and their children. We should introduce the responsibility system for handling cases, so as to improve efficiency and quality.

Fourth, we must follow the responsibility system for handling the issue of party style as well as the 13 measures for correcting party style, which were proposed by the regional CPC committee. We must measure the results of each unit by these standards, and establish a system of correcting party style so as to regularize it.

Fifth, we must further perfect the discipline inspection organizations, including the discipline inspection groups and workers. We must attach importance to improving the quality of cadres of discipline inspection commission. The discipline inspection commissions at all levels must do well in proposing suggestions and assisting the work of party committees and leading party groups. They should perform their proper duties in the course of correcting party style.

The conference urged all cities, counties, and units to seriously act in the spirit of the conference; and by integrating with the local conditions, they should grasp the major contradictions and work out specific measures for implementing the 13 measures for correcting party style, so as to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

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CSO: 4005/605

CENTRAL--SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PARTY CIRCULAR CALLS FOR GRASSROOTS CADRE TRAINING

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by correspondent Li Hui [2621 6540]: "Rotational Training for Grass-roots Cadres and Party Members This Winter and Next Summer; Circular Issued by Provincial CPC Committee Departments of Organization and Propaganda"]

[Text] In order that we may thoroughly study and act in the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and to expedite the various reforms in our province, the organization and propaganda departments of the provincial CPC committee recently issued a circular to party committees at all levels throughout the province requiring that they adopt effective forms conducting one-time rotational training for all grassroots cadres and party members before the end of March next year.

The main subject of the circular is the study of documents from the National Conference of Party Delegates, two works recently published as Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Four Haves---Ideals, Morality, Culture, and Discipline," and Comrade Chen Yun's "Speech at the National Conference for Exchanging Experiences on Party Style and Work" and Comrade Chen Yun's speech at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Through study, we shall conscientiously raise the awareness of the broad mass of grassroots cadres and party members in adhering to the four basic principles of the party and in implementing both the general and the specific policies of the party with respect to opening to the outside world and to energizing the domestic economy; this will educate and mobilize them to promote the building of the two civilizations, to move forward with reform, to realize a basic turn for the better in the general mood of society and party style, and to strive to achieve the party's overall tasks and objectives in the new period.

The circular requires that we conduct a study for grassroots cadres and party members and guide them in recognizing the issues as to general and specific policies in opening to the outside world and in maintaining close ties with the present economy, the political situation, and reform. The key questions to resolve are as follows: to understand correctly the situation; to persist in the correct orientation for reform; and to be clear-cut about policy measures and steps for reform, the struggle objectives, and guiding policies for economic construction and social development in the period of "the Seventh

5-Year Plan." Considerable emphasis and close attention should be given to building a socialist spiritual civilization, rectifying conscientiously the party's style, doing a better job of party rectification with high standards, and continuing to adopt measures to improve the mood of society. We should genuinely promote the great significance of cooperation as new cadres replace the old and accelerate the building of the echelon structure in leading bodies at different levels. Through study of the party's basic knowledge, we must further strengthen the sense of party spirit and discipline among party members.

The circular requires that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership with respect to this rotational training and that principal responsible comrades must personally take part in teaching and study guidance. As for those party members who are so mobile or dispersed as not to be in one place long enough for rotational training, they must make up any lessons that they miss.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI MEETING DISCUSSES POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK TASKS

HK130249 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The provincial political and legal work conference, which concluded on 10 April, pointed out that the fundamental tasks in this work in the province this year are to strengthen the socialist legal system, uphold the people's democratic dictatorship, and achieve a steady turn for the better in social order, so as to ensure the smooth progress of economic structural reform and economic construction.

During the meeting, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu and Deputy Secretary and Acting Governor Guo Zhenqian made speeches. Speaking on efforts to strengthen the building of the socialist legal system, Guo Zhenqian said that an important means of invigorating the economy is to apply law to control and regulate economic operations and bring all economic activities onto the track of acting according to the law. We must therefore enhance the authority of the judicial organs and resolutely preserve the dignity of the constitution and the law. The whole party, especially the party and government cadres at all levels, must set examples in this respect. They may not violate the constitution and the law, or interfere with the judicial organs in independently exercising their powers according to the law.

On striving for a steady turn for the better in social order and laying a sound foundation for a fundamental turn for the better, Guo Zhenqian said that we must perseveringly carry on the struggle to crack down on serious crime and resolutely implement the principle of punishing criminals severely and swiftly and in accordance with law. Generally speaking, Hubei has acted too softly in cracking down on economic crime, and we must summon up great resolve to transform this situation and carry out this struggle in depth.

(Tian Xiyu) announced arrangements for this year's political and legal work in light of the province's realities. He said: While cracking down on serious economic and other crime, the whole party must get to work to solve the social order problem in a comprehensive way. We must further strengthen and improve labor reform and education through labor, seriously popularize knowledge of the law among all the people, strengthen the building of the political and legal force, and improve its political and professional qualities.

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CSO: 4005/605

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI: GUAN GUANGFU PRAISES FLOWER-DRUM OPERA TROUPE

HK170328 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, praised the Jingzhou flower-drum opera troupe of Qianjiang County, saying that it was an advanced typical example on our province's cultural front which was worth emulating publicizing. He also encouraged the troupe to seriously improve their artistic quality through unceasing efforts so that Jingzhou flower-drum opera could become a type of drama that the people of the whole country would love.

On 11 April, after various comrades, including Guan Guangfu, concluded their investigation and study in Jiangnan petroleum administrative bureau, they went to (Yanling) town, Qianjiang County. Next day, they, including Guan Guangfu, held a forum for a whole day with the principal performers of the Jingzhou flower-drum opera troupe of Qianjiang County, including (He Xinzhou), (Li Chunhua), and (Sun Shian); (Yang Kaiyong), playwright of the "Case of the Family"; (Yang Lifu), musical director; and (Ni Hanqing), director of the troupe. Comrade Guan Guangfu seriously listened to the speeches of the personnel attending the forum and fully affirmed the achievements in Jingzhou flower-drum opera scored by this troupe. He pointed out: The basic experience of Qianjiang County opera troupe is to unswervingly implement the principle of service socialism and the people. They have contributed their own art to the people and their art is therefore loved by the people. They are good at and bold in carrying out reform and persevere in it. They have given vitality to flower-drum opera.

Dealing with the development of the type of drama, Comrade Guan Guangfu emphatically said: We must work hard to take Jingzhou flower-drum opera out of Hubei Province, to be performed on large stages in the whole country. We must constantly perfect and reform them. We must persistently implement the art production responsibility system, show concern for the performers' livelihood, and help them get rid of worries and resolve their difficulties.

Attending the forum were Li Haizhong, provincial CPC committee standing committee member; and responsible comrades of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and provincial culture department.

Guan Guangfu and his party also watched the performance by the Qianjiang County flower-drum opera troupe. They visited some performers' and staff members' families in the place where the performers were staying.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SHENZHEN FORMULATES SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION 'OUTLINE'

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by You Yanling [3266 7159 0407]: "Important Issue Affecting Whether the Shenzhen Enterprise Prospers and Succeeds is Handled Well; Shenzhen Formulates an Outline for Building Spiritual Civilization; Will Use Legislative Form Accordingly to Ensure the Smooth Development of Spiritual Civilization"]

The Shenzhen special economic zone [SEZ] formulated the "Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Outline for the Construction of Socialist Spiritual Civilization and will use this legislative form accordingly to promote and guarantee the advance of the construction of the SEZ's socialist spiritual civilization. This was the announcement at yesterday's meeting convened by the Shenzhen "Four Haves" (to have ideals, morality, knowledge, and discipline) Educational Experience Exchange Conference.

The current "Four Haves" Educational Experience Exchange Conference convened by the Shenzhen Municipal Party Committee is the second and largest conference concerning cultural construction since the establishment of Shenzhen. It will have nine advanced model individuals and units to pass on their experiences and to hold a lecture on the special subject, "Song of Ideals".

Whether or not this newly formulated "Outline" simultaneously stresses spiritual civilization and material civilization, it has raised to a higher plane an important issue that affects whether the special economic zone enterprises prosper and succeed. It requires the people of the whole city to use communist ideals and communist morality to guide their own words and deeds; to keep a clear head in implementing various specific policies and flexible measures; to some extent introduce, to some extent boycott, particularly when having dealings with international capital; and to step by step become a "Four Haves" generation of new people.

The "Outline", integrates the conditions of the special zone, set forth 10 specific requirements. Points covered in the outline include: the "Three Ardent Loves" [love for the Chinese Communist Party, love for the socialist motherland, and love for the PLA]; to not violate the policies of the special economic zone; to not smuggle, or buy in order to resell illegally; to not seek ill-gotten wealth; to not depart from the correct stand, or from national or personal dignity, in dealing with foreigners; to not practice bribery or accept bribes; family harmony; conjugal love, and so forth.

The "Outline" also sets forth different concrete requirements and stipulations for Party organizations, leading cadres, general Party members, cadres, and the masses; at different levels, as well as various departments and affiliated organizations in the special zone, and will take further steps to enact a series of individual laws and regulations, to achieve laws to depend on and investigations for lawbreaking, in order to ensure the smooth development of socialist spiritual civilization in the special economic zone.

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CSO: 4005/415

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PUBLISHING WORK TO EMPHASIZE SOCIAL BENEFITS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Comrade Xie Fei Emphasizes that Publishing Work Must Stress Social Benefits; Publishers Will Continuously Provide Spiritual Products to Foster Talented People with the "Four Haves"]

[Text] "Publishing work will attach primary importance to social benefits." This was the demand set forth yesterday afternoon 16 November by Deputy Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, Xie Fei [6200 7236], at the province-wide symposium on publishing work convened by the Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department and the provincial publishing house main office. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the publishing field in our province has developed quickly, expanding from 1 publishing house to more than 10. Published editions of books have grown from 56 million copies of 480 works in 1980, to more than 250 million copies of 1,200 works this year. Of the 90 books recognized in various award-through-discussion activities throughout the country, many were recommended as a reading activities booklist for workers and staff members throughout the country. Nevertheless, we have also published some light reading material that has had bad social effects and is low in literary style. Publishing house directors, editors-in-chief, and responsible comrades in the concerned departments of different publishing houses participating in the conference of over 50 delegates affirmed the achievements of our province's publishing work, and at the same time, conscientiously analyzed the problems that exist and researched the plan for the selection of topics of each publishing house over the course of the Seventh 5-year Plan. Everyone was determined to provide for the people abundant and healthy nourishment for the mind with social benefits as the highest criterion.

This symposium began in Guangzhou on 12 November. Comrade Xie Fei listened to some of the speeches by the comrades during the conference. At yesterday afternoon's summing-up meeting he emphasized and pointed out that a publishing house is a factory that produces spiritual products. The influence on society by the quality of spiritual products will be much greater than the influence on society by material products. Publishing workers should have a high sense of social responsibility, and should conscientiously and on their own initiative, continuously provide spiritual products in order to foster idealistic, moral, literate, disciplined people of talent.

Provincial leader and committee member, Huang Wenyu [7806 2429 0205], and leading cadres of the Provincial Propaganda Department and the provincial publishing house main office addressed the meeting in succession.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HUNAN TRIBUTE TO DECEASED ARMYMAN--According to HUNAN RIBAO, Comrade Zhang Lixian, former political commissar of the Hunan Military District, died of illness in Changsha on 3 April, at the age of 68. On the morning of 12 April, provincial party, government and army leading comrades paid their last tributes to the remains of the deceased at the Changsha Funeral Parlour. In accordance with relevant intentions of the central leadership and the desire of Comrade Zhang Lixian's family members, the funeral service was conducted with simplicity. Provincial party, government, and army leading comrades who paid last tributes to the deceased and presented wreaths included Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Liu Fusheng, and Jiang Jinliu. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Apr 86 HK] /6662

HENAN POLICIES ON OVERSEAS CHINESE--Our reporter has learned from the ongoing provincial work conference on implementing policies toward overseas Chinese affairs that all returned overseas Chinese or family members of overseas Chinese involved in misjudged and framed cases during and before the Cultural Revolution have been rehabilitated, and their confiscated property has been properly dealt with in accordance with the relevant regulations of the central leadership. To date, some 2,836 discriminative documents of 360 different kinds have been moved from the personal files of 5,203 returned overseas Chinese or family members of overseas Chinese in the province whose cases have been reinvestigated. Over the past few years, 152 returned overseas Chinese and family members of overseas Chinese have joined the CPC; 142 have been promoted to leading posts at different levels; and 510 have been awarded higher technological titles. Proper arrangements have been made and preferential treatment has been given to returned overseas Chinese and family members of overseas Chinese in regard to their housing, the employment and education of their children, and the settlement of new returned overseas Chinese. Policies on private houses of overseas Chinese are being carried out in an all-round way and remarkable results have been achieved in this respect. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Apr 86 HK] /6662

CSO: 400/5605

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN RECTIFIES PARTY WORK STYLE

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Chen Nengwen [7115 5174 2429]: "Organs At Provincial Level Take the Lead in Rectifying Party Work Style"]

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 22 January the provincial party committee held a meeting of organizations above the department level to discuss the current situation in the regional party work style. It was recognized that since the dissemination of the Central Committee's and State Council's "Circular Concerning Some Serious Problems in Current Party Work Style," some progress has been made in raising the consciousness of regional party cadres toward rectifying their work style and correcting new and inappropriate styles; consolidated action has been taken to investigate a number of cases, to chastise disruptive party members, and to impose criminal penalties on violators of party rules; and the party's political and ideological work has been strengthened by the appearance of some solid leading groups who take seriously the work of rectifying bad habits and who act as a standard against which we should measure our party work style. But it is clear that there are still quite a few problems in the regional party work style. The following unhealthy tendencies which were pointed out by the Central Committee all exist and manifest themselves to different degrees: (1) the appearance of political individualism among a few comrades within certain units must not be tolerated by party discipline; it is an unfortunate legacy of the "Cultural Revolution," corrosive party unity, which must be eradicated. (2) The bureaucratic output of some units is uninspired and aloof and lacks a sense of responsibility toward the masses and an understanding of the new facts of the revolution. These bureaucrats just sit there, passing the buck, hindering progress, and allowing a simple matter to drag unresolved for a year and a half. (3) There has been a proliferation of cliquishness and parochialism within certain units, which is damaging to the national interest. Some people jeopardize the country as a whole by continually telling lies and taking false positions in the interests of the clique. Then again there are units which, for personal profit, cause serious economic damage to the country. All departments, as of the end of 1985, were guilty of the indiscriminate use of goods and bonuses. (4) Some of the party's so-called "labor service companies" have not completely rectified themselves, some having actually become the wasteful "petty treasurers" of their respective units. They are riding on the backs of regional party enterprise, creating something of a nuisance. (5) There is a concern for personal profit and a greed for the good life on the part of the leading

cadres of a small number of units. For example, some refuse to pay the rent for homes which greatly exceed the regulation size for party officials, and then use their official authority to continue occupying the residence after being evicted. Such a striving for power and fortune on the part of unit leaders creates factionalism and attracts ridicule.

Provincial officials emphasized the need to carry on in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's spirit of "few words, much action" in order to solve these problems, rectify the party's work style, correct bad work styles, and eliminate corruption. They stressed the need to grasp these four points: (1) the provincial party must motivate itself to study thoroughly the Central Committee's memorandum. This must definitely not be a study of form, but a study of facts, realistically seeking to solve real problems. The individual units of the regional party committee should review their work of 1985 within the framework of the memorandum and plan accordingly for the requirements of 1986. While taking into account their achievements and progress, they must at the same time investigate problems of discipline and work style and draft a clear-cut program for rectifying the work style and overhauling discipline this year. (2) After the New Year holidays, when the provincial party resumes its investigation into the rectification of the party's work style, it should aim for concrete results and mount an aggressive campaign to correct the six tendencies pointed out in the Central Committee's memorandum, to improve party discipline, and to reform the work styles of the leading cadres. The provincial and departmental leading groups must simultaneously study, investigate, and reform, resolving to change their unproductive habit of blaming everyone but themselves and of talking too much and doing too little. They must deal firmly with the matters of investigation, denunciation, and punishment. (3) The party must pursue its investigation of the most serious cases, no matter where the investigation leads. If it is found that a leading cadre is involved along with his sons and daughters in violations, they must be stopped and the situation immediately resolved. Violators must be punished in accordance with the law. The provincial party will require new tactics, new disciplinary and investigative organs, new political-legal departments, and new intelligence personnel, all of whose energies will be applied mainly to the investigation of cases. Each department must apply its own particular methods and skills toward rectifying disobedience and upholding party principles. (4) The strengthening of ideological education must be coordinated with the establishment of an administrative code, thereby greatly improving party life. The basic policy is to strengthen ideological education, to raise the ideological and political awareness of party members, to strengthen party spirit, and to increase the resistance of cadres to the poisons of capitalistic and feudalistic thinking under a new set of historical conditions. While grasping ideological education it is necessary also to grasp systemic construction by establishing a thoroughly viable administrative code, one which closes all loopholes, ensures perfect control, and consolidates our success.

13157/12859
CSO: 4005/496

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN MINORITY EDUCATION ATTAINS HIGH STANDARDS

OW121341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Kunming, April 12 (XINHUA)--Eight of Yunnan's minority nationalities had more college students, proportionately, than the Han, the biggest ethnic group in China, in 1985.

The southwest China province has 24 minority nationalities. Their population accounts for one third of the province's total.

According to the province's nationalities affairs commission, the college enrolment rate was just 3.94 per 1,000 for the Han nationality in the province.

However, it was 15.9 per 10,000 for the Naxi nationality, 13.34 for the Hui, 10.75 for the Derung, 7.92 for the Bai, 7.48 for the Mongolian, 5.18 for the Nu, 4.7 for the Primi and 4.17 for the Achang.

Before the founding of new China in 1949, the Nu, Derung, Achang and Primi nationalities had to keep records by cutting notches in sticks and tying knots.

Since then, the government has helped minority nationalities to develop education.

In the past three decades, education funds for the minority nationalities have accounted for over 40 percent of the province's total.

In the Nujiang and Xishuangbanna autonomous prefectures, ten teachers' schools have been set up to train teachers for the minority nationality areas.

Education departments have also invited teachers from other parts of China to work in Yunnan.

The colleges and universities in Yunnan have adopted preferential measures--like lowering entrance marks--to enrol more students from the minority nationalities.

Now, 88 percent of the school-age children in the minority nationality areas are in school.

The total minority-nationality student body was 1.818 million last year--
29 percent of the province's total--against 500,000 in 1980.

In the last five years, colleges and universities nationwide have admitted
more than 10,000 students from 24 minority nationalities.

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CSO: 4000/233

NORTHWEST REGION

MAINTAINING STANDARD OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP URGED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Zhang Zhaoxin [1728 0340 2450] and Zhang Ying [1728 5391]]

[Text] In 1985 governmental organizations at all levels under autonomous districts took a big step forward in recruiting intellectuals into the party. Based on the statistics of 51 units, out of 272 new party members developed in the first half of the year, 196 were intellectuals, constituting 77 percent of the total number of new party members. Among newly developed party members, the vast majority are of good quality; however, a few units are beginning to show signs of neglecting the quality and lowering the standards of party membership. This is manifested in the following ways: some basic-level party organizations are singlemindedly pursuing a certain number of party members, adulterating the party's advancement through the academic and pedagogical stages; some party organizations feel that bringing intellectuals into the party is simply a matter of recruiting those old intellectuals who were once victims of leftist persecution, all being targets for development, no matter what their present level of awareness; some party organizations consider all who have not applied for party membership as potential targets for development; and still others use their official authority to recruit some people who do not fully meet the qualifications for party membership. Although these are isolated phenomena, however, if we do not take timely measures to stop them, they will surely have a bad influence on the development process of contemporary party organizations. For these reasons party organizations at every level must correct their ideology and strengthen their leadership in the area of organizational development.

Party organizations at all levels must adopt a "cautiously positive" approach toward keeping up the standard of party membership and fostering the growth of one-on-one development in order to maintain the party's purity and advancement. The building of the party must be at the heart of socialist modernization.

All levels must sincerely apply themselves to the work of educating, supporting, improving, and testing new applicants for party membership. The organization must arrange for their study of basic party knowledge and for their participation in party activities. It must listen to their opinions and complaints and encourage them to enter the party of their own free will. At the same time the

organizational unit must observe the applicants' habitual behavior, not to criticize but to uphold the standards of party personnel and to prevent those who do not meet the conditions, especially disloyal people, from infiltrating the party.

The development of new party members must be strictly a matter of free will, and organizational procedures such as introduction, discussion, and obtaining the approval of the upper echelons (concerning new members) must not be cursorily performed. Party organizations must also prepare new personnel by guiding their education and pointing out their faults; those who do not respond to repeated teaching and correcting are perhaps not ready for conversion.

Youth league organizations at all levels must endorse the work of recruiting new league members, coordinating quality with quantity. In so doing they will uphold the principle of the unity of quality and quantity and guide the education of new recruits. They must pay special attention to young intellectuals, choosing only "three-good students" (good in health, learning, and work) who can be incorporated into the first line of laborers and farmers without disturbing the policy of "democratic dictatorship" and collective review within the league, in the same manner as is being done at the coordinate levels of the official party organization.

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CSO: 4005/496

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

STATE ARSENAL SELLING AK-47 COPIES IN U.S.

HK130426 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Ian Whalley]

[Excerpts] China's state arsenal is flooding the United States with its copy of the famed Russian-designed AK-47 Kalashnikov assault rifle--and American gun fanatics are snapping them up as fast as they can be unloaded at the docks.

The Chinese version of the Avtomat Kalashnikov is the AKS 223 and has been chambered for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's 5.56 mm ammunition by State Arsenal No 416.

Most of the 30 million to 40 million Kalashnikovs manufactured and exported by the Soviet Union take 7.62 mm ammunition.

The version being exported to the United States from China is a semi-automatic, and at U.S.\$475 (about HK\$3,705) for a rifle with a butt made from hard Manchurian Chu wood, is strong competition for popular semi-automatic M16s manufactured by Colt and Remington which work out at most almost double the price.

The Chinese version being exported to the United States comes with a 30-round box magazine, but a 91-round drum magazine similar to that found on old Thompson "chopper" sub-machineguns is planned for the future at an extra U.S.\$149.95 (about HK\$1,170).

China adopted the 91-round drum system for the People's Liberation Army in 1984 after three years of intensive tests of the automatic and semi-automatic versions.

Weighing 8.5 lb, the Chinese version is also considerably lighter than the Russian model's 10.25 lb, another feature popular with American gun fanatics.

A pistol version with a 12-inch barrel is also being manufactured in China and this is expected to find its way to the United States before the end of this year.

The Chinese Government has bought a 60 mm hyper-velocity medium support gun from Israeli Military Industries, the Tel Aviv government's arms manufacturer, which is expected to be used on light armoured vehicles in China following field tests.

The United States Marine Corps is also evaluating the Israeli weapon for use on light armoured vehicles.

Although China does not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, 105 mm tank guns developed and manufactured in Israel are frequently found on Chinese T-69 main battle tanks.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PAPER REPORTS ON CAPABILITIES OF NANJING MR RESERVES

Nanjing DONGHAI MINBING [EAST SEA MILITIA] in Chinese No 1, 15 Jan 86 p 23

[Article by Wen Tao [2429 3325] and Gao Lin [7559 2651]: "Reserve Units Certainly Can Carry Out Certain Operational Tasks"]

[Text] With the spirit of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee's directive on strengthening the building of reserve forces and setting up a system for rapid mobilization as its guide, the Nanjing Military Region, from 18 November to 1 December last year, examined in order one battalion in three reserve divisions. The results showed that the situation in building reserves throughout the region is good and that the reserves can carry out certain operational tasks.

The examination was conducted under circumstances in which after the reserve units received a prearranged signal they made advance preparations. From a look at the situation with respect to assembling at the examination points, it was seen that the battalions, which were widely dispersed, moved to assemble fairly quickly. The rate of arrival at the examination points was fairly high, the weapons and equipment they carried met requirements, and they showed that they had the capability to react rapidly to wartime mobilization. In this examination, the reserve cadres at all levels specifically organized the carrying out of each topic. The military quality of the cadres, from battalion commander to squad leader, was fairly good. They proved equal to command at their own levels, and proved that they had the capability to organize training and lead troops in combat. The technical part of the examination was conducted in organic fashion. At the time of the examination, there was bad weather--overcast and rainy, thick fog, and high winds--but the battalions all scored fairly good marks, which reflected the fact that the units' basic training had been fairly solid. The personnel taking part in the examination kept the cardinal principles in mind and took the overall situation into account. They showed that they had the idea of willingly suffering losses in order to strengthen the building of reserves. In the 1st Battalion of a certain regiment in the Nanchang Reserve Division, a battalion that took the examination, there are 52 men from transport specialized households, and their income per day reaches more than 30 yuan. However, after they had received the notice that the examination was to be held, they immediately took part in pre-examination training. They fully reflected the high consciousness and revolutionary style and features of reserve fighters.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MR REVEALS PROBLEMS IN WORK STYLE

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 27 Feb 86 p 6

[Article: "Investigation in Shenyang Military Region Reveals Poor Work Style in Armed Forces Organizations; Officers and Men at Basic Level Are Very Disgusted"]

[Text] Special dispatch from Beijing--The basic-level officers and men of the Chinese Liberation Army--company level and below--are very disgusted with some problems now existing in higher-level organizations, and they have widely expressed their dissatisfaction.

The political department of a certain garrison brigade in Shenyang Military Region made an investigation of this problem, which lasted over a month, and summed up nine aspects, which have a certain representative nature, in the poor work style of organizations at all levels that cause the basic-level officers and men to be disgusted.

First, they are disgusted with the frequent and capricious reports and statistical figures. Particularly at the summing-up time at the half-year mark or the end of the year, the departments of the organizations are out of touch with each other. They make telephone calls to the basic level, wanting from it reports on situations--the number of people and the number of things. The categories of their questions vary, and the basic level is caught unprepared.

Second, they are disgusted with official documents that are devoid of content and duplicative--various kinds of instructions, experiences, circular notices, and so forth and so on.

Third, they are disgusted with the fact that the principal leader must attend any conference whatsoever.

Fourth, they are disgusted with the fact that the organizations shirk responsibility for doing something. For a small matter they must "study, study" and "request instructions, request instructions."

Fifth, they are disgusted with the fact that the organizations constantly demand the companies provide written materials.

Sixth, they are disgusted with the fact that after a company becomes advanced the departments of the headquarters, political department, and logistics department rush headlong into mass action. Experiences must be written down, and film recordings must be made; on-the-spot meetings must be convened, and people must look around.

Seventh, they are disgusted with the fact that the organizations must take on everything.

Eighth, they are disgusted with the fact that the organizations at will temporarily transfer officers and men, and some of them don't even let the basic level know about the transfers beforehand. The temporarily transferred officers and men are not strictly managed, and when problems with them crop up the problems are pushed off to the companies.

Ninth, they are disgusted with the organizations' "selected grassroots points for gathering data," "report-type selected grassroots points," and "special care-type selected grassroots points." Some organizations send people to basic-level selected points not for the purpose of solving problems but for the purpose of getting source materials, after which they "leg it," some without giving the least attention to the problems, a situation which is unfavorable for the basic level.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LAX DISCIPLINE IN PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE REVEALED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 5

[Article: "Telephonic Conference of General Headquarters Reveals Lax Discipline in Armed Police Units, Increase in Troublesome Incidents After Spring Festival Began"]

[Text] Special dispatch from Beijing--On the afternoon of 27 February, the General Headquarters of the Chinese Armed Police Units held a telephonic conference in which it stressed that hard work must be done to reduce firmly the occurrence of various types of troublesome incidents. This conference was held because there has been an increase in troublesome incidents since the Spring Festival began, and a major cause of their occurrence is lax discipline.

The was the second telephonic conference in one month since 4 February. Political Commissar Zhang Xiufu [1728 4423 1133] presided over it.

Deputy Commander Fan Zhilun [4636 1807 0243] said at the conference: After the 4 February telephonic conference, all units took some measures to prevent troublesome incidents, but they produced little result. Since the Spring Festival began, troublesome incidents have still occurred in many units. We must arouse a high degree of attention on the part of leaders at all levels to take practical, effective measures to bring down firmly the number of various types of troublesome incidents.

Fan Zhilun called on leaders at all levels to put truly the work of preventing troublesome incidents on their daily agenda, truly make the principal duty of cadres at all levels, and truly make it an important criterion for judging the quality of their work.

When speaking about how, fundamentally, to prevent troublesome incidents, Fan Zhilun said: First, we must firmly implement the policy of "administering the police with strictness," strictly rectifying work style and discipline and overcoming the phenomenon of laxness. An important reason the occurrence of troublesome incidents in some units is that management is not strict and

discipline is lax. In the first half of this year, we must universally carry out in the armed police units a rectification in work style and discipline, and make the one-day life system and the police bearing, conduct and discipline the breakthrough points in the rectification.

Second, we must strictly implement rules and regulations. We are now stressing regularization, that is, we are demanding that things be done in accordance with ordinances and laws and with all rules and regulations now in effect. Whether ordinances and laws can be enforced is an important matter relating to whether the fighting effectiveness of the armed police units can be improved, and is also an important matter relating to whether troublesome incidents can be prevented.

Third, we must put the focus of preventing troublesome incidents on managing people well, managing firearms and ammunition well, and managing vehicles well. The headquarters political and logistics organizations must establish the idea of a "game of chess," closely coordinating and jointly managing things.

Fourth, we must strengthen the sense of responsibility of police officers. Police officers must have a strong sense of responsibility for cherishing their men, patiently and painstakingly doing good political and ideological work and working hard to wipe out troublesome incidents in their embryonic stage.

In the final speech Political Commissar Zhang Xiufu pointed out emphatically: Currently we must get a good grip on the important matter of straightening out party style. Party committees at all levels must organize party members to make good comparisons and checkups. When they discover a problem, they must solve it. When they discover an unhealthy tendency, they must timely resolve it. In particular, they certainly must investigate and handle major cases conscientiously, and certainly must not be softhearted. With regard to some problems, they must not only find the responsibilities of the persons concerned, but also find the responsibilities of the leading cadres. Those who should be punished must be punished, and those who should be dismissed from their posts must be dismissed from their posts. "Administering the police with strictness" first of all means strict leadership and strict police and military affairs; it will not do to only be strict with the lower level and not with the higher level.

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BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA-YI WARNS NOT TO TRUST U.S. IMPERIALISTS

OW151335 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] It is reported that recently, an astronautics delegation from our country visited the United States and, during the visit, invited American astronautical experts to come to China to visit our rocket launch sites and other astronautical projects. This cannot but arouse our grave concern because, first, this might reveal our secrets to the Americans and second, the Americans will further attempt to ask our country to participate in their Star Wars program.

The Sino-U.S. talks on establishing a U.S. monitoring station in Xinjiang were conducted under completely secret conditions at the beginning. Later, however, the Americans purposely disclosed to outsiders these important, secret talks in order to achieve certain ulterior goals. Here, it should be pointed out that the United States has perpetrated the so-called [words indistinct] mistake on every occasion that involved the interests of our two countries.

Former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and a Chinese leader reached agreement on establishing a radar station in Xinjiang to monitor rocket launches. The work of building such a radar station should proceed under the strictest, secret conditions, but the Americans leaked information, making known to the public the confidential work of setting up the radar installation in Xinjiang, thereby committing a sinister act that was harmful to our country. This matter has gone by for years, but we must bear in mind that after secret talks with U.S. representatives on important issues, especially military issues, the Americans have sooner or later revealed the contents of the talks.

As everyone knows, the Americans always have a premeditated plan for what they do; obviously, the Americans make public secret information for the purpose of achieving ulterior but significant goals. In the first place, they want to lose no time in revealing to the world that they have begun military cooperation with China and have further drawn the Chinese to their side. By so doing, they hope to damage China's prestige among those who are struggling against the U.S. imperialists. Second, while boasting about their military cooperation with us, the Americans have insidiously threatened their Asian and African allies with the sinister allegation that the Chinese communists are strengthening military forces so as to draw these allies thoroughly into a global anticommunist alliance. Last, the Americans have deliberately made

public the information on establishing the U.S. radar monitoring station in Xinjiang so as to sharpen the relations between China and its northern neighbor.

As can be seen from the above, the Americans act on the basis of their own private interests in whatever they do. They are the most unreliable partners. At any time and in any matter, we should not trust the U.S. imperialists.

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BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA-YI RADIO VIEWS WEINBERGER'S ASIAN-PACIFIC VISITS

OW160601 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin To China 1215 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has concluded a visit to U.S. allies in the Asian-Pacific region. During his trip, the U.S. military chieftain deceitfully raised a hue and cry about the so-called threat of communist expansion and forced the U.S. allies in the Asian-Pacific region to support its policies in the region. He also instigated them to provoke other countries so as to further exacerbate the regional and world situations.

In South Korea, Weinberger called on the South Korean dictatorial clique to increase its military personnel and more resolutely resist the so-called threat from the North. His intention was to intensify the tension on the Korean peninsula and sabotage the chances for a North-South peace dialogue.

During his visit to the Philippines, Weinberger demanded that the new Philippine leaders there agree to preserve the large U.S. military bases in the country. On the one hand he promised massive economic aid, and on the other hand warned that the new leaders would not be able to remain in power without U.S. support.

During his visit to South Korea, Weinberger inspected one of the U.S. bases equipped with nuclear missiles, where a special military exercise was held for him. In the dark of night, base personnel held an emergency alert during which they manned their positions, and aimed their missiles at other countries, including our country. After the exercise, Weinberger praised the missile personnel for their agility and precision. All in all, the U.S. military chieftain's trip was marked by flagrant provocations from beginning to end. Weinberger's trip once again proves that the U.S. imperialists will never abandon their conspiracy against our country and the world's people. Our Army men and people should heighten their vigilance a hundred times over the U.S. imperialists' evil designs.

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