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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION.....salmon
EAST ASIA.....yellow
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA...blue
LATIN AMERICA.....pink
WEST EUROPE.....ivory
AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA).....tan
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.....gray
WORLDWIDES.....pewter

The changes that are of interest to readers of this report are as follows:

The CHINA REPORT: ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (CEA) and the CHINA REPORT: POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS (CPS) will no longer be published. Material formerly found in these reports will appear in the CHINA (CAR) series.

CHINA/RED FLAG (CRF) will be issued as a separate series.

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15 MAY 1987

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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XINHUA: U.S. RALLY PROTESTS AMERICAN, AFRICAN POLICIES

OW261004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0627 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Washington, April 25 (XINHUA)--More than 75,000 demonstrators from across the country launched here today a three-day demonstration against U.S. policies in Central America and South Africa.

Braving a cold spring rain, the demonstrators gathered at the ellipse square behind the White House this morning, began their march at noon passing the White House toward the capitol hill and rallied again on the western steps of the capital this afternoon.

According to organizers, a newly formed coalition backed by about 200 national groups, all together about 100,000 people from religious, labor, educational, anti-racist and civil right groups from across the country are expected to attend the activities.

Among the demonstrators, black and white men and women from all walks of life, were about 25,000 trade unionists from around the country.

Among the speakers at the rallies were Jesse Jackson, president of the National Rainbow Coalition; Kenneth Blaylock, president of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL-CIO); and Eleanor Smeal, president of the National Organization of Women.

Among 24 labor leaders on the steering committee for the demonstration were presidents of many of the nation's biggest trade unions including the U.S. National Education Association, the United Food and Commercial Workers, the Communications Workers and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

An "interfaith worship service" for the demonstrators and a national student meeting are scheduled for Sunday.

On Monday, April 27, hundreds of demonstrators will gather in front of the headquarters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in Langley, Virginia, to protest against its role in "the covert and proxy war strategy of the United States," said a leaflet distributed by the demonstrators here today.

It was reported that most of the demonstrators will leave here for home this evening.

XINHUA: CHALLENGES TO U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY NOTED

OW120512 Beijing XINHUA in English 0308 GMT 12 Apr 87

["Round-up: U.S. Central American Policy Meets Challenge (by Wang Chunrong)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA)--As the Nicaraguan anti-government forces mount their "spring offensive," U.S. members of congress are intensifying the call for a political solution to the Central American crisis.

In recent years, the U.S. Government has followed a policy of trying to consolidate its sphere of influence in Central America mainly through military means. It has provided assistance for Nicaraguan contra rebels in their fight to oust the Sandinista government.

But the U.S. Central American policy has met setbacks, especially after the Iran-contra scandal, an episode that has soured the credibility of the Reagan administration.

The U.S. Government has been taken to task since its secret arms sale to Iran and the transfer of the related money to the Nicaraguan rebels were brought to light late last fall.

On March 11, the House of Representatives passed a bill to delay by six months the remaining 40 million U.S. dollars in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels for the fiscal year 1987.

Although the Senate finally vetoed the bill to delay contra aid, analysts predicted that President Ronald Reagan will find it impossible to get the congress to approve the scheduled 105-million-dollar aid package he wants to hand the contras in fiscal 1988, which begins October 1.

The U.S. Senate passed a resolution on March 12 in support of a recent peace proposal by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez, which called for an end to foreign assistance to anti-government forces, a ceasefire, amnesty, national reconciliation through talks between governments, disarming of rebel forces and free elections.

On March 30, 111 Republican and Democratic representatives in the House wrote to Reagan, urging him to support peace negotiations in Central America and review its Central American policies.

Reagan's special envoy to Central America, Philip Habib, said during his visit to Central America at the end of March that the best way to peace in Central America is through dialogue.

On the other hand, the factional struggles within the Reagan-backed contras are sharpening. In the "spring offensive," their activities are too decentralized and uncoordinated to effectively confront the Sandinista government troops. The best the contras can hope for is to create some minor disruptions.

So the prospect for military "success" is growing dim and contra chief Arturo Jose Cruz recently admitted "time is becoming favourable to the Sandinista government."

Meanwhile, the Central American countries, especially Honduras and Costa Rica, which border Nicaragua, are trying to avoid direct conflicts with Nicaragua, though there are great differences between them. Guatemala has stated time and again its "active and neutral" policy in the Central American conflicts.

Recently the tendency of Central American governments to distance themselves from Reagan's Central America policy has been strengthened. Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez has stated publicly that "the way out of the Nicaraguan crisis is not war."

His proposal for solving Central American crises through negotiation has been met with varying degrees of enthusiasm in Central American capitals. Arias and the leaders of Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador will meet to discuss the proposal in June in Esquipulas, Guatemala.

And the world wants to see peace in Latin America. Most nations strongly oppose a military solution to the conflicts in the region, and admire and support the contadora group's peaceful mediation. The United States must consider the weight of world opinion.

All these factors provide the background to the debate in the U.S. over the prospects for a "political solution" in Central America.

It remains to be seen if the Reagan administration will modify its aggressive stance. For now, Reagan is still pushing for more aid to the contras.

And in step with the contra "spring offensive," the United States and Honduras are holding joint military exercise close to the Nicaraguan border.

Beginning in late April, the United States will also stage a large exercise involving 40,000 to 50,000 troops in different areas of Latin America to put pressure on Nicaragua.

Such actions lead people to wonder whether the U.S. Government will seriously consider the cry, at home and abroad, for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CEAUSESCU'S TRIP TO ASIA, AFRICA

HK131307 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 87 p 6

[Article by Lu Cunshu (4151 1317 3219): "President Ceausescu's Tour of Asia and Africa"]

[Text] President Ceausescu of Romania recently paid an official goodwill visit to Angola, Zaire, and Congo. This was another successful visit by the president after his South Asia trip in early March. From 9 to 18 March, President Ceausescu visited India, Bangladesh, Burma, and Nepal, and made a brief stopover in Pakistan on his way home. In less than a month, 70-year-old President Ceausescu visited eight Asian and African countries. This fully demonstrates that Romania, which pursues a foreign policy of peace, independence, and international cooperation, sets much store by the promotion of friendly and cooperative relations with Asian and African countries.

The latest Africa trip was President Ceausescu's 37th visit to African countries to further and strongly expedite friendship and cooperation between Romania and African countries. So far Romania has already concluded friendship and cooperation treaties with 11 African countries. From 1965 to 1986 the country's total volume of foreign trade with African countries grew 30 times over. In the past 20 years, Romania has been involved in the construction of 40 economic projects and set up 20 joint ventures in different African countries. During the latest visit by President Ceausescu, Romania has again signed with various African countries accords on development of economic and technological cooperation and trade. During his recent visit to South Asia, President Ceausescu also discussed with leaders of the host countries bilateral relations between their countries and some issues concerning the development of cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological, cultural, and other fields. According to the Indian press, Romania and India signed a series of bilateral accords, including a trade accord which will result in a doubling of the growth of the annual trade volume between the two countries (the current figure being 46 million), one on avoiding double taxation, and one on long-term scientific, technological, and economic cooperation. Romania has also signed with Bangladesh four accords aimed at enhancing bilateral cooperation during the president's recent visit to the country.

President Ceausescu has persistently attached importance to the issue of international peace and security. During his latest Asian and African trip, he showed special concern for those factors endangering peace in these regions and voiced many views on safeguarding peace and preventing wars. In Nepal, President Ceausescu declared: Romania supports King Birendra's proposal on the classification of Nepal as a peaceful area and "firmly supports the efforts to rule out armed force and armed threat in international relations and to solve conflicts and disputes in different areas of the world by peaceful means and through negotiations." During the president's visit to Burma, Romania and Burma voiced their concern for the serious global situation and called on all countries to strive for peace. During his stopover in Pakistan, President Ceausescu declared: Romania supports Pakistan in demanding a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and is in favor of a settlement of the African issue in a peaceful and friendly way. In Africa, President Ceausescu reiterated over and over the importance of the issues concerning peace and disarmament; he denounced South Africa for its apartheid policy; he called for an early end to the Chadian war and supported the efforts for a settlement of the Chadian issue through national reconciliation; and he voiced his support for the idea of turning the Balkans into a peaceful and good-neighborly region.

It is Romania's historical tradition to maintain close cooperation with developing Asian and African countries in the United Nations, the Group of 77, the Nonaligned Movement, and other international organizations. It shares common views with these countries on many major issues. Romania has persistently and firmly supported Asian and African countries in their efforts to develop the national economy and independence and in their struggle against external intervention and racial discrimination, and has thus been widely acclaimed by Asian and African countries. The latest successful Asian and African trip by President Ceausescu has made great new contributions to the development of friendship and cooperation between Romania and these countries.

/9604
CSO: 4005/586

PRC TO HOST INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON CONFUCIUS

OW241726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1411 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)--China will host an international seminar on Confucius to be attended by 120 Confucian scholars representing 14 countries.

According to Xin Guangjie, vice-president of the China Confucian Foundation, "the seminar, to be held this September, is the first time for China to host an international seminar on the Confucian school, a school of thought popular in the spring and autumn and warring states periods (770-211 b.c.)."

"The seminar, co-sponsored by China's Confucian Foundation and Singapore's Southeast Asia Philosophy Research Institute, is scheduled for August 31 to September 4 in Qufu, Shandong Province, the birthplace of Confucius," Xin added.

"The seminar will invite over 60 Confucian scholars from Singapore, Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Britain, the Soviet Union and Hong Kong," he said, adding Chinese scholars will present 50 papers on the Confucian school, Chinese cultural tradition and oriental cultures influenced by Confucianism.

"Chinese historians are beginning to actively study ancient philosophies again by trying to make objective, scientific and practical analyses of historical figures and ideologies," Xin said, "and as for the study of Confucianism, scholars are emphasizing the restoration of the ideology's original characteristics, the appreciation of its essence and the abandonment of its outdated and degenerate content."

"We hope the seminar will help western scholars gain a deeper understanding of the development of oriental cultures," Xin said, "and we also hope Chinese scholars will study the achievements made by foreign scholars in Confucianism, and learn foreign research techniques."

According to Xin, this seminar is a rehearsal for a larger seminar on the same topic scheduled for 1989, which is Confucius' 2,540th birthday.

Over the past few years, China has founded its own Confucian foundation, set up a research center and a research association on Confucius and has published many books on Confucius.

/8309

CSO: 4000/081

PRC REPRESENTATIVE HAILS UNICEF SUPPORT

OW220136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0052 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] United Nations, April 21 (XINHUA)--The mortality rate from common diseases among the three hundred million Chinese children dropped drastically in 1986 from 1985, a Chinese official told the executive board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on Monday.

At the general debate of the annual UNICEF board meeting, Yu Mengjia, China's deputy permanent representative to the U.N. said the Chinese Government's commitment to achieve 85 per cent immunization coverage for children at the county level by 1990 has had great support from UNICEF, and this helped expand immunization in 1986.

He said that as a result, 64-77 per cent of the children under the age of 18 months in the areas with 85 per cent of China's total population have been vaccinated against four common diseases, and that infant mortality from measles, whooping cough and diphtheria, compared to 1985, has decreased 36-46 per cent in 1986.

Yu said that with the unfolding economic reforms in both urban and rural China, and an upgraded living standard, proper education for the next generation and healthy development of children have become two major components in child development that concern society as a whole.

However, he pointed out that "it is an arduous task to improve the services of health care and education for more than 300 million children, as China is such a large and populous country with uneven economic development between regions."

He stressed that the most serious problem with education in China is the shortage of trained teachers, and that existing child care facilities are far from adequate in number and quality.

"In the poor and remote areas of the country, the infant mortality rate is much higher than the national average, and prevention against the six common diseases remains the top priority as they still endanger the lives of children," he stated.

Yu noted that satisfactory achievements have been made in China's cooperation with UNICEF, especially in delivering services to the remote and minority regions.

The Chinese delegate also praised UNICEF for its success in the past four decades, "UNICEF has all along paid great attention to the global situation, and always put itself in the forefront to improve the welfare and development of the world's children," he added.

"Existing knowledge and technology," said Yu, "could enable millions of parents to save their children's lives even within their limited resources. But to translate the potential into reality, there must be political will and public support," he maintained.

Yu said the concept of child survival and development revolution (CSDR) initiated by UNICEF at a time when the world was afflicted with continuous economic recession, draws "people's attention to the potential of the low-cost measures to meet the basic needs of children."

He believed that the mass application of CSDR "will greatly alleviate the adverse effect the economic difficulties might otherwise inflict upon children in poverty."

/8309

CSO: 4000/081

BRIEFS

U.S. 'SURVEYING' LEBANESE COAST--Beirut, April 18 (XINHUA)--An American military mission has been surveying the Lebanese coast in eastern Beirut, according to the latest issue of the magazine ARAB STRUGGLE here today. The U.S. mission made an operation of precise survey all over the coast extending from Beirut to Jbail, 20 kilometers north of Beirut, and of the heights near to the coastal line mostly under control of the Christian militia units, the magazine quoted one of the Lebanese ministers as saying in western Beirut. It was reported that the Americans want to establish a naval base in this country in addition to the American presence in both Israel and Turkey, the pro-Libya magazine added. A senior American officer had arrived at the American Embassy in east Beirut recently and he has been making secret contacts with a number of political, military and warring leaders in Lebanon in an attempt to know opinions about this issue. The officer is commissioned to do so by the American administration in Washington, said the magazine. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0142 GMT 19 Apr 87] /8309

ZERO OPTION OPPOSED--Bonn, April 11 (XINHUA)--U.S. ambassador to Federal Germany Richard Burt today warned the West not to accept Soviet leader Gorbachev's "zero-option" proposal on medium-range missiles unconditionally, it was reported here. Addressing a conference of "U.S.-Federal Germany Atlantic Bridge" held in West Berlin, Burt said that Gorbachev's "zero option" proposal was the first step of his strategy designed to "remove NATO's nuclear deterrent strategy and hostage West Europe to the superiority of Soviet conventional arms." He said that the West should oppose Moscow's efforts to establish a nuclear-free Europe. There should be "a clear link" between negotiations on nuclear and conventional arms reductions in Europe, he added. The ambassador urged the West to make it clear that "the West would not continue to cut the NATO's nuclear forces if their efforts towards balanced conventional forces made no progress." He pointed out that the "U.S. nuclear umbrella" would lose its credibility without deploying massive conventional and strategic forces in Europe. The ambassador also voiced objection to the idea of withdrawing most or all of U.S. troops in West Europe. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0531 GMT 12 Apr 87] /8309

CSO: 4000/081

RONG YIREN BEGINS 3-WEEK U.S. VISIT IN NEW YORK

OW261010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0629 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] New York, April 25 (XINHUA)--Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), arrived in New York this evening to begin a three-week visit to the United States.

Rong, who is also chairman of the Board of Directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), told XINHUA upon his arrival that during the visit, he will discuss with U.S. government officials and businessmen how to expand the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Rong has come as a guest of the America-China Society, which was established last month. Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, is chairman of the Board of Directors of the society.

In New York, Rong will meet with important figures from U.S. financial, industrial and business circles and brief them on China's current economic situation and policies.

According to the schedule, he will leave New York for Washington, D.C., on May 2.

During his stay in the U.S. capital, Rong will meet with vice-president George Bush, Democratic and Republican congress leaders, and senior officials of the U.S. State, Treasury and Commerce Departments. Rong will also attend an international business advisory council meeting sponsored by the international finance corporation and address a meeting organized by the America-China Society and the Brookings Institution.

Established in 1927, the Brookings Institution is devoted to public service through research and training in economics and government.

/8309
CSO: 4000/080

BRIEFS

BOOKS SHOW IN U.S.--Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)--More than 2,000 titles of ancient and present-day Chinese books are to be shown in Washington beginning April 20. This is the first time for Chinese books to be exhibited in the United States. The exhibition will be moved to Los Angeles from May 20. Chinese leaders Zhao Ziyang and Li Peng and U.S. President Reagan and Vice-President Bush wrote inscriptions or letters of congratulation for the exhibition. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 18 Apr 87 OW] /8309

CSO: 4000/080

JAPAN'S DEFENSE PLANS MAY EXCEED BUDGET

OW111740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, 11 April (XINHUA)--Japan's defense budget may greatly exceed one percent of Gross National Product (GNP) in fiscal 1988 if its armed forces make planned weapon purchases, the Kyodo News Service reported today.

The cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone scrapped the ten-year-old ceiling of one percent of GNP for defense spending in late 1986 under domestic and foreign pressure.

Defense spending for fiscal 1987, now subject to Diet (parliament) approval, is 0.004 points above one percent of the country's official forecast GNP.

Kyodo said Japan's ground, air and maritime self-defense forces, as the armed forces are known, have prepared shopping lists that feature what a senior defense agency official terms as "star products." At the top of the list is the U.S.-developed Aegis missile warship, which cost 200 billion yen (1.4 billion U.S. dollars) each. The Maritime Self-Defense Force plans to build two Aegis ships, said to be 10 times more powerful than Japan's present warships.

The Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) plans to introduce a new generation of ground-attack fighters codenamed "FSX," each estimated to cost 10 billion yen (70 million U.S. dollars).

The report said the ASDF wants to buy at least 100 FSX fighters to replace the F-1 aircraft, adding one trillion yen (7 billion U.S. dollars) to the budget.

The Ground Self-Defense Force wants to deploy three-and-a-half ground-to-ship SSM-1 missile squadrons in Hokkaido, Japan's northern island. Each squadron is estimated to cost 24 billion yen (167.84 million U.S. dollars).

The SSM-1 missile, developed in Japan, is said to have an attack range of 150 kilometers.

/12858

GSO: 4000/079

BRIEFS

DEFENSE SPENDING HIKE UNPOPULAR--Tokyo, 3 April (XINHUA)--The majority of Tokyo residents oppose the government's decision to surpass the traditional defense spending limit of one percent of GNP, Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN reported today. According to a recent public opinion poll conducted by the newspaper, 64.2 percent of people over 30 years old oppose the change in the defense spending policy. In a breakdown according to political affiliation, the poll showed that 77.6 percent of the supporters of Socialist Party, 81.1 percent of the supporters of the Komei Party, 64.7 percent of the supporters of the Democratic Socialist Party, 87.5 percent of the supporters of the Communist Party and 43.5 percent of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party oppose the change. On 24 January the Japanese government scrapped its decade-old policy limiting defense spending to within one percent of GNP while setting a new budget of 18.4 trillion yen (about 121.05 billion U.S. dollars) for the 1986-90 period. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 3 Apr 87 OW] /12858

CSO: 4000/079

PHILIPPINE MILITARY ABORTS ANOTHER COUP ATTEMPT

OW131240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, 13 April (XINHUA)--The Philippine military aborted another coup attempt over the weekend, according to the Philippine News Agency (PNA) today.

A pre-emptive order restricting the suspects to their barracks eliminated any chance at mounting the coup at all, the PNA quoted high military intelligence sources as saying.

The plotters, they said, belong to a new military fraternity "Tiwarik" (Upside-Down), which exists in secret to avoid reprisals by the armed forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos, who forbids the founding of such organizations.

The sources said about 400 soldiers were involved in the plot, which called for seizing television channels 7 and 4, as the plotters of 27 January had done unsuccessfully, and radio station DZEC. The three places are in Quezon City, Metro Manila, not far from the military headquarters.

One innovation of the new plot, the sources said, was the occupation of the international school in Makati, a business center in Manila, a move aiming at attracting world attention.

The plot was confirmed 11 April, giving the military headquarters time to deal with it pre-emptively, the intelligence sources said. Then all troops were quickly put on red alert, meaning confinement to camps and ready for military emergency.

The plotters were to come from Central Luzon and Southern Tagalog, but by 7 pm Saturday, the supposed launching time, no suspicious troop movements were detected.

At 2 pm today, the sources said, when it became clear that the plot had been abandoned, the restrictions were lifted. But they said they were investigating suspects and closely watching suspicious alliances in the military.

They said they were not clear about what the plot aimed to achieve exactly or whether there were backroom forces instigating the plotters.

But a report in the paper MALAYA said earlier that a faction in the military composing mostly of enlisted men loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos plotted to stage the coup. By taking over the international school and holding its students and teachers as hostage, the plotters intended to "generate international attention to their cause and eventually pressure the international community to support their call for resignation of President Corazon Aquino, Defense Secretary Rafael Ileteo and General Fidel Ramos."

This was the third failed coup in the 14-month administration of President Aquino. The first occupied the Manila Hotel in July 1986 and the second only last January.

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PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, MNLF AGREE ON PEACE IN MINDANAO

OW101900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, 10 April (XINHUA)--The Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) have agreed to keep peace in Mindanao, Southern Philippines, Public Works and Highways Secretary Vicente Jayme said here today.

Speaking at a news briefing at the presidential palace, Jayme said he visited Jolo of Sulu Island yesterday and delivered a letter from President Corazon Aquino to MNLF Chairman Nur Misauri. President Aquino said in the letter that peace should continue and that she would take immediate action to investigate the alleged bombing of the MNLF headquarters by military helicopter gunships.

Jayme said Misauri told him that he would see to it that on their side they would maintain peace.

Earlier, Misauri sent a letter to the president, saying that he wanted to seek a factual clarification regarding the "first major violation of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities" since last September when he met with President Aquino in Jolo.

Mrs Aquino and Misauri exchanged the letters in the wake of the bombing incident. In that incident, the MNLF said 10 people were killed and scores of others injured. The military said only one civilian was killed.

The government and the MNLF panels suspended yesterday their fourth round of peace talks because of the incident. Jayme said the government and the MNLF had agreed to form a joint group to investigate the incident.

Emmanuel Pelaez, government chief negotiator said at the news briefing that he would continue to hold informal talks with the MNLF panel. "Once we have reached some agreement informally, that's the time to ratify them formally," he said.

Pelaez said the armed forces units had withdrawn from the fighting area.

The MNLF, the largest Muslim group waging armed struggle for self-rule in Mindanao for the past 15 years, had held three rounds of talks with the government since last year.

The two other groups, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the MNLF-Reformist Group, have refused to take part in the talks.

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XINHUA VIEWS SRV ELECTIONS 'AMID FAILING ECONOMY'

OW191244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 19 Apr 87

["Vietnamese General Elections Begin Amid Failing Economy"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 19 April (XINHUA)--With their country's deteriorating economic situation in mind, millions of Vietnamese went to the polls today to elect National Assembly members.

Of the 828 candidates, 496 will be chosen to Vietnam's highest decisionmaking body. Voters, who select National Assembly members every four years, are expected to select more reform-oriented young people to the National Assembly.

Veterans such as Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, 81, Assembly President Truong Chinh, 80, are not candidates, although they cast ballots this morning.

The party has "paid considerable attention to very promising members of the younger generation," in order to solve the country's economic woes, said Communist Party leader Nguyen Van Linh on Saturday.

Inflation, which foreign economists based in Hanoi say is as high as 700 percent, a huge financial deficit, imbalance of the relations between supply and demand, and low productivity have put the country's economy into dire straits.

Despite economic woes, Vietnam is supporting about 140,000 troops stationed in Kampuchea. Vietnam invaded the neighboring country nine years ago.

Nguyen said at the party's Second Plenum held on 1 to 9 April that reform is the key to turning around Vietnam's deteriorating economy.

However, answering questions today in his electoral district in Hanoi, the party leader said people cannot expect a "miracle solution" to the country's economic problems.

An old voter told XINHUA today that he would vote for Nguyen Van Linh because he had presented his reform outline to people and promised to raise their standard of living.

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BRIEFS

PHILIPPINE SENATORIAL CANDIDATE ON U.S. BASES--Manila, 13 April (XINHUA)--
Philippine senatorial candidate Arturo M. Tolentino said today he would
oppose the setting up of any military bases that will install nuclear
weapons in the country, according to the Philippine News Agency. The
installation of nuclear weapons will make the country a primary target of
attacks by superpowers, said Tolentino, a former senator who led former
President Marcos' loyalists in a revolt last July against the Aquino govern-
ment. On the U.S. Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the country,
Tolentino said "if the Americans would want to keep the bases for other
purposes and there would be no storage of nuclear weapons, I would be willing
to accept the bases provided the agreement would be comprehensive." The
Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement is due to expire in 1991, and the
government is undetermined whether it will be extended. "First, there should
be definite admission that the money we will get will be rentals and not aid,
and second, we should include in the agreement some provisions on economy in
our relation to America," Tolentino said. For instance, he said, the U.S.
quota for Philippine sugar imports must be guaranteed so that the Philippine
producers will know their own future. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English
1835 GMT 13 Apr 87 OW] /12858

RECEPTION MARKS CAMBODIAN NATIONAL DAY--Beijing, 16 April (XINHUA)--A
reception marking the 12th anniversary of the National Day of Democratic
Kampuchea was held here today. It was hosted by the Chinese People's
Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Sino-Kampuchean
Friendship Association. President Zhang Wenjin of the Chinese People's
Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries said in his toast that
the Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Kampuchean people's
struggle of opposing the Vietnamese aggressors and saving their own nation.
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 16 Apr 87 OW] /12858

CSO: 4000/078

LIAOWANG ON THATCHER'S USSR VISIT, NEW POLICY

HK171021 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 15, 13 Apr 87

[Article by Yu Chengzhi (0060 2110 2535): "The British Prime Minister's Visit to the Soviet Union and the 'New East Policy'"]

[Text] The 5-day official visit to the Soviet Union, beginning 28 March, by British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher was the first visit there by a British prime minister in 12 years, and was conducted at a time when major changes have appeared in the ongoing U.S.-USSR nuclear disarmament negotiations. Consequently, the visit aroused widespread interest in the world media.

During her visit, Mrs Thatcher conducted lengthy talks with Soviet leader Gorbachev on arms control, European medium-range missiles, regional conflicts, human rights and bilateral issues. The atmosphere of the talks was grave, and the viewpoints were diametrically opposed. Differences of principle existed between the two sides on a series of important questions; yet at the same time, they also expressed willingness to expand political dialogue between the two countries as well as further develop bilateral relations.

At the talks, Mrs Thatcher stated clearly Britain's uncompromising stance on the issue of independent nuclear strength; held on to the guideline that an agreement on medium-range missiles should be reached together with the resolution of the questions of European short range missiles and conventional force; and at the same time, she used the human rights and Afghan issues to exert pressure on the Soviet Union. As she had said shortly before embarking on the trip, the purpose of her Moscow visit was to "seek a peace founded on reality and real might, and not one based on fantasy or capitulation."

Mrs Thatcher's visit to the Soviet Union took place after a new situation had appeared in East-West relations following the U.S.-USSR heads of government summit in Iceland. Under a condition where the United States did not have full prior consultations with the West European allies, it almost reached agreement with the Soviet Union on nuclear disarmament issue in Iceland. This prompted alarm and concern among the West European states, which were widely anxious that the U.S.-USSR "European missiles" deal might jeopardize the security interests of Western Europe. In

particular, when Soviet leader Gorbachev put forth a single proposal that the Soviet Union and the United States withdraw medium-range missiles from Europe on 28 February this year, and the United States immediately welcomed the suggestion, doubts and worry among the West European states grew. The primary reason for their anxiety is: With the withdrawal of medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union will still maintain a vast superiority in short-range missiles and conventional forces in Europe; at the same, the conclusion of a U.S.-USSR agreement on medium-range missiles could lead to disruption in the defense operations of the United States and Western Europe, and thus alter the entire strategic guidelines of NATO.

The concerns of West European states and the new development in U.S.-Europe relations could be deeply felt in a 16 March speech by British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe before the Royal Institute for International Relations in Brussels. Howe said: "Europe no longer occupies the main position in the minds of Americans. The Pacific region, Southwest Asia and Central America take up the greater time and attention of the United States." He added: "Europe should learn to rely on itself." Howe also spoke of the need for Western Europe to form a common security body, and become "another pillar" in the NATO organization. He also proposed that the West European alliance should become one "European forum," and speak with one voice. Mrs Thatcher's personal visits to France and Federal Germany a few days before her USSR trip in order to consult with President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl aimed to show that she spoke for Western Europe on the issue of a medium-range missile agreement during her visit to the Soviet Union.

Since the Conservative Party came to power in 1979, Mrs Thatcher has been prime minister for 8 successive years. During her first term, the British Government primarily concentrated its energy on reviving the British economy, and adopted a policy of supporting the United States, allying with Europe and resisting the Soviet Union in foreign relations. Her hardline policy against the Soviet Union earned her the title of the "Iron Lady." British-Soviet relations during this period were deadlocked and icy. In her second term, Mrs Thatcher proposed the so-called "New East Policy," and British diplomatic activities with the Soviet Union and the East European states grew increasingly active. After issuing the signal for dialogues with the Soviet Union at the 1983 annual conference of the Conservative Party, Mrs Thatcher visited Hungary in February 1984. Later, she went to Moscow to attend the state funerals of former Soviet leaders Andropov and Chernenko in 1984 and 1985, respectively. Her "funeral diplomacy" and her sending Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe to visit the Soviet Union and each of the East European states embodied the great importance that Britain attached to restoring East-West dialogue as well as its desire to improve East-West relations.

The Soviet Union responded to Britain's diplomatic efforts. In late 1984, Gorbachev, who had not yet been appointed CPSU General Secretary, led a USSR Parliamentary delegation to Britain. During his visit, Gorbachev received an unprecedented grand welcome from British officials. From that time, British-Soviet relations began to thaw. Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's visit to Britain in July last year further propelled the

development of relations between the two countries. It now looks as if this visit to the Soviet Union by Mrs Thatcher is a major diplomatic activity for which she has been preparing for quite some time.

Owing to the readjustments made in Soviet internal and external policies since Gorbachev assumed power in 1985, changes have taken place during the past 2 years and are continuing to take place in the Soviet Union. Striving to reach an agreement on medium-range missiles with the United States in order to push forward the entire process of disarmament talks, aside from direct talks with the United States, the Soviet Union also needs support and impetus from West European states. Britain, being an important member of the EEC and the NATO, and possessing independent nuclear strength, carries a definite weight in the international scene, especially as it maintains a sort of "special relations" with the United States. Moreover, Mrs Thatcher is the first Western statesman and head of government to have met and dealt with Gorbachev. At present, she is also the longest reigning leader in a Western country. Her adherence to a resolute nuclear defense policy and foreign policy is well known even in Moscow. In recent years, her efforts to ease up East-West relations have also been noted internationally. Thus, Britain became an important focus of the Soviet Union in carrying out diplomatic activities in Western Europe. The principal reason for inviting Mrs Thatcher to visit the Soviet Union is the desire of the Soviet Union that Britain would play a special role and lead to the early conclusion of an agreement on European medium-range missiles.

Viewed from the angle of British diplomatic strategy, this visit of Mrs Thatcher has another important purpose, and that is to personally visit the Soviet Union and find out what changes are going on there, to gain an idea of exactly how far Gorbachev's system will go and its stability, as well as Gorbachev's guidelines in foreign policy, and therefore provide the basis for formulation of Britain's long term strategy vis a vis the Soviet Union.

Mrs Thatcher's USSR visit also took place at a crucial moment since Britain might hold elections earlier than scheduled this year. To a very large extent, the detailed preparations for the USSR trip were aimed at coordinating with the Conservative Party campaign. Mrs Thatcher has repeatedly expressed her determination to win a third term. If the Conservative Party wins in the next elections, then Mrs Thatcher will continue to deal with Gorbachev. Her visit to the Soviet Union is an extension of the "New East Policy" implemented by Britain over the years. With this visit, it may be foreseen that in the years to come, Britain will continue to carry out the "New East Policy," further base itself on Europe, act as a go-between for the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, put its focus on the entire globe, and strive to play a wider role in international affairs.

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CSO: 4005/583

XINHUA REVIEWS SINO-CZECHOSLOVAK RELATIONS

OW230628 Beijing XINHUA in English 0556 GMT 23 Apr 87

["Growing Sino-Czechoslovak Relations"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--The past few years have seen a steady growth of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Czechoslovakia, which will culminate in the forthcoming visit to China by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Czechoslovakia in the middle of this year.

Exchanges of visits between leaders of the two countries have increased both in number and level over recent years.

Chinese state councillor and then minister of foreign economic relations and trade Chen Muhua paid a five-day official visit to Czechoslovakia in July 1984. And Czechoslovak vice-premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac visited China in May 1985.

This was followed by several mutual visits at the vice-premier as well as ministerial levels.

While meeting visiting Czechoslovak Vice-Premier Jaromir Obzina in Beijing December 7, 1985, Premier Zhao said there are broad prospects for cooperation between China and Czechoslovakia in science, economy and trade.

During a meeting with Czechoslovak first vice-premier S. Rudolf Rohlicek in Beijing September 8, 1986, Zhao said China takes a sincere and positive attitude toward expanding Sino-Czechoslovak relations.

Chinese President Li Xiannian also told Rohlicek that China respects Czechoslovakia's domestic and foreign policies, which have been worked out in the light of its own conditions.

Trade relations between the two countries have grown rapidly. The two-way trade volume in 1984 doubled that in 1983, and the volume in 1986 was up 15.5 percent over that in 1985.

China supplies Czechoslovakia with rice, soybeans, cotton, native and animal products, light industrial products and cargo ships; while Czechoslovakia supplies China with rolled steel, automobiles, shoe-making and tanning machinery, and beer-bottling and thermal power plant equipment.

A protocol on the establishment of a Sino-Czechoslovak committee for economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation was signed between the two countries in Prague in July 1984. The committee has so far held two meetings.

Other documents on exchanges in the fields of trade, science, technology, culture and public health have also been signed between them in recent years, thus further expanding bilateral relations.

The two countries also regard each other as important forces for safeguarding world peace; Chinese Premier Zhao once said, "further expanding our bilateral relations is both possible and necessary."

The forthcoming exchange of visits by the two countries' premiers is seen here as a major step toward developing their friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit.

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CSO: 4000/084

BAN YUE TAN ON PROBLEMS IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

HK110556 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 87 pp 14-15

[Article by Zhu Minzhi (2612 3046 0037): "Spring for China's Diplomacy"]

[Text] In the beginning of this year, Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe, President Bongo and Prime Minister Mebiame of Gabon, coming all the way from the African continent, paid successive visits to our country. When the 52-year-old Gabonese president stepped on Chinese soil for the sixth time, he said emotionally: I have visited China several times because China is a friendly country, and together there are many things to be done by two countries.

Before and after the visits of these two heads of state, Diaz, president of the Panamanian National Assembly, Vice President Khaddam of Syria, First Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan of Iraq and other state leaders as well as top government officials also visited China one after another. This indicates to people that spring has arrived in China's diplomatic scene.

According to revelations by diplomatic sources, a number of heads of state and heads of governments as well as high level officials will be coming to China this year. Among them are old friends of the Chinese people, and newly appointed leaders. In March alone, some four to five state leaders came to visit, among them, visiting China from 6 to 10 March for the first time was Tanzanian President Mwinyi. It was learned that not a few Latin American state leaders and top government officials will also be visiting China this year. On 6 February this year, our country established diplomatic relations with the western Carribean state of Belize, increasing to 134 the number of countries with which we have diplomatic ties. We attach great importance to friendly exchanges with countries of the Third World. Premier Zhao Ziyang has stated that "promoting unity and cooperation with Third World countries is a major component of our country's foreign policy."

In recent years, our relations with East Europe's socialist states have been resumed, improved and developed. Following visits to China by GDR leader Honecker and Polish Prime Minister Jaruzelski, it is estimated that other leaders of Eastern European socialist states will follow suit. Chinese leaders will also visit these countries. This will be a major

event in the history of China's relations with the socialist states of Eastern Europe. Through these visits, China's friendly ties with these countries will develop enduringly, steadily and soundly.

Some state leaders from Western Europe, North America and the Oceania are also expected to visit China within the year, including Jeane Sauve, the first female governor in the history of Canada, and Palmer, the deputy prime minister of New Zealand.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in China on 1 March for a week's visit. During his visit, he and Chinese state leaders exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern as well as bilateral relations. The results of the visit showed that as long as the two sides truthfully adhere to the principles of the numerous PRC-U.S. joint communiques, and exert joint efforts, Sino-American relations will continue to develop in the future.

After a break of 9 years, the governments of China and the Soviet Union sent top level officials to Moscow to resume frontier negotiations on 9 February this year. In recent years, developments were made in Sino-Soviet cooperation in economic, trade, scientific and technical aspects. It is expected that cooperation in these areas will be further strengthened this year, and exchanges of visits will also increase. However, the Soviet Union did not make any breakthrough in the elimination of the three major obstacles, hence, the two countries' political relations did not make any substantial progress.

The Chinese people welcome honored guests from all over the world. Simultaneous with the building of a socialist modern state with Chinese characteristics, the Chinese people resolutely implement the policy of opening up to the outside world. In talks with Prime Minister Mugabe and President Bongo, our country's leaders had stressed that the recent personnel changes in our party's Central Committee and the drive against bourgeois liberalization are aimed to correct certain ideological confusion caused by the proliferation of bourgeois liberal ideas for a time. They sought to implement more correctly and more comprehensively the line formulated at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Not only will this not affect the reforms and the opening up, on the contrary, it will accelerate the reforms and the opening, and is an indispensable condition to ensure their smooth progress.

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CSO: 4005/582

YU QIULI, OTHERS ATTEND FORUM ON LEI FENG

OW051824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (XINHUA)--It is still necessary today to learn from Lei Feng, a soldier who was set up as a national model of devotion to the party and people 25 years ago, is the concensus of a gathering here today.

Lei Feng was born in 1940 to a poor peasant family in Hunan Province and joined the army and the party in 1960, and died in an accident in 1962. One year afterwards, on March 5, 1963, Mao Zedong and other Chinese leaders called upon the entire population to learn from Lei who was hard working and ready to help others and had no thought of himself. His motto was: "I live in order to serve the people wholeheartedly."

At a gathering discussing the implications of this model today, the participants agreed that the Lei Feng spirit is not obsolete and stressed that whoever wants to become a real communist must learn from Lei Feng.

More than 50 people who have distinguished themselves in emulating Lei Feng attended the meeting organized by the propaganda department of the Communist Party Central Committee, the general political department of the P.L.A., and the Youth League Central Committee.

Also speaking were central leaders Yu Qiuli, Wang Zhen and Hu Qili.

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CSO: 4000/085

BAN YUE TAN ON SPIRIT OF HARD STRUGGLE

HK050501 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 3, 10 Feb 87 pp 12-14

[Article by Ren Li (0117 0500): "Why Is It Necessary To Develop the Spirit of Plain Living and Hard Struggle?"]

[Text] Right at the beginning of 1987, the central authorities emphasized that in doing everything, we must continue to display the spirit of plain living and hard struggle.

Why should we continue to display the spirit of plain living and hard struggle? Some comrades do not quite understand this. They hold that since production has developed over the past few years as a result of reform and opening up to the outside world, and our economic strength has been enhanced and the people's living standard improved, we can now relax in our efforts and need not stress plain living and hard struggle any longer.

This is a misunderstanding. We can gain a better understanding of the necessity and long-term nature of developing the spirit of plain living and hard struggle from the following facts.

1) China is a developing country. Our target is to build China into a modern socialist country. When we study the history of various countries, we can find that the face of a country cannot be fundamentally changed overnight. It needs about 50 to 100 years to realize the change. Ours is a socialist country, and we must rely on our own efforts in construction. We cannot carry out primitive accumulation in the way of "man is eaten by sheep," still less can we develop ourselves by plundering colonies, nor can we rely on foreign aid. Thus, we have to struggle hard for a long time. We cannot succeed in our construction unless our people work very hard for several generations.

2) Judging from the real situation in our country today, although production has developed to a certain extent over the past few years and both our economic strength and the people's living standard have improved, generally speaking, our country, a large country with 1 billion population, is still relatively poor with a weak background. Therefore, in doing everything, we must proceed from this basic national situation.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we will be faced with the difficulty of lacking construction funds and materials. This difficulty may exist for a long time in our four modernizations drive. Therefore, in making investment in construction projects and improving the people's living standard, we must proceed from our reality and act according to our capability rather than pursuing high speed, high consumption, and indulging in extravagance and waste. We must make a good use of our limited financial and material resources so that they may bring about the best possible economic and social results.

In construction, we must advocate the spirit of "sending charcoal in snowy weather," that is, to build more basic facilities for developing production and improving livelihood, and must cut down some unnecessary projects that are like "adding flowers to the brocade," such as building large-scale amusement parks and high-standard living facilities. We must make greater efforts to prevent ineffective investment, which is like "building temples in remote mountains." We must never indiscriminately increase the number of construction projects, expand the construction scope, raise the construction standard, and act as stupid as "adding water to flour when there is too much flour and then adding flour again when there is too much water." Even if what you are doing is out of good intentions, you still might not get a good reward. Not to mention that our basis is so poor, even if we have a sound basis, we still cannot bear it.

3) At present, in our economic work and both public and personal consumption, there exists a bad atmosphere of going in for ostentation and extravagance. Many organs, organizations, and enterprises often hold all kinds of celebration meetings and receptions, and compared with one another to see who is "richer." In some areas, some units want to do the masses good turns, but they do not understand that this must be done according to their real capability rather than in an extravagant way. They have blindly compared with other units in the scale and level of what they are doing. Thus, when they have no money, they try to collect some from the people. As a result, a good thing is turned into a bad thing, and the people have many complaints about that. In personal consumption, due to the blind encouragement of high consumption, the desire of the masses has been stimulated. But since they do not have much money and there are not sufficient materials in the market to satisfy their demands, some people also begin to complain. This atmosphere must be changed.

Since our country is still not rich enough, when doing everything, no matter in public or private affairs, we must prevent extravagance and must practice economy. This is good to both the country and the people.

4) In the production field, there also seriously exists the phenomenon of waste. Thus, there is a great potentiality of increasing production and practicing economy. In the past few years, many enterprises carried out technological transformation. Originally, as a result of technological progress, material consumption should be gradually reduced in the course of production. However, the material consumption in our industrial

production in 1986 had yet increased by 2 percent compared with 1980. According to a rough calculation, whenever this material consumption increases by 1 percent, the production cost will be increased by 5 billion yuan. In other words, in 1986, if the material consumption in our industrial production was the same as that of 1980 due to technological progress, some 10 billion yuan could have been saved. This example shows that in our production field, it is still absolutely necessary to encourage the spirit of plain living and hard struggle and to carry out the activity of increasing production and practicing economy and the activity of increasing income and cutting down expenses.

5) Plain living and hard struggle is a glorious tradition of the Chinese people, which should be further developed under the new situation. In the period of revolutionary war, relying on the spirit of plain living and hard struggle, we drove out the aggressors, overthrew the three great mountains, and established new China. After the founding of the state, relying on the same spirit, we smashed all kinds of blockades, rehabilitated and developed our economy, and achieved successes in launching satellites and experimenting with "two bombs." In the future, in our efforts to build socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics, we must continue to rely on the spirit of plain living and hard struggle so that we can successfully complete our new Long March and reach our goal of making our country prosperous, our nation strong, and our people rich.

Today, when we emphasize the spirit of plain living and hard struggle, we do not mean that we advocate "ascetic spirit," nor do we mean that we want people to "economize on food and clothing" in the way people did during the revolutionary war period or the time when we encountered economic difficulties. What we want to emphasize is that in our economic work, in the people's thinking, it is necessary to foster the spirit of plain living and hard struggle and that in both our construction and our efforts to improve the people's living standard, we should proceed from the reality and take our national conditions into consideration so that we may act according to our real capability.

Plain living and hard struggle is a revolutionary spirit and a magic weapon for overcoming all kinds of difficulties to achieve successes in our revolution and construction. Whenever we lose this spirit, we will surely fail. We must continue for a long time to increase production and practice economy, to increase income and cut down expenses, and to make more contributions to our country.

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CSO: 4005/582

ZHUXUE YANJIU ON CONTRADICTIONS AMONG PEOPLE

HK261531 Beijing ZHUXUE YANJIU in Chinese No 1, 25 Jan 87 pp 3-10

[Article by Yang Chungui (2799 2504 6311) of Central Party School: "A Further Study of Contradictions Among the People--Commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the Publication of 'On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People'"]

[Text] Following the basic completion of China's socialist transformation, Mao Zedong made an important speech on 27 February 1957, entitled "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." In the new situation when turbulent class struggles of the masses basically came to an end, Mao Zedong explicitly pointed out in his speech that the correct handling of contradictions among the people had become the main subject of China's political life. He also expounded a series of principles and policies for correctly handling the contradictions among the people in a socialist society. With its brand new ideological thinking, the speech enriched the Marxist theoretical treasure house. In carrying out socialist construction today, it can still serve as our guiding ideology.

It is a pity, however, that we did not properly implement the basic spirit of Mao Zedong's speech during the 20 years from 1956 to 1976. The outburst of the decade long "Cultural Revolution," a drawn out, fatal mistake, disastrously confused the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and those among the people. It was related to our deviation from the correct theory and to a lack of comprehensive and accurate understanding of the theory on contradictions among the people. For this reason, it is absolutely necessary to make a further study of the contradictions among the people in light of the experience and lessons drawn since the founding of the PRC, particularly the successful experience in handling the contradictions among the people gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and to uphold and develop Mao Zedong's scientific theory on contradictions among the people and apply it to guide our reform and socialist construction.

I. Use Democratic Method To Correctly Handle the Contradiction of Right and Wrong Among the People

The political, work, cognitive, and academic unity among the people is relative while contradiction is absolute. Such contradiction is frequently and vastly expressed in the contradictions between right and wrong. Instead of adopting coercive and repressive measures and exercising dictatorship which are used to deal with the enemy, we should use the democratic method, namely, the method of discussion, criticism, and persuasion to resolve these contradictions. Mao Zedong summarized the method into the following formula: "Unity, criticism, unity." This was Mao Zedong's scientific summarization of the international communist movement and of the historical experience of our party in correctly handling the contradictions among the people. It was also his significant contribution to Marxist theory.

In view of historical lessons, while using the democratic method in resolving the contradiction of right and wrong among the people, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of a series of cognitive problems. For example:

First, is the democratic method of resolving the contradiction between right and wrong among the people also applicable to political problems? Actually, this question has not been fundamentally solved. This is one of the essential reasons why the principle of integrating theory with practice which we have repeatedly stressed for a long time is not yet implemented in earnest. To put an end to the situation in which theory is divorced from practice, we should have a clear understanding of the following in our guiding ideology: The democratic rights of the people should refer first to their political democratic rights, namely, the people's right to speak, criticize, make policy decisions on, and exercise supervision over the major state principles and policies. This is the hallmark of socialist democracy. On the basis of upholding the four cardinal principles and reaching a unity in political stand, it is quite normal for the people to hold different views on certain matters in political life. These problems should be resolved by the democratic method and through discussions. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "In political life within the party and among the people, we must use democratic means and not resort to coercion or attack." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 134) Naturally, we should observe discipline and carry out such democratic discussions within limits. Only through discussions can we solve the problems, seek unity of thinking, and develop theory. Mistaken views may be expressed in the course of discussions. We should allow the expression of these views so long as they do not run counter to the Constitution and laws and are not against the principle of organizational discipline. By distinguishing right from wrong, we can correct the mistaken views and develop the correct ones. Conversely, if we resort to coercion, it will only bring about the opposite results. Consequently, it will be difficult to correct mistakes and reach a unity of thinking. Moreover, the things regarded as mistaken sometimes may not actually be wrong. As a matter of fact, when Mao Zedong first put forward the method of "unity, criticism, unity" to resolve inner-party contradiction, his direct purpose was to resolve "the contradiction between dogmatists and the broad masses and party members and between dogmatism and Marxism." ("Selective Readings from Mao Zedong," Volume 2, p 763) Such contradiction

is first expressed in the contradiction of right and wrong in political life. It is thus obvious that the democratic method used to resolve the contradiction of right and wrong among the people should include the contradiction of right and wrong in work, academic research, and understanding and above all in the political question of right and wrong. If we fail to firmly uphold this viewpoint, it will be difficult to maintain a vivid, political situation and to realize the strategic target of building a high degree of socialist democracy.

Second, while using the democratic method to resolve the contradiction of right and wrong among the people, is it necessary to uphold the principle of everyone being equal before the truth? This has also been a long-standing question. "Truth derives from power and you hold more truth with greater power." Such an absurd phenomenon once ran rampant in China. "Everyone is equal before truth" was regarded as a bourgeois slogan and became the target of criticism. In fact, posts and authority belong to a political category while truth belongs to the category of knowledge. There is no inevitable connection between the two. A relevant post can give a person certain powers, but it cannot endow him with intelligence. "Everyone is equal before truth" actually means that whether the remarks of a person, regardless of his ranks and powers, are truth or not should be tested through practice. On the road to explore truth, we should carry out equal, free discussions and consultations rather than resort to coercion. Mao Zedong took a prudent attitude while handling some academic controversies. For example, at the end of 1955, during a conversation with Chinese personnel who accompanied him, a Soviet scholar spoke against Mao Zedong's viewpoint on Sun Yat-sen's world outlook. At that time, some people held that the Soviet scholar's remarks affected "the reputation of our party leader" and wanted to report the matter to the Soviet authorities. Mao Zedong wrote in a letter: "We should not prohibit such free discussions. Expression of different views on academic issues should be allowed. This constitutes no harm to our reputation." (Quoted from "How 'Letting a Hundred Flowers Blossom and a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend' Came Into Being," by Gong Yuzhi and Liu Wusheng, see GUANGMING RIBAO 21 May 1986) Here is another example, when China's academic circles were carrying out discussions on the relationship between dialectics and formal logic in 1958, Comrade Zhou Gucheng of a certain group wrote a letter to Mao Zedong requesting him to write a preface to the book entitled "On Formal Logic and Dialectics" which was about to be published. In reply, Mao Zedong said: "As I have not conducted much study on logic, I cannot make any comment on the matter. It seems inappropriate for me to meddle in the matter when the question is still under dispute. I have already decided not to write the preface." (Quoted from "Recollections of Chairman Mao's Teachings," by Zhou Gucheng, see GUANGMING RIBAO 20 December 1978) All this shows that Mao Zedong maintained free explorations and equal discussions in the academic sphere. It was a pity that he could not put his own words into practice in his later years. In view of historical lessons, the document "On Certain Rules Regarding Inner-Party Political Life" adopted by the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee clearly pointed out: "It is necessary to adhere to the principle that everyone is equal before truth, party discipline, and state laws." "Leading cadres of the party should treat

others equally. They should not compel people to obey their orders, whether they are correct or incorrect." It would be utterly wrong for anyone to resolve the academic and ideological contradiction of right and wrong among the people with the power he holds and by administrative means and political adjudication. It will only undermine the free airing of views, stifle truth, and ossify thinking.

Third, what is the relationship between class analysis and using democratic methods to solve the problem of right and wrong among the people? This is also a question that caused great confusion. During the 1950's, some people regarded class struggle as a placard and posted it up everywhere. For example, they said "Western medicine belongs to capitalism while Chinese medicine, feudalism" and "Morgan and Mendel belong to the capitalist class while Michurin and Lysenko belong to socialism," creating class struggle artificially in the academic sphere. This "leftist" thinking reached an absolutely preposterous extent during the "Great Cultural Revolution." The slogan "link everything with the line and principle" and the practices of "seizing on the new trends of class struggle" prevailed. Class struggle and class analysis became a common and absolute practice through artificial means which magnified the scope of class struggle in the ideological sphere and confused the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people. The normal democratic life and free academic discussions among the people were stifled by the so-called "overall dictatorship," thus presenting a lifeless, tragic situation. As a matter of fact, class analysis, as a method used to study matters, is only applicable to the phenomena concerning class struggle. Even in a class society, it is not the only method because many academic problems and different views in daily life are not necessarily related to class struggle. As class struggle still exists within certain limits in socialist society, it would be impossible to eliminate the ideological influence of the exploiting class of the old society overnight. Naturally, the method of class analysis is not yet outdated. However, we should be aware that the diverse social contradictions no longer fall within the scope of class struggle. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the CPC Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out: "We must correctly understand that there are diverse social contradictions in Chinese society which do not fall within the scope of class struggle and that methods other than class struggle must be used for their appropriate resolution." For this reason, while using the democratic method to resolve the contradiction of right and wrong among the people, it is necessary to differentiate the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves from those among the people, differentiate class contradictions from nonclass ones, differentiate the manifestations of class struggle from those of nonclass struggle, and thoroughly eliminate the "leftist" pernicious influence of taking class struggle as the key link and using class analysis indiscriminately. Only by doing so can people cast off their mental burdens and emancipate their minds.

II. Use Economic Means To Correctly Handle the Contradiction of Material Benefits Among the People

For a long time, many people had a simple understanding of the contradiction among the people, regarding the contradiction among the people as one of right and wrong among the people. As a result, the democratic method, that is, "unity, criticism, unity," could be the only one to resolve the contradiction among the people.

Such an understanding conforms neither to the original idea of Mao Zedong's works nor to the objective facts.

Besides focusing on the contradiction of right and wrong among the people, Mao Zedong also referred to other contradictions among the people, particularly the contradiction of material interests among the people, in his speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." For example, he said: "Certain contradictions remain to be resolved, such as those between the state and the cooperatives and those among and within the cooperatives themselves." "We must give constant attention to problems of production and distribution as the way to resolve these contradictions." ("Selected Readings of Mao Zedong," Vol 2, p 775) Here Mao Zedong referred to the contradictions of material interests among the people and urged resolving these contradictions by economic means. On 27 April 1957, Liu Shaoqi also pointed out in his "How To Correctly Handle the Contradictions Among the People": The contradictions among the people are "mainly expressed in distribution." He listed an example: "Peasants say that workers get more; primary school teachers say that young workers get more; you live in a spacious apartment, while I have no living quarters; and you are promoted, but I am not. All this is related to the question of distribution." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol 2, p 303) Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out in 1979: "We must adjust the relations between these various types of interests in accordance with the principle of taking them all into proper consideration. Were we to do the opposite and pursue personal, local, or immediate interests at the expense of others, both sets of interests would inevitably suffer." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 162) It is thus clear that the contradictions among the people include the ideological contradiction of right and wrong as well as the contradiction of gains and losses and getting more or less material interests. In the past, our one-sided and narrow understanding of the contradictions among the people and the "leftist" ideological influence of "giving prominence to politics" often led to an oversimplified trend in practical work: The contradictions among the people, no matter where they occurred, were all regarded as ideological problems without making any analysis and the method of "unity, criticism, unity" was adopted. It concealed the contradictions among the people which objectively did not relate to ideological problems and particularly neglected the correct handling of the contradictions among the people by economic means. Consequently, these contradictions were accumulated so that some were further intensified and others became long standing contradictions. This was a stern historical lesson.

Marx said: "The efforts made by people for anything are related to their interests." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 82) In the final analysis, the contradictions and struggles between the enemy and ourselves are caused by the conflict of economic interests. The purpose of social revolution carried out by the proletariat and the broad masses is to deprive the exploiters of their power "so that all the laboring people can lead a happy life." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 571) For this reason, Mao Zedong exhorted us more than 40 years ago: "We should offer visible material interests to the people." ("Selected Readings of Mao Zedong," Vol 2, p 563) In the new period of socialism which is focused on economic construction, it has become a major historical question to correctly handle the contradictions among the people arising from economic interests, fully arouse the initiative and enthusiasm of the masses, and amply satisfy the increasing material and cultural needs of the people.

Why, then, does the contradiction of material interests still exist among the people? Under socialist conditions, the outcome of such contradiction has its deep economic roots. First, there are still differences between public ownership of the means of production and collective ownership and between public ownership and ownership by individual laborers. The different conditions, forms, and extent of these economic sectors in realizing economic interests give rise to contradictions of material interests between state and collective enterprises, between workers and peasants, and between laborers of the public sector and those of the individual sector. Second, a commodity economy still exists. In the course of commodity production and circulation, the commodity producers (factories), commodity sellers (shops), and commodity buyers (consumers) who occupy a different position have their special interests, respectively. Under given conditions, they turn into contradictions. For example, the prices of the means of production and consumption may respectively affect people of different positions. Third, under the conditions of a commodity economy where different economic sectors exist, the different natural environment of people may also give rise to contradictions of material interests. For example, the material interests of people who contribute equal amounts of labor may differ vastly owing to the difference in the amount of natural resources, fertility of land, and geographical position. Fourth, under the principle "from each according to his ability and distribution according to work," the difference in the number of family members the workers have to support and their level of know-how may also result in varying levels of affluence. To sum up, the contradiction of material interests among the people is an objective reality. Only by acknowledging it, manifesting it, and correctly resolving it in light of the objective laws of the economy can we arouse the initiative of millions upon millions of people for socialism, promote the development of productive forces, and constantly satisfy the people's increasing material and cultural needs. Conversely, if we evade it, conceal it, regard the remarks on material interests as "revisionist material incentives" as in the past, and use empty political dogma to cover up the contradiction of material interests that objectively exist among the people, it will only artificially intensify the contradiction, dampen the initiative of the people for socialism, and infringe upon the interests of the people.

Regarding material interests, the contradictions among the people are fundamentally different in nature from the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. The contradictions of material interests between the enemy and ourselves are the contradictions of fundamental interests. They are antagonistic and incompatible. The interests of either side can only be obtained at the expense of the other. For this reason, the contradictions of material interests between the enemy and ourselves should be resolved by means of seizure from the exploiters. However, the contradictions of material interests among the people, generally speaking, are the contradictions based on the coincidence of their fundamental interests. They are partial and temporary contradictions of interests. Essentially speaking, the interests among the people depend on, infiltrate, and transform each other. The interests obtained by either side will help the realization of interests of the other or create the necessary conditions for such realization. Therefore, while resolving the contradictions of material interests among the people, instead of denying the relatively independent interests of either side, we should, on the premise of ensuring the fundamental interests of all the people, "make overall consideration and all-round arrangement" and take the interests of each side into account so as to ensure the coordinated development of the interests of each side.

To resolve the contradictions of material interests among the people, it is necessary above all to adopt correct economic means, including correct economic policies and economic legislation. In a sense, the ongoing reform of the economic structure is a readjustment of material interests among the people from economic policies and economic legislation. The system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output implemented in rural areas could enormously arouse the enthusiasm of the peasants because it properly combined the interests of the individuals with those of the collective and the state. The key link of urban reform is to invigorate enterprises. Focused on this key link, it is necessary to readjust relations in the following two aspects: First, the relations between the state and enterprises owned by the whole people. In the past, the state exercised monopoly over all aspects of enterprises including income and expenditure. Enterprises lacked vitality because they did not have relatively independent interests and they ate from "the big pot" of the state, regardless of their operating performance. Through reform enterprises became producers and operators of socialist commodity production that are independent and responsible for their own profits and losses. Only by ensuring the relatively independent economic interests of enterprises can we fully arouse their enthusiasm and enterprising spirit. Second, the relations between workers and enterprises. In the past, egalitarianism was practiced in distribution and workers ate from the "big pot" of enterprises regardless of the contributions they made, which dampened the workers' enthusiasm for socialism. The reform and establishment of various forms of economic responsibility systems linked the workers wages with their duties and performance. The implementation of the principle of distribution according to work aroused the workers' initiative, enthusiasm, and creativity. The removal of the two "big pots" is tantamount to using economic means to handle the contradictions of material interests among the people and to linking

the interests of the state with those of enterprises and linking the interests of enterprises with those of individuals. This is also the case of other economic reforms.

Naturally, to resolve the contradictions of material interests among the people, it is also essential to conduct the necessary political and ideological work because the contradictions of material benefits will find expression in people's thinking. Some people may be capable of correctly handling the contradictions, while others cannot, thus giving rise to the contradiction of right and wrong in thinking and understanding. For example, some people may encroach upon the interests of others, the collective, and the state for the sake of their personal and partial interests; some people may vie with those getting higher salaries and bonuses, regardless of their own performance, contribution, and economic efficiency; and some people may indiscriminately exact charges from the units and individuals under the excuse of overall interests, thus unreasonably increasing the burden of enterprises and peasants. These erroneous ideas and practices should be solved through ideological and political work so that the people can correctly understand the relations between the interests of the state and individuals, between long-term and immediate interests, between partial and overall interests, and consciously implement the correct economic policies of the state. This shows that the necessary ideological and political work complements the correct economic policies, with the latter constituting the basis and premise. The solution of ideological problems can create the necessary conditions for solving the problems of material interests but cannot replace the solution of the latter. In the final analysis, the contradiction of material interests among the people can only be resolved by economic means. Without correct economic policies, ideological education will be ineffective for having no criterion to judge right from wrong. When the "leftist" policies ran rampant in the past, on the one hand, we went in for "egalitarianism, indiscriminate transfer of resources, and transition through poverty" on a large scale and implemented an expropriation policy in the rural areas; and on the other hand, we conducted the so-called "socialist education" among the peasants. Instead of stimulating the enthusiasm of the peasants, such an education gave impetus to the implementation of the "leftist" policies. We should never forget this lesson.

III. Use Various Methods to Comprehensively Resolve the Complicated Contradictions Among the People

The contradictions among the people constitute a complicated contradiction system which includes ideological contradiction of right and wrong, contradiction of gain and loss in material interests, contradiction between different styles and schools of thought in the spheres of science and art, and many other specific contradictions in practical work. This being the case, we should have diversified methods to resolve these special contradictions. We do not have a fixed formula or a miraculous remedy for all diseases. What we need is exactly the opposite: Concrete analysis of concrete problems. Even when we pick up a specific contradiction from among these, due to the complicated nature of its outcome, we usually cannot resolve it merely through a certain means, but should comprehensively resolve it through various methods.

Take the contradiction between bureaucracy of state functionaries and the masses for example, this is a common contradiction among the people. The outcome of this contradiction is due to the ideological problems of certain state functionaries as well as to the leadership and cadre systems. Therefore, it is necessary to combat bureaucracy and strengthen ideological education. Unless we eliminate the influence of feudalist and bourgeois ideas and conduct education in serving the people, it will be impossible to get rid of certain people's unhealthy ideological style of acting as overlords and abusing power to seek personal privileges and gains. This includes implementing the principle of "unity, criticism, unity" and keeping within the bounds of discipline and laws. However, this is not enough. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "It is true that the errors we made in the past were partly attributable to the way of thinking and style of work of some leaders. But they were even more attributable to the problems in our organizational and working systems. If these systems are sound, they can place restraints on the actions of bad people; if they are unsound, they may hamper the efforts of good people or indeed, in certain cases, may push them in the wrong direction." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 293) First, the outcome of bureaucracy is closely related to the highly centralized economic system. In modern mass production, social demands are extremely complicated and are changing from time to time, the conditions of production units differ from each other in thousands of ways, and the economic relations between regions, departments, and enterprises are intricate. For this reason, it is simply impossible for any state organ to completely understand and promptly get used to these circumstances. In our economic system in the past, government administration was not separated from enterprise management, state organs exercised direct management over enterprises, and everything was brought into line with the state plan and undertaken by the state. All this gave rise to bureaucracy. After the October Revolution, Lenin said: "A complete, integrated, real plan for us at present is 'a bureaucratic illusion.'" (Quoted from "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure," p 16) Therefore, the reform of the economic structure is also an important means to eliminate bureaucracy. Second, the outcome of bureaucracy is also related to the highly centralized political structure in which the democratic system is imperfect. As there was no distinction between functions of party and government, the party committee possessed all power and the secretary, particularly the first secretary possessed all the power of the party committee. Actually, individuals decided on major issues. How can it not lead to bureaucracy when an individual with limited knowledge has unlimited power and exercises management over matters that are beyond his responsibility and capacity? Overstaffed organizations and a lack of the necessary engagement, assessment, supervision, reward and punishment, and dismissal systems in cadre management are also the roots of bureaucracy. Apart from these systems, a lack of scientific leadership can also give rise to bureaucracy. For example, if there is no individual responsibility in collective leadership and if everyone makes indiscreet remarks and lets documents pass on from one department to another with no one undertaking the specific work, many problems will remain outstanding for a long time. Therefore, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "In order to overcome bureaucracy,... we have to improve our methods of work as well." ("Selected Works of

Deng Xiaoping," p 246) To overcome bureaucracy, we must conduct work in many aspects including criticism and education, keeping within the bounds of discipline and laws, the reform of the economic and political structures, and improvement of leadership. Only by making overall efforts to fight against bureaucracy can we achieve practical results.

We cannot merely rely on the method of "unity, criticism, unity" to thoroughly resolve even the simple contradiction of right and wrong in understanding, including the different views in academic fields and practical work. Take some academic differences for example, where, owing to a lack of material by both sides in a controversy, it usually becomes very difficult for one side to convince the other within a short period. Under such circumstances, it will be impossible to get the desired results by merely relying on criticism, contention, discussions, and written polemics. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to experiment and practice and extensively collect material to conduct profound studies and explorations. In his "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Mao Zedong said: "Questions of right and wrong in the arts and sciences should be settled through free discussion in artistic and scientific circles and through practical work in these fields." ("Selected Readings of Mao Zedong," Vol 2, p 784) In resolving the contradiction of right and wrong in understanding, Mao Zedong referred to two methods, discussion and practical work, rather than only one. People now hold many different and even diametrically opposed views in elementary particle physics, astrophysics, biological science, and other academic fields. These contradictions of understanding are apparently the contradictions among the people. Naturally, these contradictions should be resolved through academic criticism and discussion and by implementing the double hundred policy. In the final analysis, however, these contradictions can be ultimately resolved only by means of profound studies through new experiments and practice. This also applies to the contradiction of different views in practical work. While handling such contradictions, our party has always adhered to the following principles and methods: 1) Each major policy decision should be determined after repeated deliberations. 2) Party members are allowed to freely express their views and criticize anyone at party meetings and they are protected even when their remarks are wrong. 3) Provided a person has made utmost efforts, he should be allowed to correct the mistakes in his work. 4) If anyone disagrees with the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee, he should be allowed to have reservations so long as he implements these principles and policies and does not violate them in work. Facts have proved that these are correct, effective principles and methods for solving different views in inner party work. They include the method of free discussions and mutual criticism in solving different views and the principle of practicing democratic centralism and maintaining party discipline as well as the principle of "allowing people to have reservations" so as to gradually seek unity through practice. Thanks to these methods, we have scored great successes in the reform of the economic structure and the work in other fields. For example, many people could not straighten out their thinking at the beginning of the rural reform. On the one hand, we adopted the method of patient persuasion and avoided sticking labels on people or bludgeoning them; and on the other hand, we further deepened the people's

understanding through reform. As a result, many people who had doubts at first were convinced by the facts and changed their views, heightened their awareness, and reached a common understanding. The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure" pointed out: "This is a valuable experience in solving ideological problems inside the party on the question of major policies."

To sum up, the contradictions among the people cover much ground in which each has its peculiarity and complex nature. Instead of handling these contradictions in an oversimplified and rigid manner, we should stick to the principle of concrete analysis of concrete problems and handle them in a realistic, comprehensive, and flexible way. Mao Zedong pointed out 30 years ago: "How to handle the contradictions between the enemy and the people and those among the people in socialist society is a branch of science worthy of careful study." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong, Vol 5, p 357) We should continuously sum up experience through practice, make new theoretical explorations, and enrich and develop Mao Zedong's theory on contradictions among the people.

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CSO: 4005/582

HIRED DANCE PARTNERS, SEXY PERFORMANCES BANNED

HK030458 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 3 Mar 87 p 4

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Ballrooms Are Permitted but Sexy Performances Are Strictly Forbidden"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (TA KUNG PAO)--When interviewed by ZHONGGUO WENHUA BAO [CHINA CULTURAL DAILY] reporter, Jiao Yongfu, director of the Administrative Bureau of Social Culture under the Ministry of Culture, said that under the current situation, we still allow the existence of business ballrooms. This shows that there is a strict political demarcation line in our antiliberalization drive. The struggle to oppose bourgeois liberalization does not, and cannot have any negative influence on our efforts to continue the reform and opening up.

Jiao Yongfu said: Dancing is good for livening up the people's cultural life, encouraging a civilized, wholesome, and scientific way of life, strengthening friendship, and enhancing lateral ties. Some people are apprehensive that dances may be made use of by criminal elements or may cause bad social effects, but actually there is no inevitable connection between dance and crime. No doubt, we will take resolute measures against all crimes committed by means of business ballrooms, but this does not mean that we will give up eating for fear of choking.

He continued: In the "Circular on the Question of Ballroom Management," there are concrete stipulations on various kinds of ballrooms for Chinese and foreign guests. If approved by the relevant responsible cultural department, both Chinese and foreign guests may also dance together.

Jiao Yongfu emphasized that business ballrooms must put social effect in first place. The dancer's posture and movements, as well as the music, must be civilized and wholesome. We do not allow any obscene and sexy performances, such as "striptease" and "nestling up dances." The "circular" also stipulates that hired dancing partners and the like are not permitted, nor remuneration for dancing partners.

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CSO: 4005/582

BRIEFS

PHYSICS SOCIETY NEW PRESIDENT--Beijing, 3 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--At the fourth national congress of the Chinese Society of Physics held from 26 February to 3 March, Guan Wenyan, former president of the Chinese Science and Technology University, was elected vice president of the society. The new board of directors consists of 83 members. Huang Kun was elected president of the society, and other vice presidents included Xie Xide, Zhou Guangzhou, Li Shounan, and Shen Keqi. Yang Guozhen was elected secretary-general. The congress also elected Qian Shanqing and Peng Huanwu honorary presidents of the society. Some 16 persons made academic reports at the congress, including Fang Lizhi, former vice president of the Chinese Science and Technology University, and others. They briefed the participants on the progress made in relevant branches of learning, both at home and abroad. To commemorate the achievements made by the four seniors in the field of physics Hu Gangu, Rao Yutai, Ye Qisun and Wu Youxun in developing physics in China, and in training talented personnel, the congress also decided to establish an award foundation in the names of the four seniors mentioned above to encourage those accomplished physical workers. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0703 GMT 3 Mar 87] /9604

SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA DICTIONARY--Beijing, 25 Feb (XINHUA)--A Chinese translation of the Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary has been published by the China Encyclopedia Publishing House. The translated dictionary is based on the 1980 edition of the original work, but incorporates the revisions and supplements made in the 1982, 1983, and 1984 editions. The dictionary contains about 80,000 entries. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0024 GMT 26 Feb 87] /9604

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR WU KEHUA--A memorial service for Wu Kehua, member of the CPC Central Advisory Committee and former commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, was held in Guangzhou this morning. All five members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, including Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, and Hu Yaobang, sent wreaths. Xi Zhongxun, Yang Chengwu, and leaders of Guangdong Province Lin Ruo, Ye Xuanping, and others attended the memorial service. Wu Kehua died of illness on 13 February in Guangzhou at the age of 74. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1306 GMT 26 Feb 87] /9604

UNIVERSITY DISMISSALS DENIED--Director of NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Xu Jiatusun, last night denied that any more university presidents will lose their positions as a result of the anti-bourgeois liberalism campaign now engulfing China. Asked if Vice Premier Li Peng's recent speech on efforts to control the spread of liberalism in Chinese universities would mean more dismissals for university heads, Mr Xu said: "No." "I didn't understand the speech to mean that," he said, and would not comment further. Mr Xu was speaking at the 10th anniversary of the Hong Kong Overseas Graduates Association.
[Text] [Hong Kong SUNDAY STANDARD in English 1 Mar 87 p 1] /8309

CSO: 4000/085

GUANGXI SUSPENDS ALL LITERATURE, ART JOURNALS

HK050633 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] In order to resolutely, rapidly, and properly correct the propaganda orientation of Guangxi's literature and art journals, change the erroneous practice of failing to pay attention to the social effect [shehui xiaoguo] of propaganda for the sake of making a profit and even of lining pockets, and to ensure the prosperous and healthy development of socialist literature and art and publishing the regional party committee recently decided that all the region's 39 literature and art journals are to be suspended for straightening out and reregistration. Sales of all previous and current journals are to be halted until they are granted new licenses.

In accordance with the spirit of this decision, and in connection with Guangxi realities, the Propaganda Department of the regional party committee issued a circular on 1 April on reregistration for new licenses for these literature and art journals. The circular stressed: All localities and units and the editorial departments of all literature and art journals must resolutely implement the regional party committee's decision. From the day of this notice, all literature and art journals in the region must stop their printing and publication. Their printing presses must stop immediately and can only resume after new licenses are issued.

The circular stipulates: Sales of all issues of literature and art journals published previously and now are to stop, with the exception of issues of GUANGXI WENXUE [Guangxi Literature], XIAO SHUO BAO [Novels Journal], GUANGXI WENYI PINGLUN [Guangxi Literature and Art Review], MINZU GETAN [Nationality Songs], MINZU YISHU [Nationality Arts], GUANGXI HUABAO [Guangxi Pictorial], GUIHAI SHIKAN [Guangxi Poetry], SHAN HU [Mountain Lake], and [WEN BEI].

The circular points out that the work of reregistering and issuing new licenses for the region's literature and art journals will be completed by the end of May. All those who request reregistration and a new license must meet the criteria of the relevant regulations.

The circular also points out: While straightening out literature and art journals published within the region, it is also necessary to resolutely investigate and deal with journals with unhealthy contents that have poured into the markets from other provinces.

HUBEI MEETING ON PROCURATORIAL WORK, ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK210328 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting of chief procurators was held from 15 to 19 April in Wuchang. In his speech at the meeting, Zhao Fulin, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, stressed: At present, while overcoming the tendency to take one's words as the law, the inclination to use one's power to override the law, and the trend of not handling affairs according to the law, we must pay special attention to strengthening the sense of party leadership.

Zhao Fulin emphatically noted: Party leadership and handling affairs according to the law constitute a dialectical unity. The two are essentially at one. Party committees at all levels must resolutely ensure that political and judicial organs can independently exercise their functions and powers.

Attending the meeting were chief procurators from all prefectures, cities, and counties in the province, and responsible persons from relevant departments. A total of 146 persons were present at the meeting.

Also addressing the meeting were a number of leading comrades, including Duan Yongkang, vice governor of the provincial government, (Tian Qiyu), secretary of the provincial Commission of Political Science and Law, and Zhong Shuqin, chief procurator of the provincial procuratorate.

In his speech, Zhong Shuqin said: After a 3-year struggle, there has been a distinct improvement in our province's public order. However, in the face of the current problems in public order and the present trend of the development of public order, procuratorial organs at all levels must act in close coordination with public security organs and courts to wage special-purpose [zhuan xiang] struggles in the light of glaring problems in public order, make regional arrangements for tackling such problems, and resolutely stifle the mounting trends in major and vicious cases. At the same time, we must strengthen the work of tackling problems in public order in a comprehensive way, and take precautions against new crimes to reduce the number of new crimes.

Zhong Shuqin said: The task of cracking down on serious economic crimes is and will continue to be a fairly arduous task. In the struggles to be waged in the days to come, we must continue to persist in making general wars [zong ti zhan] under the leadership of party committees.

Chief Procurator Zhong Shuqin noted: Procuratorial organs throughout the province must correctly and successfully handle relations between the party leadership and the independent exercise of procuratorial functions and powers, and place all types of procuratorial work under the party leadership.

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CSO: 4005/580

HUNAN GOVERNOR ATTENDS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

HK220543 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Excerpt] A provincial political and legal work conference, which was held in Changsha from 16 to 20 April, demanded that political and legal organs at all levels in the province consolidate and develop the achievements in hitting hard at serious economic crimes and criminal activities, and maintain a good public order in the province for a long time.

The main subject of the provincial political and legal work conference was to relay and implement the spirit of the national political and legal work conference and to arrange tasks for this year's political and legal work. Xiong Qingquan, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and governor, attended the conference and delivered an important speech. Dong Zhiwen, Standing Committee member and Political and Legal Committee secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, delivered a report at the conference. Wan Da, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee; Zhao Chuqi, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee, Luo Qiuyue, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and (Yin Zhiming), president of the provincial Law Society, delivered speeches at the conference.

Party and government responsible persons in charge of political and legal work from all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities; public security department or bureau directors of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities; responsible persons of the relevant provincial units; and veteran comrades on the political and legal front attended the conference.

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CSO: 4005/580

HUNAN LEADER ON DEEPENING ANTI-LIBERALIZATION DRIVE

HK100153 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Xiong Qingquan, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and governor, said at the Provincial Conference of Propaganda Department directors on 9 April that since conveying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important remarks and the series of central documents of last January, great changes have taken place in the ideological and political field in Hunan, as in the whole country. The party and government organs and the departments in the ideological and political field have got a relatively good grasp of studying the documents and conducting positive education. The ideological state of the cadres and party members is good and stable. The development of the struggle is also healthy.

The current problem is that we must further deepen understanding of the importance, and in particular, of the long-term nature, of the struggle against liberalization, and carry out this struggle in a resolute, healthy, and sustained way.

The meeting concluded in the afternoon of 9 April. In his important speech, Xiong Qingquan said that we will have to carry out the four modernizations for 50 to 70 years. The question of opposing bourgeois liberalization will exist throughout the whole of this period. This is determined by our national condition and the current international environment. We will have to make long-term and arduous efforts to fundamentally resolve the problem of bourgeois liberalization. We must have ideological preparations for protracted combat.

Xiong Qingquan said that in order to carry out this struggle in a resolute, healthy, and sustained way, the leaders at all levels must arm their minds with the central documents, to unify their understanding and firmly grasp the theoretical weapon of Marxism. The leaders at all levels must seriously study the two books, "Build Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" and "Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles, Oppose Bourgeois Liberalization." In connection with the reality of the ideological and political front, they must make correct analysis and sum up experiences and lessons, change the situation of weakness and confusion, and take a firm and resolute stand and attitude in getting a thoroughly good grasp of this struggle.

Xiong Qingquan stressed that in carrying out the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, it is essential to strictly act according to the central principles, policies, and arrangements. We must correctly understand and handle properly the relationship between upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization on the one hand and carrying out reforms, opening up, and invigoration, implementing the double hundred principle, and improving work and work style on the other.

In his speech, Xiong Qingquan called for continued improvement and strengthening of the party's propaganda work, centering around the two major tasks of the year.

In connection with Hunan realities, the meeting seriously discussed and studied questions of theoretical studies for cadres, straightening out of newspapers and journals, and the promotion of propaganda and education in socialism with Chinese characteristics in urban enterprises.

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CSO: 4005/580

HUNAN CALLS FOR GREATER EFFORT IN DISTRIBUTING HONGQI

HK100157 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Posts and Telecommunications Administrative Bureau recently issued a circular to all prefectural, city, county, and district propaganda departments and posts and telecommunications bureaus calling on them to further improve the distribution of HONGQI journal.

The circular said: HONGQI, the theoretical journal of the CPC Central Committee, has resolutely implemented the spirit of the central instructions, and centered its efforts on the party's central tasks in upholding the four cardinal principles and taking a firm and resolute stand in carrying out political, ideological, and theoretical criticism of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. It has also made all-around arrangements for other aspects of propaganda. In recent years, HONGQI has published a number of good and convincing articles that link theory with reality, to meet the needs of developments, and it will continue to publish such articles.

To fit in with the struggle against bourgeois liberalization now unfolding in Hunan, all localities must further improve the distribution of HONGQI, to create conditions for the party members, cadres, and masses to better read and apply HONGQI.

The circular demanded that the propaganda departments and posts and telecommunications distribution departments seriously do a good job in organizational mobilization for the distribution of HONGQI. They should expand orders for the journal and increase retail sales and private subscriptions. The various units should also be mobilized to subscribe by using public funds. It is necessary to implement the spirit of the relevant documents and ensure that every party organization at and above the level of party branch has at least one copy of the journal. It is also necessary to do a good job of organizing subscriptions in the tertiary education institutes, to ensure that the school leaders, the ideological and political work personnel, and the teachers and students are all able to read the journal.

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CSO: 4005/580

BRIEFS

HUBEI FORUM ON PARTY LEADERSHIP CONCLUDES--The first provincial forum on theoretical issues concerning the party leadership concluded yesterday at the party school of the Provincial Party Committee. Zhao Fulin, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, attended and addressed the forum. He said: The theory of party building must serve politics, the correct implementation of the party's line, guiding principles, and policies, and the strengthening and improvement of our party leadership. The forum was jointly convened by six units, including the Organization and Propaganda Departments and the party school under the Provincial Party Committee. The forum made theoretical explorations on ways to uphold the party leadership and promote party building during the new period and under the new historical conditions. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 20 Apr 87 HK] /12858

CSO: 4005/580

BRIEFS

INSPECTION OFFICIAL ON YEAR'S TASKS--(Xiang Dong), member of the Standing Committee of the Regional Discipline Inspection Commission, said at a regional discipline inspection work conference on 10 April that the focal points in this work this year are to uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, strictly enforce the party's political discipline, and step up supervision within the party. He said: We must further step up the building of the discipline inspection organs and the cadre contingent, grasp education in party spirit, continue to correct unhealthy trends, investigate and deal with all types of violations of discipline, and ensure the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and structural reform. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Apr 87 HK] /12858

LHASA-BOULDER, COLORADO SISTER CITIES--Lhasa, 10 April (XINHUA)--Lhasa, capital of Tibet Autonomous Region, and Boulder, in the U.S. state of Colorado, became sister cities today, according to a leading official here. This is the first time for a Tibetan city to form sister-city ties with a foreign city. At a signing ceremony today, Mayor Luoga of Lhasa and Mayor Linda Jobensen of Boulder signed an agreement on tourism, education, scientific research and plateau development. The 30-member U.S. delegation arrived here Wednesday for a ten-day visit. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1054 GMT 10 Apr 87 OW] /12858

LHASA, U.S. BOULDER FRIENDSHIP TIES--On the evening of 15 April, Basang, president of the Xizang branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, gave a tea party at the Lhasa hotel to acclaim the establishment of friendship ties between Lhasa City and Boulder City of the United States. Linda (?Qiao-Shen-Shen), mayor of Boulder City in the United States, delivered a speech at the tea party. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Apr 87 HK] /12858

CSO: 4005/581

BEIJING MAYOR, FOREIGNERS PLANT TREES FOR FOREST

OW091325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Some 300 foreign diplomats, experts, correspondents and students in Beijing planted trees today in Changping County in the northern suburbs as part of their contribution to the city's afforestation campaign.

The Beijing authorities designated 140 hectares of land as an "international friendship forest" near the tourist resort of the Ming tombs in 1984.

Since then, more than 5,300 foreigners have planted 40,000 trees there along with local peasants, said Zhang Geng, acting magistrate of the county.

Mayor Chen Xitong, who also participated in tree planting today, said the friendship forest will be completed this year. "Afterwards, we are going to expand the forest by planting trees on bare mountains," he said.

The foreign residents planted the Chinese scholar tree or oriental arbor vitae. They hung a badge on each tree which carried their names and the date.

Professor Yuan Xiaoyuan, one of the sponsors for establishing the international friendship forest, donated 20,000 yuan to the forest today.

"Green color is the symbol of peace," she told XINHUA. "I hope every city in the world will build an 'international friendship' forest."

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CSO: 4000/083

HEBEI CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 11 APR

SK100303 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] The 15th Standing Committee of the Fifth Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Shijiazhuang on 25 March.

Yin Zhe, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. The main items on the agenda of the meeting are to study the important speech of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, made at the 14th Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee; and to study and define matters related to convening the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

The meeting defined: The Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee will be held on 11 April 1987. The meeting discussed and adopted the draft agenda and draft schedule of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, the draft work report of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. The aforementioned four drafts will be submitted to the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee for examination and discussion.

The meeting also consulted on the draft namelists of new members and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Lu Peiru, deputy director of the unified front work department of the provincial party committee, made explanation on suggested namelists of new members and Standing Committee members. He said: From the third session to the present, some members died, some were transferred to other places, some retired, and some resigned. After considering the work demands and the situation of the replacement of the old by the new during the next provincial CPPCC Committee, we suggested adding 30 members to the provincial CPPCC Committee this year. Of them, three are Standing Committee members. Of the newly added members, 18 are personages of democratic parties and nonparty personages and most are middle-aged scientific research and teaching mainstays.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Xu Chunxing, Zhang Ruolin, Bai Tieshi, Chen Lintang, Ma Zhouzhou, Wang Enduo, Ma Xinyun, and Du Jingyi.

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CSO: 4005/585

HEBEI DEPUTY SECRETARY'S SPEECH ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK

SK210344 Shijiazhuang Hebei Ribao in Chinese 6 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] At the provincial discipline inspection work conference on the afternoon of 5 April, Yue Qifeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed: "Two great matters" have a close connection with party style and are matters related to strictly enforcing party discipline. In order to ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, the discipline inspection departments should do a good job in rectifying party style with the focus on grasping the "two great matters."

He said: First, we must safeguard the four cardinal principles and strictly enforce the political discipline of the party. The general situation in our province's political and ideological field is good. However, we must clearly see but must not underestimate the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalism and its erroneous ideological influence in the province's political and ideological field. So, discipline inspection departments which play a role as a bodyguard of the party should stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalism to prominently grasp the following three tasks. First, they should work in cooperation with organizational and propaganda departments to study anew and conduct reeducation on the party constitution among party members in an effort to enhance their party spirit and upgrade their awareness of observing discipline. Second, they should inspect the situation of adhering to the four cardinal principles and implementing the party's political discipline. At present, emphasis must be placed on investigating the facts whether or not the four cardinal principles are adhered to; and whether or not the party's line, principles, policies, and resolutions are conscientiously implemented; and on investigating and judging whether we resolutely resist bourgeois liberalism or we are weak or incompetent in this regard. The problems that have been investigated should conscientiously be solved through analysis and study. Third, we should draw clear lines of demarcation in applying policies and take organizational measures against those with problems.

We should continue developing the situation in which the whole party grasps party style and deeply and constantly conduct the work related to rectifying party style. After the conclusion of the central rally with the participation of 8,000 people, a gratifying situation in which the whole party grasps party style has emerged in our province. This facilitates a turn for the

better in party style. However, some problems still exist in this regard. First, some localities and units with a slack mood relax their leadership over the work of the whole party grasping party style. Second, some comrades still fail to correctly balance the relationship between party style rectification and reform. Third, the development of the work of rectifying party style has been seriously affected due to the fact that the party organizations of some localities and units are in the state of weakness and flabbiness. Facts have shown that although the province is improving its party style, unhealthy practices seriously exist. Simultaneously, another unhealthy practice arises when one unhealthy practice is eliminated. Thus, we must continue implementing the principle of first resolutely and second constantly eliminating unhealthy practices so that we will never slacken our mood but rather unswervingly grasp the work. The whole party should go into action to cooperatively grasp the work of improving party style. Simultaneously, party organizations of enterprises and establishments under the party and government organs should make concerted efforts to grasp the work. Leading organs and leading cadres should play an exemplary role in grasping the work. The system of fixing responsibility for each lower level to grasp the improvement of party style must continuously be implemented. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels should investigate and analyze the current situation in which the whole party grasps party style, and should regard the situation of grasping party style as one of the important contents of the yearend appraisals.

We should strengthen supervision within the party. Party organizations at all levels and all party members are equal before the issue concerning supervision within the party. They have authority to supervise and to be supervised. Neither party organizations that do not accept supervision nor special party members exist within the party. As responsible organs for conducting supervision within the party, discipline inspection departments should strictly enforce their duties and bring their functions into full play. Discipline inspection departments should take up and exercise their authority to supervise the party organizations, no matter what levels they are, that violate the party constitution and the guiding principles for inner party political life.

While conducting supervision over party organizations and party-member cadres, party committees at all levels should consciously accept the supervision by discipline inspection commissions of the same levels, and should create favorable conditions for their work. Party committees must invite persons of discipline inspection commissions of the same or higher levels to attend their leading bodies' democratic activities, and must report the situation of such activities to the higher-level discipline inspection and organizational departments. They should try by every means possible to invite comrades of discipline inspection departments to attend their important meetings and activities in other fields in order to make them understand the situation and conduct supervision. Matters related to party-member cadres' appointments, removals, promotions, demotions, awards,

and punishment should be handled through keeping contacts with and exchanging situation and views with discipline inspection departments.

Comrade Yue Qifeng concluded: Party committees at all levels should enable discipline inspection departments to become organs with authority to safeguard the party constitution, strictly enforce party discipline, and ensure the unity and unification of the party. Discipline inspection departments should be strengthened and not weakened.

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CSO: 4005/585

HEBEI XING CHONGZHI RECEIVES FAMOUS GO PLAYERS

SK210310 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] On the evening of 8 April at the provincial gymnasium, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Xie Feng, governor of the province; met with famous go champions who came to Shijiazhuang to attend the preliminary contest of go of the Sixth National Sports Games, including Nie Weiping, Ma Xiaochun, (Liu Xiaoguang), (Jiang Zhujiu), Cao Dayuan, (Kong Xiangming), and (Rui Naiwei).

When the people first introduced Nie Weiping to provincial leaders, Xing Chongzhi gladly said: "I know. I know. He is so famous." Xie Feng asked Nie Weiping to take a seat. When Xie Feng said to Nie Weiping: "You are a guest," Nie Weiping said: "I am not a guest since my ancestral home is in Hebei." Xie Feng warmly praised: "You win honor for your hometown."

When provincial leading comrades were told that (Kong Xiangming), an eight-grade go player, who was among those present, is Nie Weiping's wife, Xing Chongzhi said to (Kong Xiangming) that we should attribute part of Nie Weiping's achievements to you.

After that, Xing Chongzhi and Xie Feng cordially asked players about their contest and living situation.

When Xing Chongzhi and Nie Weiping talked about Hebei's go playing situation, Nie Weiping said that our province is so weak in its go playing because the province has a poor foundation in this regard and lacks top players. Xing Chongzhi agreed with him, and said: We should extensively develop go playing, since its development does not require a lot of money. Many rural cultural centers can be used to develop it. Top players will certainly emerge through extensive development. Our province's go playing activities will be promoted through this contest.

After the meeting, Xing Chongzhi and Xie Feng posed for a photo with them.

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CSO: 4005/585

NEI MONGGOL: ZHANG SHUGUANG AT FORUMS OF NONPARTY PERSONAGES

SK230833 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpts] On 21-22 April, the regional party committee and the regional government held a forum of nonparty personages to solicit their opinions on the government work report to be submitted to the fifth session of the sixth regional People's Congress.

Attending the forum were Zhang Shuguang, secretary of the regional party committee; Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional government; Batubagen, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Liu Yunshan, Standing Committee member of the regional party committee; Shi Shengrong, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee; and Wu Ligeng, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee and director of the united front work department of the regional party committee. Also attending the forum were more than 30 people, including deputies to the NPC and members of the National CPPCC Committee in Hohhot, responsible persons of the regional democratic parties and federations of industry and commerce, and patriotic personages.

The forum was respectively presided over by Batubagen and Wu Ligeng. First, Bu He introduced the process of drawing up the government work report and its content.

Amid a warm atmosphere of democracy, participants tried to get the floor.

They stated that the report conforms to the region's reality since the achievements and problems in all fields dealt with in the report are estimated in line with the principle of seeking truth from facts.

They held that last year, the gratifying situation in developing economic construction and all socialist undertakings continued, and the political situation characterized by unity and stability was further consolidated and developed, thanks to conscientiously implementing the principles and policies of the party Central Committee and the State Council, deeply conducting economic restructuring, and persistently grasping both socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

In their speeches, they emphatically expressed opinions on the basic tasks and major work for 1987.

They said: This year, we must concentrate efforts on grasping two great matters. First, we should extensively launch the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenue, reduce expenditures, and deepen reform. Second, we should deeply conduct propaganda and education on adhering to the four cardinal principles and struggling against bourgeois liberalism. This year is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region. Therefore, we must conscientiously sum up experiences to achieve the work in all fields so as to provide concrete deeds to welcome the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary.

In their speeches, they pointed out: We should adopt substantial measures to compress overheated economic activities and make up our minds to grasp it. The capital construction projects that should be cut down should be resolutely cut down. The investment that should be reduced should be resolutely reduced. Simultaneously, we should further mobilize all trades and professions to extensively and deeply launch the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenue, and reduce expenditure; and should educate the vast number of cadres and people to carry forward the spirit of plain living, arduous work, and developing all undertakings through diligence and thrift to achieve reform, work, and production.

In their speeches, participants put forward many valuable suggestions on strengthening the construction of democracy and legality and the unity among various nationalities, and on achieving scientific, technological, and educational restructuring.

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CSO: 4005/585

NEI MONGGOL: BU HE SUMS UP REGION'S EXPERIENCE

SK150138 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 13 April, Bu He, chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government, delivered a speech at the meeting of cadres from the cultural, educational, scientific, and technological departments at or above the county level.

In his speech he stressed: Departments should do a good job in earnestly summing up the experiences gained over the past 40 years, unifying their thinking, upgrading their understanding, enhancing their confidence, and working hard to make new contributions to building the socialist spiritual civilization and to greet with concrete deeds the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

In his speech Bu He stated: During the 40 years since its founding, the autonomous region has scored tremendous achievements in building material civilization. In 1986 the region realized 16.5 billion yuan in its total industrial and agricultural output value, a more than 15-fold increase over the 1947 figure. Its yearly average increase in this regard has surpassed the national standard. Its achievements in building spiritual civilization also, tremendous. Compared with the situation 40 years ago, the region's changes in development have been very obvious not only in quantity but also in quality.

After reviewing the achievements scored by the region over the past 40 years in the fields of education, culture, science and technology, public health, physical culture and sports, Mongolian language, radio and television broadcasting, and family planning, Bu He stated: Our achievements represent the fundamental change and development of the region's program on building spiritual civilization and mean that we have set a milestone for doing pioneering work in the region's history. Of course, these achievements do not mean that all our work is perfect. We should acknowledge that the roads traversed by us are rugged and tortuous. We have also had faults and made mistakes in our work. The region's standards as a whole are not on the advanced level in the country. Our tremendous achievements mentioned above only represent the current standard that we have reached over the past few years and conclusions based on a comparison with the region itself. We should also compare our achievements with those of other provinces in

order to discover our shortcomings and to learn or draw lessons from the advanced. Only by so doing can we mobilize and encourage the broad masses of cadres and people to enhance their confidence, to aim high, to unite as one and work hard on the basis of the existing achievements, to gradually narrow the gap between the advanced and us, and to strive to join as soon as possible the advanced ranks of the country.

In his speech Bu He stated: It is extremely necessary for us to review the roads traversed by us over the past 40 years and our achievements in not only defining our direction of advance but also conducting guidance over the current work. It is also necessary for us to discern and sum up the experiences and lessons in line with the law of development and changes. Therefore, we should regard the work of summing up experiences as an important content of marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

Bu He pointed out in his speech: In summing up the experiences gained over the past 40 years, we should proceed from the actual situation in the region and uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts. We should rely on the masses in the methods of summing up experiences and base the work on the region's situation as a whole. We should discover something from the regularity and universality of the developed technologies.

In his speech Bu He stated: Judging from the region as a whole, our four basic experiences are as follows:

1. Efforts should be made to uphold the party's leadership and to resolutely follow the socialist road.
2. Efforts should be made to earnestly implement the party's policy on regional national autonomy and to vigorously enhance unity among the various nationalities.
3. Efforts should be made to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and to proceed from reality in doing everything.
4. Efforts should be made to actively and adequately develop our undertakings in line with central task of economic construction.

In his speech Bu He stated: Our region was founded at the earliest date in the country. Our rich and vivid experience, which has proved the correctness of the party's policy on regional national autonomy, will exert an extensive and good influence. Therefore, we must do a good job in earnestly summing up the experiences gained over the past 40 years. Departments should vigorously make various preparations for greeting or celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region. Efforts should be made to regard as a motive force the task of greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region with concrete deeds and to urge or encourage the broad masses of cadres, staff members, and workers to enhance their confidence, to work hard, and to push the region's program of building the two civilizations to a new stage.

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CSO: 4005/585

SHANXI LEADER STRESSES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK

HK100444 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The discipline inspection commission under the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee yesterday [8 April] held a conference on discipline inspection work in Jincheng. A total of 97 persons attended the conference, including the secretaries of all prefectural and city discipline inspection commissions, discipline inspection group leaders who were sent by the provincial discipline inspection commission to all provincial departments and bureaus, and responsible comrades from 23 advanced units which have been commended upon their successful rectification of party style. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission also sent people to the conference.

During the conference held yesterday morning, Zhang Bangying, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, conveyed the spirit of the national conference on discipline inspection convened by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. He noted: This provincial conference requires that we should further strengthen party building, the party's political discipline, and inner-party supervision, act in accordance with the spirit of the recent speech by a leading comrade of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission to perfect democratic centralism within the party, establish a system for supervising and checking leading party cadres at all levels and a system for promoting democratic life within the party, and train a contingent of very capable discipline inspection workers with good quality, high standards, and a tough style of work.

In his speech at the conference, Zhang Jindou, deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, stressed that it is imperative to successfully promote the following four aspects of our work for this year: First, we must enforce the party's political discipline; second, we must support and safeguard successful promotion of reforms; third, we must conscientiously strengthen inner-party supervision and education in party spirit; and fourth, we must continue to insist on having the whole party promote party style.

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CSO: 4005/585

TIANJIN HOLDS MEMORIAL RITE FOR ARMY OFFICER

SK230832 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Wang Yi, former commander of the Tianjin Municipal Garrison District, died of acute heart disease in Beijing Municipality on 16 March 1987 at the age of 69.

The rites of paying last respects to the remains of Comrade Wang Yi were respectively held in Beijing Municipality on 17 March and in Tianjin Municipality on 31 March. Presenting wreaths to the rites were the Beijing Military Region, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government, the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, the Tianjin Municipal Garrison District, and the responsible comrades of the No 51361 PLA unit; and friends of Comrade Wang Yi, including Song Renqiong, Ni Zhifu, Dong Qiwu, Li Desheng, Chen Zaidao, Xu Xin, Fu Zhong, Fu Chongbi, Yuan Shengping, Gao Houliang, Liu Huaqing, Xie Zhenhua, Li Jukui, Wang Youping, Yang Zhengmin, Yan Tongmao, Li Laizhu, Xiao Xuanjin, Gu Jingji, Yuan Jie. Kang Lin, Wang Yang, Ma Hui, Du Wenda, Zhang Zhengguang, Zheng Sansheng, Fan Chaoli, Yang Yinsheng, Kong Qingde, Zhang Nansheng, Yan Dakai, Zheng Guozhong, and Mao Changwu. Attending the rites of paying last respects to the remains in Beijing Municipality were Qin Jiwei, Yang Baibing, Zhou Yibing, Yan Tongmao, and Li Laizhu. Attending the rites in Tianjin Municipality were Xiao Siming, Chen Zhongmin, Wu Zhen, Lan Baojing, Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Wang Enhui, Lu Xuezheng, He Yanran, and Chen Deyi.

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CSO: 4005/585

TIANJIN GOVERNMENT'S PLENARY MEETING HELD 19 APR

SK190500 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] The eighth plenary meeting of the Tianjin Municipal People's Government was held at the Cadres' Club on 18 April. Mayor Li Ruihuan presided over the meeting. The meeting listened to the draft government work report, which will be submitted to the 6th session of the 10th municipal People's Congress for examination, the major content of the report, and the explanation of the drawing-up process of the report, made by Fang Fang, deputy secretary general of the municipal People's Government, with the entrustment of Mayor Li Ruihuan.

All component members of the municipal government and other comrades participating in the meeting discussed the draft report on government work; the report of the municipal Planning Commission on the 1987 municipal plan for economic and social development; and the report of the municipal Financial Bureau on implementing the 1986 municipal financial budget and the draft 1987 financial budget. Participants unanimously adopted the decision on submitting these reports to the 6th session of the 10th municipal People's Congress for examination.

Li Ruihuan spoke at the meeting. He said: The current economic and political situation is very good, and there are many favorable conditions in our municipality. The key to achieving still greater success in this year's work lies in the leadership and performance of leaders at all levels. I hope that leaders at all levels will clearly understand the current situation, unify their thinking, [words indistinct] conduct a conscientious study of the work of their own units with an aim toward finding out where they fall short, work out feasible measures for launching the campaign of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenues and cutting expenditures, further deepen reforms, organically combine the campaign with reforms, and strive to effect great progress in Tianjin's economic construction, [words indistinct] to lay a good foundation for implementing the plans for this year.

Attending the meeting were Nie Bichu, Zhang Lichang, Yao Jun, Liu Jinfeng, Lu Xuezheng and Li Changxing, vice mayors; Hao Tianyi and Mao Changwu, advisers of the municipal government; and Huang Yanzhi, secretary general of the municipal government.

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CSO: 4005/585

LIAONING CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE'S WORK REPORT

SK130212 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 87 p 2

[Work report by Wang Guangzhong, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, at the sixth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 7 March 1987]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies:

Entrusted by the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, I would like to deliver a report on the work done during the period since the fifth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and to present the report to the session for examination and consideration.

In conducting its work over the past year, the Standing Committee has earnestly implemented the strategic idea set forth by the CPC Central Committee with regard to "grasping construction on the one hand and grasping legal systems on the other" and the resolutions adopted at the fifth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. In strict accordance to the center of economic construction, it has achieved new development in promoting the drive to conduct reforms, to enforce the open policy, and to enliven the economy; safeguarding the situation of stability and unity; exercising its power imposed by the Constitution and the law; and in developing socialist democracy and perfecting socialist legal systems. Over the past year, the Standing Committee has held six meetings at which it has discussed the matters of formulating, revising, and approving 10 local regulations and rules; has adopted four resolutions; has heard and discussed 16 reports including the work reports of the provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate; has concentrated on inspecting the implementation of the province's five laws and regulations; has approved 14 personnel changes of the state apparatus; and has played its role of local organs of the state power in promoting the program of building material and spiritual civilizations throughout the province.

1. Efforts have been made to promote the drive to conduct reforms, to enforce the open policy, and to enliven the economy; and to safeguard and promote the program of economic construction.

The year 1986 was the first year in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. To enable the province to make a good start, the Standing Committee carried out investigation and studies on many occasions over the implementation of the economic plan and budget and put forward many suggestions and opinions.

The Standing Committee regarded the task of taming the Liao He as a big event related to the whole situation in the Province. At the 18th meeting in January 1986, it heard the work report given by the provincial People's Government on taming the Liao He and adopting a resolution on this work urged the people throughout the province to go into action immediately and to successfully tame the Liao He by displaying the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains.

Along with the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, the Standing Committee paid great attention to the daily increase of joint-venture businesses in Dalian City and to the issues of how to establish trade union organizations among these businesses and how to carry out their activities in line with the law. At the 20th meeting, it discussed the draft plan submitted by the Dalian City People's Standing Committee and approved the "regulations" on trade union affairs among the joint-venture enterprises in Dalian City, which were put into effect by the Dalian City People's Congress Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee also paid attention to the development of highways which are public facilities of society and preconditions for developing the national economy. To enhance the building and management of highways and to safeguard the safe and smooth operations on highways, the Standing Committee formulated the provincial "regulations" on highway management at its 22d meeting.

2. Efforts have been made to ensure the development of scientific and educational undertakings to promote the program of building the socialist spiritual civilization.

The fifth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress discussed the "regulations (draft)" on popularizing the 9-year compulsory education and decided to entrust the Standing Committee to revise the "regulations" in line with the opinions raised by the deputies and then to put them into effect.

Over the past few years, the Standing Committee has also paid attention to the phenomenon in which our province has steadily increased its number of literary and art troupes and units along with the steady development in conducting reforms and enforcing the open policy; scored a large-scale increase in the volume of publication, books, newspapers, and periodicals; opened the markets of recorded tapes and video tapes; and has enjoyed brisk business in cultural markets. To ensure the healthy development of cultural undertakings, the Standing Committee discussed and approved the "regulations" on cultural market management in the province at its 21st meeting.

In 1985 the Standing Committee carried out more systematic investigations over the implementation of the law on protecting antiquities. In order to more effectively carry out the protection of antiquities and to develop work in this regard, the Standing Committee discussed and approved the "provisions" on implementing the PRC's law on antiquity protection at its 21st meeting.

In order to deepen the drive to conduct reforms in scientific and technological systems, the Standing Committee carried out investigation and study over the province's basic situation in scientific research and over the problems in this regard. At its 22d meeting, it also heard and discussed the report given by the provincial Scientific and Technological Commission on systematic reforms and future plans.

3. Efforts have been made to safeguard the socialist legal systems and to improve the situation of stability and unity.

Safeguarding the political situation of stability and unity has a vital bearing on whether we can succeed in building socialist modernization. At its 20th meeting in May 1986, the Standing Committee heard and discussed the report given by Zuo Kun, vice governor of the province, on the situation in consolidating public security and on future tasks and adopting a resolution on further consolidating public security urged the governments at all levels and the judicial organs to uphold the people's dictatorship and to continuously and rapidly deal strict and heavy blows to serious criminals.

At its 22d meeting, the Standing Committee also heard and discussed the report given by the provincial Higher People's Court on the situation in making preparations for enforcing the general principles of civil codes, the report given by the provincial People's Procuratorate on investigating and dealing with the crimes of state officials, and the report given by the provincial public security department on further consolidating social peace; and adopted a resolution on strengthening the public security and judicial work to promote the building of socialist democracy and legal systems.

The Standing Committee paid attention to the establishment of a lawyer system in China, which represents the important expression cropping up in systemizing and legalizing socialist democracy. At its 21st meeting, it discussed and formulated the "regulations" on protecting the duties performed by lawyers. At its 22d meeting, it approved the "regulations" formulated by the Shenyang City People's Congress Standing Committee on protecting the legal rights and interests of women, children, and old people according to the provisions newly revised by the NPC Standing Committee of the Organic Law for Local Governments and Congresses.

Over the past 2 years, both urban and rural areas throughout the province have implemented the resolution of the NPC and the provincial People's Congress Standing Committees on popularizing legal knowledge among the citizens within 5 years, carried out in a planned manner the work of popularizing legal knowledge, enabled the broad masses of cadres and the

people to heighten their consciousness of being socialist citizens and their concept of doing things in line with the law, promoted the work of achieving a turn for the better in social morale and order, and have pushed forward the smooth development of economic construction.

In early February 1987 the Standing Committee held its 24th meeting to earnestly study the "communique" of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and the central relevant documents; to relay the "decision" made by the NPC Standing Committee on strengthening legal education and maintaining stability and unity; to hear and discuss the report given by Vice Governor Lin Sheng on the situation in student work among the higher educational institutions throughout the province and the report given by the provincial judicial department on the situation in the work of popularizing legal knowledge and work arrangements for 1987; to emphatically discuss the issue of how to uphold the four cardinal principles and how to oppose bourgeois liberalism; and to adopt the resolution on consciously studying and implementing the "decision" made by the NPC Standing Committee on strengthening legal education and maintaining stability and unity.

4. Efforts have been made to enhance the work concerning nationalities' affairs and to carry out the activities of foreign affairs.

Liaoning is a province with multiple nationalities and the population of minority nationalities is larger than other provinces. Thus, a success in conducting the nationality work and continuously consolidating and developing the equal, unity, and mutual-assistance relationship among various nationalities has a vital bearing on making Liaoning prosperous, maintaining stability and unity, and on enhancing the building of the two civilizations. Some members of the Standing Committee conducted inspection over the implementation of the law on nationalities' affairs and regional autonomy of minority nationalities. At its 21st meeting, it heard and discussed the report given by the provincial Nationalities' Affairs Committee on the situation in the work and adopted a resolution on enhancing the work concerning nationalities' affairs.

Since the fifth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee has made contacts with foreign parliaments.

5. Efforts have been made to direct the election of new-term deputies at county and township levels.

The term of office of deputies elected in 1984 at county and township levels will end this year. In the latter half of 1986, the Standing Committee organized its personnel to carry out investigation and study. At its 23d meeting it heard and discussed the report given by Vice Chairman Zhang Tiejun on the work arrangements for electing new-term deputies at county and township levels and adopted a decision on this election, in which the Standing Committee urged counties and townships to complete this election in the first half of 1987 and the newly-established autonomous counties and county-level cities to complete this election in the latter half of this year.

6. Efforts have been made to carry forward socialist democracy and to bring the role of deputies into play.

Over the past year, the Standing Committee has made better arrangements for the meetings, at which full discussions and the better reflection of opinions raised by various circles have been carried out, the decisions and resolutions have been based on the principle of democratic centralization, the personnel changes have been earnestly approved, and voting methods have been improved.

The Standing Committee earnestly dealt with the motions, suggestions, criticism, and opinions raised by the deputies. At the fifth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee received three motions for examination through the decision made by the session's presidium.

7. Efforts have been made to sum up or exchange the work experience to promote the congress Standing Committee work at city and county levels.

In March 1986 the Standing Committee convened the second work conference of the people congresses at city and county (district) levels, at which the participants emphatically exchanged their experience gained in the Standing Committee work in 1984 and discussed the issue of how to further do a good job in conducting the congress work in the new historic period.

During the October–November period in 1986, the Standing Committee organized seven work groups with the participation of chairman, vice chairmen, and some members of the Standing Committee to go to 10 cities and some counties and townships to carry out investigation over the situation in building democracy and legal systems and in local congress work.

In order to meet the need of development on the congress work, the Standing Committee has opened two training classes for the congress cadres since the latter half of 1986.

The work organs under the Standing Committee have also convened some specialized forums to exchange their work situation and experience and to discuss work measures, which have enhanced the contact with the city People's Congress Standing Committees and promoted the development of the work.

Fellow deputies:

Since the fifth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee has somewhat improved or enhanced its work and played a larger and larger role in the province's political life. However, there are also some problems which chiefly are as follows: The local legislative work cannot meet the need of situation development. The work of conducting legal and work supervisions is not sufficient. Contacts with deputies are not frequent and steady. The construction of organizations and systems among the organs under the Standing Committee is not perfect. The study

on the new situation and problems cropping up in expanding socialist democracy and perfecting socialist legal systems is not enough. These problems should be studied and corrected in the future.

In 1987 the Standing Committee will earnestly implement the "decision" of the NPC Standing Committee on strengthening legal education and maintaining stability and unity by regarding as guidance the "resolution" of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles of building the socialist spiritual civilization and the spirit of the "Communique" issued by the enlarged session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and will earnestly exercise its duty and power and actively conduct its work according to the provisions of the Constitution and the Organic Law for Local Governments and Congresses and under the leadership of the provincial party committee. Efforts should be made to totally and correctly implement the party's line, principles, and policies set forth during the period since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; to uphold the four cardinal principles and the principle of conducting reforms, enforcing the open policy, and enlivening the economy; and to vigorously stress the spirit of building up the country through thrift and hard work and waging arduous struggle to promote the movement of increasing production and practicing economy as well as increasing incomes and curtailing spendings and the healthy and stable development of the province's economy. In line with the program of building the two civilizations, the Standing Committee will enhance legislative work, discuss major events and make decisions for them, and bring its supervisory role into play to ensure the smooth progress of various undertakings. Efforts should be made to regard the task of conducting propaganda and educational work on the Constitution and the "decision" as an emphasis of the work of popularizing legal knowledge in 1987 and to enhance the work of supervision and inspection to deepen the drive to popularize legal knowledge in the province. The Standing Committee will concentrate on carrying out inspection in a planned manner over the implementation of the Constitution, the law, and the regulations and rules to ensure that these laws, regulations, rules, and the resolutions adopted by the NPC Standing Committee are totally implemented in the province. Efforts should be made to realistically enhance the guidance over the election of new-term deputies at county and township levels and to study and deal with in a timely manner the problems cropping up in the election to ensure the smooth fulfillment of electoral tasks. It is also necessary for the Standing Committee to enhance its leadership, to improve its organs, to successfully organize the work groups of deputies for inspection operation, to make close contacts with deputies, and to bring the role of deputies into better play. In line with the newly-revised provisions of the Organic Law for Local Governments and Congresses, a good job should be done in actively making preparations for electing new-term deputies at the provincial level; enhancing the building of organizations and systems of the Standing Committee; and by uniting as one and exerting all-out efforts, successfully carrying out the work in various fields this year to promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations in the province.

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CSO: 4005/581

LIAONING DISCIPLINE INSPECTION CONFERENCE ENDS

SK030648 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] The provincial discipline inspection work conference concluded on 2 April. It stressed that efforts should be made to strictly enforce the party's political discipline, to enhance the party's supervisory work, and to integrate the campaign of correcting malpractices with the movement of increasing production and practicing economy as well as of increasing incomes and curtailing spending.

The conference pointed out: Upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalism represent the current focus on strictly enforcing the party's political discipline and are important tasks undertaken by the discipline inspection organs. Meanwhile, the work of strictly enforcing the party's political discipline cannot be confined only to opposing bourgeois liberalism. As party members, their behavior running counter to the party's regulations and guiding principles, the four cardinal principles, and to the party's line, principles, policies, and resolutions are related to problems concerning political discipline. All discipline inspection departments have the right and duty to conduct supervision and inspection over them. From the high plane of safeguarding the party's political discipline, they should earnestly deal with those who have refused to enforce orders and prohibitions, complied within public but opposed in private, and refused to act in unison ideologically and politically with the CPC Central Committee. Efforts should be made to correct the former trend in which much attention was given to cases violating organizational, financial, or economic discipline and less attention to those violating political discipline.

The conference emphatically pointed out: Enhancing the party's work of conducting inner-party supervision and establishing or improving inner-party supervisory systems represent a pressing task at present. The task of conducting inner-party supervision is to ensure that party organizations, party members, and particularly leading party-member cadres do things in line with the party's Constitution and other regulations and rules, to block the occurrence of various evil trends, and to expose and correct all behavior damaging the party's interests and violating party discipline and state law. The majority of the province's cases of violating discipline were exposed through attending to letters and visits from the masses.

In particular, some party organizations and discipline inspection organs could not actively discover and immediately respond to acts committed by leading party-member cadres with regard to violating the party's line, principles, and policies. Such a phenomenon is very abnormal. Therefore, we must vigorously enhance the building of an inner-party supervisory structure and unclog the channels of conducting inner-party supervision to upgrade work efficiency in this regard. The key to enhancing the work of conducting inner-party supervision lies with the party-member cadres, particularly leading party-member cadres at all levels. At present a good job should be done in correctly implementing the party's principle on democratic centralization and carrying out democratic-life meetings of party organizations at all levels.

The conference pointed out: Continuous efforts should be made to unswervingly correct malpractices by integrating the work of correcting malpractices with the movement of increasing production and practicing economy as well as of increasing incomes and curtailing spending, to vigorously check the evil trends of spending public funds arbitrarily and indulging in extravagance and waste; to check the malpractices cropping up in various industries and trades; and to earnestly check serious bureaucracy.

The conference also urged the discipline inspection departments at all levels to regard as an important task the work of supporting the drive to conduct reforms, protecting the drive, and promoting the drive; and to carry out their work strictly in line with the cause of economic construction. Efforts should be made to resolutely investigate and deal with persons and practices damaging or hindering the drive to conduct reforms, to powerfully support the drive to conduct reforms among enterprises, and to ensure the political orientation of the reform drive undertaken by the enterprises.

In concluding the conference, Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, was on hand and delivered a speech on the issues of safeguarding the party's political discipline, continuously checking malpractices, and enhancing the work of conducting inner-party supervision.

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CSO: 4005/581

CENTRAL MILITARY COMMISSION DECISION ON ARMY POLITICAL WORK

HK091300 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 26 Feb 87 pp 1-2

["Central Military Commission's Decision on Army Political Work in the New Period (27 January 1987)"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee issued a circular on 15 February transmitting the Central Military Commission's "Decision on Army Political Work in the New Period." The circular says:

The CPC Central Committee maintains that the Central Military Commission's "Decision on Army Political Work in the New Period" is a very important document. Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the decision has inherited the fine tradition of political work of the party and army. In light of the army's missions and current situation, the decision has correctly expounded and defined the guidelines, principal tasks, general and specific policies, and basic methods of the army's political work. It consequently plays an important and far-reaching role in guiding the army to revolutionize, modernize, and regularize itself, and to accomplish the glorious task of safeguarding and building the motherland. The whole army should implement the decision in earnest.

Attaching great importance to and constantly strengthening and improving ideological and political work has been a fine tradition of our party and the guarantee of our party's success in leading the people to seize victories in revolution and construction. Under the new situation of reform, opening up, and invigoration, ideological and political work must be enhanced, and not weakened. Vigorous ideological and political work is essential for upholding the four cardinal principles, combating bourgeois liberalization, strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization, encouraging the people to take an active part in reforms and the socialist modernization program, heightening people's political and ethical consciousness, increasing their ability to resist the corruption of decadent capitalist and feudal ideas, and ensuring the smooth implementation of the policies of reform and opening up and a sustained and sound growth of the national economy. The fundamental guidelines set forth in the decision of the Central Military Commission are also applicable to all localities, departments, and fronts to make their ideological and political work a success. It is hoped that party organizations at all levels will earnestly study

these guidelines, apply them in light of their actual circumstances, and make efforts to strengthen and improve their work in this regard.

The political work of the PLA was initiated by the party, Comrade Mao Zedong, and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. The Gutian Congress Resolution adopted in 1929 established the fundamental principles for army building and laid a foundation for our army's political work. The report on army political work delivered at the Conference of Senior Cadres of the Northwest Bureau in 1944 summed up the experience of political work which exerted a tremendous influence over the building of army political work. The organizational consolidation, ideological education, and rectification of work style of the army and the campaign to develop political, economic, and military democracy launched during the war of liberation promoted our army's political work theoretically and practically. After several decades of practice and development, the theories, principles, and methods of our army's political work have become a relatively integrated scientific system. This system is the party's precious wealth and an important part of Mao Zedong Thought. Political work has manifested its enormous might in the civil revolutionary and national liberation wars as well as in the army's building and fulfillment of all its missions since the founding of the PRC. The army's political work gradually came under the influence of "leftist" guidelines in the late 1950's. The struggles against "dogmatism" and "bourgeois military line" which were mistakenly launched incurred serious losses on army building and political work. There were correct and positive contents in the 1960 resolution on strengthening army political and ideological work. However, army political work went astray because class struggle was regarded as the principal contradiction and the struggle against "right deviation" was an essential political task which placed political work in the wrong position. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques ran counter to Marxist basic principles and went in for exaggerated pragmatism and formalism under the slogan "politics command everything" which resulted in undermining the army's political work. The resolution on strengthening army political work adopted in June 1978 following the downfall of the "gang of four" set forth the guidelines of seeking truth from facts, resuming and carrying forward the fine tradition of political work under new historical conditions, and enhancing the army's combat effectiveness. These guidelines, which exerted a far-reaching guiding significance, were absolutely correct. Owing to the limitations at that time, however, the resolution continued to use some incorrect formulations. With the efforts made to sum up both positive and negative experience and to set things to rights since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the army's political work embarked on the correct development path once again. All this played an important role in effecting the major shift of the army and in fulfilling all its missions.

Army political work should be promoted in light of the changes in the party's tasks and the development of army building. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's socialist construction entered a new historical period. On the basis of upholding the four cardinal principles, the whole party and nation shifted the focus of work onto the

building of socialist modernization, concentrated energy to develop social productive forces, and made efforts to build a modern socialist country with Chinese characteristics and a high degree of civilization and democracy. Under this general principle, a strategic shift has been effected in the guidelines for army and national defense building. The Central Military Commission maintains that in accordance with the CPC Central Committee's principle for the army's missions and building in the new period and the resolution on building socialist spiritual civilization, and proceeding from the army's actual circumstances, it is necessary to make a decision for army political work in the new period.

I. The Historical Responsibility of the PLA in Fulfilling the State's Three Major Missions

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Central Military Commission, the situation of army building has developed rapidly. Through totally negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" and eliminating the influence of the "left" deviation, the whole army redressed cases which had been wrongly handled and eradicated the negative consequences arising from the 10 years of internal turmoil; conducted ideological and political education and heightened the awareness of officers and men in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies; maintained seeking truth from facts and proceeding from practice, resumed and carried forward the fine tradition of the party and army, and implemented the principles and tasks of army building in the new period; put education and training in a strategic position and made strenuous efforts to improve the military, political, and scientific qualities of officers and men; reorganized and perfected the leading bodies in light of the principle of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally competent; carried out all-round party rectification and strengthened the party's thinking, work style, discipline, and organization; developed scientific research in national defense and improved weaponry; strengthened the building of logistics departments and ensured rear services; carried out structural reform and reduced the troops by 1 million; established reserve service and enhanced the reserve forces for national defense; supported state construction and took part in salvage and rescue work; and achieved marked successes in the war of self-defense against Vietnam and in defending China's sacred territory and border. Officers and men of the whole army withstood the test of the country's historical change and made significant contributions to the motherland.

The principal tasks of the Chinese people of all nationalities today and for a considerable time to come are: Step up the building of socialist modernization, strive to realize reunification with the return of Taiwan to the motherland, and oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. As a steel-hardened great wall safeguarding the motherland and a vital force in national construction, the PLA shoulders heavy historical responsibility in accomplishing the three major tasks.

Economic construction, the core of the three major tasks and the foundation for accomplishing other tasks, is a national requirement of overall importance. The army should serve this requirement with one heart and one soul, undertake the responsibility of defending the motherland's security and its four modernizations, safeguard the state's stability and unity, take an active part in national construction, and work hard to build a prosperous and powerful country with affluent people. The army should train qualified personnel who can serve both the army and localities with the stress on the former, and provide the nation with talented people. The principle of combining military and civil use and peace and war time needs should be implemented in the development of weaponry and scientific and technological research for national defense so as to contribute to economic construction and modernization of national defense. Through the exemplary practices of officers and men, the army should build socialist spiritual civilization in cooperation with the people, establish close ties with the masses, conduct ideological and political work, and make contributions to the building of spiritual and material civilization of the relevant units and localities.

Reunification of the motherland is the common aspiration of the people of all nationalities. It is an unswerving principle of our party and government to resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao and realize unification of the mainland and Taiwan in accordance with the correct concept of "one country, two systems." To accomplish the great cause of reunification of the motherland, we must have a sustained development of the national economy. On this basis, we should increasingly enhance the building of national defense. Officers and men of the whole army should have a sober and comprehensive understanding of the correct principle and sacred task of national reunification.

In the world today, it is the demand of all peace loving countries and peoples to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. China needs a peaceful environment for its modernization program. As a socialist country, China unswervingly pursues an independent, peaceful foreign policy and resolutely supports the struggles waged by the people of all countries to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. In accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, we are willing to develop good-neighborly relations with all countries. We will never take an inch of land from any other country nor allow others to violate our territory, territorial seas, or air space. The PLA is the pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship, as well as the vital force for safeguarding world peace.

To fulfill the PLA's historical responsibility in undertaking the three major tasks, we must build our army into a powerful, modern, and regular revolutionary armed force. In other words, the army should be a revolutionary armed force which, under the party's leadership, regards serving the people wholeheartedly as its sole purpose, upholds the four cardinal principles, has lofty ideals and strict discipline, is imbued with a patriotic and international spirit, and is capable of crushing any enemy and surmounting all difficulties. In addition, it should be a modern armed force equipped with fine weapons, master the theory of advanced military science and technology, and be capable of engaging in self-defensive wars under modern

conditions. It should be a regularized armed force whose various services and arms are closely coordinated with a centralized command, system, organization, discipline, and training. The interrelationship of revolutionization, modernization, and regularization and their mutual enhancement constitute the distinctive characteristics of our army in the new period.

All officers and men of the army should clearly understand their historical mission in accomplishing the three major tasks and building a modern, regular, and revolutionary army. They should fully realize the honor of their role in defending the great motherland and its peaceful construction and in safeguarding world peace. As revolutionary soldiers, they should enhance their sense of responsibility, uphold national honor and dignity, heighten their national confidence and self-respect, reaffirm their conviction, defy hardships and death, and be ready to dedicate their lives to the security of the motherland and happiness of their fellow countrymen.

II. Army Political Work Should Be Strengthened Under New Historical Conditions

The political work of the CPC within the PLA is the lifeblood of our army. It is the genuine superiority of our army and one of the conspicuous features distinguishing the people's army from other armies to instill progressive political spirit into the army by means of vigorous political work.

Owing to the development of the situation at home and abroad and the changes that have taken place in various quarters of our army, the army's political work is now confronted with many new circumstances.

At present the danger of a world war still exists. However, the factor of peace has outstripped that of war in the world and a peaceful period of considerable length can possibly be attained. A relatively peaceful environment is an opportune moment for our national construction, including army building. But, a peaceful environment can also blunt people's sense of national defense, slacken their vigilance, lull their fighting will, encourage a mood of being unwilling to lead a plain life, and relax the sense of responsibility and urgency in doing army building well.

The all-round economic, political, cultural, and social progress promoted by China's reform, opening up, and invigoration has created fine conditions for the army's modernization and spiritual civilization building and has effected profound changes in the thinking and spiritual conditions of officers and men. Meanwhile, certain negative factors may also arise in the course of reform, opening up, and invigoration. Although class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in China, it will continue to exist for a long time to come within a certain scope. The decadent capitalist and feudal ideas will inevitably make inroads into the army.

Modern science and technology are playing an increasingly important role in army building and future wars. With the improvement of our army's weaponry, its larger proportion of technical arms, and the high level of combined troops, we need more military and specialized personnel with modern

scientific knowledge. This arouses the enthusiasm of officers and men for studying hard and mastering scientific knowledge and military techniques. Meanwhile, some people may easily acquire a misunderstanding of the issue, underestimate politics and political work, neglect the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and relax the strict demands on their thinking and work styles.

Young and middle-aged cadres have taken leading posts at various levels and large numbers of educated youths have joined the army. Dynamic in thinking and with a youthful spirit, they have added vigor and vitality to army building. As they have not experienced wars and life under harsh conditions, they lack an understanding of the fighting history of the Chinese people and army and of the fine tradition of the party and army.

Under such new circumstances, the army's political work is faced with the major problems and new tests of how to enable officers and men to make the most of the peaceful opportunity to step up the modernization program, enhance the strength of national defense, and also soberly understand that our army is always a fighting force, that defending the motherland and resisting aggression are its sacred duty and glorious mission, and that the army should maintain vigilance and high morale at all times and prepare for all eventualities; how to enable officers and men to adapt their thinking to the situation of reform, opening up, and invigoration, vigorously support and take part in reform, correctly handle the relations of interests between individuals, the army, and state, inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, maintain national integrity, and increase their ability to resist erroneous ideas; how to encourage officers and men to pay attention to the study of scientific knowledge and military techniques and to the upgrading of their ideological awareness, and temper themselves into qualified people who are proficient in military and political affairs and who can engage in battles as well as national construction; and how to enable young officers and men to inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of the army, steel themselves, forge ahead, and become mature in hard struggle, and carry on the heroic spirit of sticking to the orientation of revolutionary struggle.

Comrades of the whole army should clearly understand that army political work in the new period has become heavier, not lighter. The requirements have become higher and the job has become more difficult. Therefore, political work should be strengthened, not weakened. If we underestimate the role of political work, and slacken and weaken political work, we will commit historic mistakes and impair army building.

III. The Basic Guiding Ideology for Army Political Work

The tasks of army political work are determined by the tasks of the party, state, and army. Political work of the army in the new period should serve the country's socialist modernization and the modernization of the army. It should guarantee the party's absolute leadership over the army politically, ideologically, and organizationally, ensure the army's nature and the building of socialist spiritual civilization, strengthen unity within the army and between the army and government and between the army and the people,

ensure fulfillment of the army's missions and enhancement of its combat effectiveness, and mobilize and rally all officers and men to build the army into a modern and regular revolutionary force with Chinese characteristics. This is the basic guiding ideology for army political work. This guiding ideology should run through all sectors and all activities of political work.

China's socialist modernization, which embodies the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities, is the premise and foundation for strengthening army building. All activities of the army should be carried on under this general requirement. Political work of the army should proceed from this general requirement. Otherwise, it will deviate from the actual reality of the state.

Modernization of the army is the central task of army work as a whole. It is the inevitable demand of modern warfare and the only way out for our army to develop to a higher stage. Focused on this central task, political work should promote overall construction of the army. Otherwise, it will deviate from the actual reality of the army.

Our army is the armed force of the PRC under the leadership of the CPC. The army regards the interests of the people as its highest interests. Adherence to the party leadership over the army and the purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people is an unshakable principle which has an important bearing on the army's nature and development. Political work should ensure that all officers and men will uphold the four cardinal principles, implement the party's line, abide by the state's constitution and laws, protect the people's interests, and combat and resist bourgeois liberalization that negates party leadership and the socialist system and advocates a capitalist system.

A high degree of socialist spiritual civilization is one of the strategic targets of socialist construction and an important task of army building. In the building of spiritual civilization, the army should resolutely implement policies of the CPC Central Committee and strive to score remarkable achievements. Political work should ensure the building of spiritual civilization, improve the ideological, ethical, and scientific qualities of officers and men, and train them into revolutionary soldiers with lofty ideals, morality, better education, and a sense of discipline.

Unity within the army and unity between the army and government and between the army and the people constitute the source of our army's strength. It is the hallmark of the people's army. Political work should ensure unity and mutual respect between officers and men, between higher and lower levels, among comrades, and between units and should promote cooperation and unity between the army and government and between the army and people.

All work of the troops should be aimed at enhancing their combat effectiveness. The integration of soldiers with fine military and political qualities with modern weaponry can produce mighty combat effectiveness. Political work should be carried out in conjunction with education and training,

combat and other duties, scientific research, and logistical support. This will enable work in every field to follow the correct guiding principles, stimulate the enthusiasm of officers and men, and ensure the continuous upgrading of the army's fighting capacity and the fulfillment of the army's missions.

Stressing the service and guarantee role of political work is absolutely not an attempt to downgrade its status but, on the contrary, explains its important status in building a modern, regular revolutionary army. Political work is the lifeline of our army. This truth is embodied in the service and guarantee role mentioned above.

IV. Political Work Should Be Reformed and Improved on the Basis of Inheriting Fine Traditions

In the long years of revolutionary struggles, our party integrated Marxism with China's revolution and army building. The fine tradition of our army's political work took shape after the experience summed up and developed by our party. The fine traditions consist mainly of the following: Upholding the principle of party leadership over the army and the purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people; educating the army with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's correct line; pursuing the principle of unity between officers and men and between the army and people to disintegrate enemy troops; practicing political, economic, and military democracy; observing the three main rules of discipline and eight points of attention; upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts and the mass line; carrying forward the spirit of patriotism and internationalism and revolutionary heroism; selecting and employing cadres in light of the principle of ability and political integrity; and strengthening party organizations within the army and giving full play to the role of party committees as the core of leadership, the role of party branches as fighting bastions, and the role of party members as vanguards and models. Reflecting the true nature of our army, these traditions constitute the most vital principles and contents of the army's political work. All comrades of the army should inherit and carry forward these traditions.

The change of environment at home and abroad, the strategic shift in the guiding principles for army building, and the new characteristics of officers and men require a reform and improvement of political work based on inheriting the fine traditions. Without any improvement, our political work will lack vitality, and it will be impossible to inherit the fine traditions. It is wrong to downgrade or even negate our fine traditions simply because of the changing situation. It is also wrong to stick to established practice and old experiences while paying no attention to the study of new problems and circumstances.

New progress has been made in our army's political work through setting things to rights, conducting reform, and blazing new trails. This is mainly indicated in the following: We have corrected the guiding ideology for political work and put political work in a correct relationship to other work; defined that political, military, and logistical organs are all work

organs under the leadership of party committees and that they should respect, support, and coordinate with each other; insisted on the principle of education and persuasion in ideological work and discarded the "leftist" practices of the past; carried out reform in accordance with the policies of the CPC Central Committee and accumulated new experience in correctly handling inner-party contradictions; readjusted the leading bodies at all levels in accordance with the "four transformations" for cadres, developed cooperation between old and young cadres, and improved the age and knowledge structure of leading bodies; carried out the activities of studying science and training qualified personnel who can serve both the army and local areas and enriched the contents of education, training, and political work; promoted the building of army-people socialist spiritual civilization and developed the tradition of our army's mass work; put forward "eight prohibitions," adding new meaning to the army's discipline building; and conducted heart-to-heart talks, used the methods of enlightenment, study, and discussions to organize self-education among officers and men, solved both ideological and practical problems, integrated army education with family and social education, and applied modern propaganda means to conduct ideological and political education and improve political work methods. All this has exerted a far-reaching influence over the building of the army and its political work. However, reform is a process of constant, deep-going practice. Political work of our army still cannot meet the needs of the developing situation. It is necessary to continue to enrich the contents and improve the methods of political education, gradually perfect the system and policies concerning cadres, reform the structure of political organs, and improve work style and methods.

To reform and improve army political work, we should use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as our guide and follow the policy of respecting history, paying attention to reality, and looking toward the future. We must continue to emancipate our minds, overcome the habit of following the beaten path, and go deep into reality to study and solve existing problems. We must pursue practical results, earnestly sum up the inventions of the masses, assimilate the achievements of modern science, and study useful experience. The purpose of reforming our political work is to improve its system, enrich and enliven its contents, make it suit reality, develop flexible methods of conducting political work, and ensure good results in this work so that it can better meet the needs of army building in the new period as well as future operations to combat aggression.

V. Conduct Political Work by Adapting to the New Historical Conditions

To comply with the requirements of the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on building socialist spiritual civilization and to implement the guidelines for army political work, all units should adapt themselves to the new situation and conduct political work.

1. Strengthen ideological education focused on ideals and discipline.

With the inferior weapons of the past, our army was able to defeat an enemy armed with advanced equipment because we relied mainly on the lofty ideals and staunch beliefs of the people. Iron discipline and solid unity derive

from common ideals and belief. Similarly, we should rely on these people to strengthen army modernization and make preparations for wars against aggression. Otherwise, weapons, sophisticated as they are, will be of no effect. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the primary task of ideological education is to strengthen education in ideals and discipline among officers and men.

While conducting education in ideals and discipline, efforts should be made to carry out the following three requirements. First, upholding ideals and faith. Through education we must enable officers and men to understand the objective law of social development, know that communism is the lofty ideal of our party, realize the common ideals of the people of all nationalities at the present stage, understand the superiority of the socialist system and the necessity of realizing self-perfection and self-development through reform, acquire a correct outlook on world and life, and enhance confidence in winning victories. All officers and men should closely integrate ideals with realities and do their jobs well. Second, developing noble moral integrity. We must teach officers and men to love the motherland, love the people, love labor, love science, love socialism, and help them develop military moral integrity matching the army's special mission. The mission includes loyalty to the motherland and people; placing dignity of the country and interests of the people above everything else; demonstrating an ardent love for the army and devotion to duties; cherishing the reputation of the army and the collective in every respect; obeying orders, strictly observing discipline, and safeguarding staunch unity and centralization of the army; and fighting heroically and unyieldingly, preferring death to surrender, and maintaining revolutionary integrity under all circumstances. We must vigorously spread the lofty ethics of communism. Communists, leading cadres in particular, should bring into play the spirit of remaining perfectly impartial, of putting the interests of others before their own, and of boldly dedicating themselves. They should also play an exemplary role in helping even more officers and men to raise their moral standards. Third, strengthening concepts of discipline and legal system. We must teach officers and men to strictly implement army rules and regulations and conscientiously abide by the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention. In light of the new situation, officers and men of the whole army should observe the "eight prohibitions," namely, do not hit, swear at, or mete out corporal punishment to soldiers, do not accept gifts from soldiers, do not encroach upon the interests of soldiers, do not fine soldiers, do not become addicted to drink, do not gamble, do not read pornographic articles, and do not practice fraud. We must teach officers and men to realize the great significance of the "eight prohibitions" on strengthening ties between officers and men, resisting evil trends, and enhancing army building. Officers and men should understand that violation of these rules is not merely a question of ideological style but a violation of the principle of army building. Consequently, they should heighten their awareness in implementing these rules. We must vigorously carry out education in legal system and enable officers and men to know the laws, observe them, and apply them to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the state, collective, and individuals and fight against all illegal criminal

offenses. We must strengthen the army's legal building, perform the functions of the judicial organs, and maintain the authority of the judicial organs in handling affairs according to law. Leading cadres should set an example in observing discipline and law, run the army strictly, guard against the phenomenon of lax management and discipline, and at the same time, avoid punishing the soldiers indiscriminately. Earnest efforts should be made to prevent crime.

The guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the theoretical foundation of army modernization as well as the basis for conducting ideological education. Cadres, particularly leading cadres, at all levels should seriously study the works of Marx, Lenin, Mao Zedong, and other proletarian revolutionaries of China's older generation and the important documents issued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. During their period of enlistment, the soldiers should also study and acquire basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is necessary to integrate education in Marxist basic theory with education in party's policies, current affairs, and revolutionary tradition; heighten the ideological awareness of officers and men; and increase their ability to understand the world and transform it. We must attach importance to theoretical research work and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to answer the ideological and theoretical questions arising from army building.

The principle of integrating theory with practice should be implemented in ideological education. We must make regular studies of current affairs and policies and find out the impact of social life and social trends on the army and conduct vivid and convincing education in connection with the actual thinking of officers and men. We must set varying standards for different people. We must give publicity to exemplary figures and encourage officers and men to learn from them. Instead of resorting to coercion, we must use methods of persuasion, reasoning, and criticism and self-criticism to solve the problems of ideological understanding within the army. We must educate officers and men to correctly deal with gains and losses, honor and disgrace, hardships and comfort, life and death, and make contributions to the state and army.

2. It is necessary to improve and develop democratic life in the army.

Practicing the democratic system is a principle of army building. The improvement and development of democratic life is an important prerequisite for giving full play to the initiative and creativity of commanders and fighters, modernizing the army, and guaranteeing the fulfillment of various tasks.

Political, economic, and military democracy constitutes the major aspect of democratic life in the army. Efforts must be made to protect the democratic rights of commanders and fighters in the political realm, to give full play to commanders' and fighters' supervisory role over the army's economic affairs, to encourage commanders and fighters to make suggestions on combat, training, and other work, and to foster a strong democratic atmosphere. It is essential to set up and improve the democratic system. Companies should hold a congress of soldiers quarterly and regiments should hold a congress of soldier representatives annually to make work reports and to

solicit opinions and suggestions. Leading cadres should cultivate a fine democratic work style, take the initiative in accepting correct opinions and reasonable suggestions put forth by commanders and fighters, and sincerely submit themselves to the masses' supervision. And they are not allowed to retaliate under any pretext against those comrades who have voiced different opinions. Democracy in our army should be practiced under proper leadership. All democratic activities in the army must be conducive to strengthening unity and discipline, improving leadership, unifying command, and increasing the combat effectiveness of the army. All commanders and fighters must have a correct understanding of the relations between democracy and centralism, between democracy and legal system, between freedom and discipline, and between rights and obligations. In expressing their opinions and making any request, they should always take the need of army building into consideration. We must resolutely guard against and oppose extreme democratization as well as actions that weaken our sense of organization and defy discipline, as they are incompatible with the requirements of army building.

3. It is necessary to cultivate a fine work style in the army.

An army's ideological, work, and combat styles are concrete expressions of spiritual civilization, an invisible power which has a direct bearing on an army's combat effectiveness and might. With a fine style, an army can stand the test of both tough wars and a peaceful environment. In light of the actual situation in the army and the historical experience of our army, we need to vigorously cultivate and give full play to the following fine styles:

The style of seeking truth from facts. In doing anything we must take the actual situation into account, pay attention to results, and act in a down-to-earth manner. When making reports, we must be honest and tell all the facts, gratifying or disgraceful. Roundups of work, presentation of experience, or publicity about typical cases must tell the truth and must never exaggerate or provide false information.

The hardworking style. Regarding our work, we must quietly immerse ourselves in hard work, study assiduously, and bravely blaze new trails. Regarding our daily life, we should be honest, always bear the public interests in mind, be hardworking, practice frugality, and get rid of extravagance and waste. We must conscientiously resist and oppose money worship, the profit-before-everything mentality, extravagance and waste, and all degenerate views and practices.

The style of maintaining close ties with the masses. We must regularly solicit the masses' opinions. We must conscientiously implement the mass line in our work and oppose bureaucracy which prevents us from going deep into the realities of life and from showing concern for grass-roots units and the masses' everyday life.

The style of remaining impartial and upright in one's ways. With regard to personnel appointments and public affairs, we must first take the public

interests into account and adhere to the principle. The superior and the subordinate, as well as commanders and fighters, must treat each other with sincerity. We must oppose all kinds of vulgar ties and factionalist practices.

The style of modesty and prudence. It is necessary to correctly understand and handle the relations between the individual and the organization and between the army and the people. We must set strict demands on ourselves, be open minded in listening to others' opinions, and be brave in making self-criticism. We must never claim credit for ourselves and become arrogant.

The style of unity and mutual assistance. In work and combat, we must show our initiative, cooperating and supporting each other. We must work still harder and take the lead in assuming heavy responsibilities in the face of the tough environment and arduous tasks. We must resolutely sacrifice local and personal interests in the interests of the whole.

The style of doing things vigorously and speedily. We must take prompt action upon receipt of an instruction. We must never bargain for personal benefits before accepting an instruction but should carry it out to the letter. We must stress working efficiency and oppose slackness, a dilatory style of work, and irresponsible practices.

The style of unyielding heroism. It is necessary to carry forward the style of fighting bravely, fearing no sacrifice, fearing no hardships, and fighting continuously. We must always find a way to overcome any unendurable difficulties and must always show a heroic spirit in defeating any powerful enemy.

To foster a fine work style, we must depend on ideological education, rigid training, and the regulatory function of systems. A fine work style must be cultivated bit by bit through arduous struggle, and leading cadres must play an exemplary role. A leadership with fine work style will help to foster a strong army.

4. It is essential to pay attention to scientific and cultural education, and to train qualified personnel who are capable of handling both military and civilian jobs.

The enhancement of scientific and cultural training is an important part of the modernization of an army and an essential prerequisite for the improvement of the ideological and moral standards of commanders and fighters. The promotion of scientific and cultural education and the fostering of qualified personnel who are capable of handling both military and civilian jobs are advantageous to the state, the army, and the people because such efforts can meet the need of modernization of the country and the army and the desire of commanders and fighters who are eager to undergo professional training and seek progress. It is necessary to further strengthen leadership, draw up a regular education and training program, and effect an integration of military training, political education, scientific and cultural education, and civilian technical training.

The whole army must pay attention to organizing commanders and fighters to learn science and culture. It is necessary to focus on the scientific and cultural education for military officers, to raise the average education level of military officers to senior secondary and vocational secondary education standard, and to promote all kinds of post-secondary education step by step and in a planned way. Those who have already completed post-secondary education must further their studies, continue to absorb knowledge, and improve their ability to meet their vocational needs. We should encourage and provide assistance to those who study hard on their own during spare time. We must earnestly implement the principle of "popularization, persistence, and enhancement" in training qualified personnel who are capable of handling both military and civilian jobs. All soldiers should learn one or two skills for civilian use on the premise that they have mastered military skills and vocational knowledge. Military officers must learn and master some knowledge of production, management, and other relevant fields, so that they will still be able to make contributions to the building of the two civilizations after they leave the army. All army units must set up their own bases for training of qualified personnel who are capable of handling both military and civilian jobs. They should try their best to tap local resources and cooperate with local people in fostering qualified personnel. It is necessary to straighten up the examination system and guard against the tendency of concentrating on diplomas alone and the practice of arbitrarily issuing certificates. Provincial military districts, military subdistricts, and people's armed force departments must cooperate with relevant departments of local governments in properly fostering and employing qualified personnel who are capable of handling both military and civilian jobs.

5. We must strengthen our political work in carrying out military training, conducting scientific research, and doing logistics work.

Strengthening military training is one main way to enhance combat strength in peace time. It is necessary to convince commanders and fighters to resolutely implement the guiding ideology, guideline, and principles on training laid down by the Central Military Commission, to have a thorough understanding of the importance and the purpose of military training, and to maintain a high morale in training. It is necessary to teach our fighters to undergo intensive and rigid training to meet the needs of actual fighting, to cultivate a fine fighting style among army units, to raise their tactical and technical level and their combined action capability, and to enhance their ability to deal with any emergency. Strategic reserve units and combat readiness duty units must always be ready to carry out combat operations immediately upon receipt of orders. It is necessary to teach all commanders and fighters to strictly keep military secrets, take good care of weapons and military equipment, and prevent any accident. Leading cadres must earnestly study Mao Zedong's military thought and knowledge of modern military science with a view to enhancing their military theoretical level and command ability. It is necessary to conscientiously sum up the experience in political work that our army obtained from the counterattack in self-defense against Vietnam, and to study integration of wartime political work with military training.

Science and technology is one essential element among others to determine the combat strength of an army. It is necessary to strengthen the political work guiding the study of military theories and science and technology. We must encourage scientific research personnel to study assiduously, boldly blaze new trails, take the initiative in presenting new ideas, exploit Chinese and foreign advanced scientific achievements, make concerted efforts to tackle key technical problems, and contribute their talent to national defense. It is necessary to promote freedom of academic study and encourage people to voice different opinions. Our political organs and administrative and supporting departments must enhance their sense of service for scientific research, and do their utmost to create a fine environment and favorable conditions for scientific research personnel so as to ensure that their work will be fruitful and a contingent of qualified personnel will emerge.

Logistics support plays an important role in the modernization of an army and the victory of modern wars. It is necessary to teach the vast number of logistics personnel through political work to firmly adopt the orientation of everything for the army and for the needs of future wars, to be devoted to their own jobs, to be professionally competent, and to try their best to fulfill all logistics tasks. It is necessary to educate units and personnel undertaking production to adhere to the correct production and management orientation and rigidly observe the policies, laws, ordinances, and financial and economic discipline of the state.

6. It is necessary to vigorously develop spiritual civilization with the combined efforts of army men and civilians.

The development of spiritual civilization through the combined efforts of army men and civilians is a major approach for the army to take part in the nationwide effort to develop spiritual civilization, a form which is conducive to the promotion of close ties between the army and the people as well as to the development of spiritual civilization in the army. In developing spiritual civilization through the combined efforts of army men and civilians, we must publicize the four cardinal principles and the party's principles and policies, promote new moral standards, spread legal knowledge, assist local organizations in teaching the young and in preserving social order, popularize scientific and technological knowledge, and help the masses to enrich and upgrade their cultural life. Commanders and fighters who take part in the effort to promote spiritual civilization in cooperation with local people must try to find out the actual circumstances of their own areas and units, study the relevant knowledge, and learn to work with an open mind. They should set themselves to deal with some specific problems and develop their ability. In developing spiritual civilization through the combined efforts of army men and civilians, we must adhere to the principle of taking local units' leadership, the masses' own efforts, and ideological and political work as the key links. Army units should take part in the construction of key projects launched by the state or localities and in activities to promote social welfare, in light of their own resources. Military colleges and institutes and the army's scientific research units

should take the initiative in providing consulting service to local people. In taking part in the building of material and spiritual civilizations, we must act according to our capability, stress practical results, and should never seek an undeserved reputation.

It is necessary to do a good job in supporting the government and cherishing the people. All army units, organs, and military institutes and colleges, at higher or lower levels, must respect local party committees and governments. Provincial military districts and military subdistricts must voluntarily subordinate themselves to the leadership of local party committees. It is necessary to teach our commanders and fighters to have self-respect and dignity in their actions, respect the aged, take good care of children, and do good turns for people. Our commanders and fighters must display their courage in dealing with emergencies, in fighting natural disasters, in rescuing people in danger, and in saving state property and that of groups and individual people. Army units stationed in minority nationality areas must rigidly implement the party's policies toward nationalities and religions and respect local nationalities' customs and habits. It is necessary to regularly inspect the enforcement of discipline regarding the relations with the masses and promptly solve problems on sight. It is necessary to emulate the people's advanced ideas and fine qualities with a view to promoting army building.

Modern national defense requires us to maintain a crack standing army and powerful reserve forces. All the provincial military districts, military subdistricts, people's armed force departments, and reserve duty units must strengthen and improve their political work. It is necessary to teach commanders and fighters of reserve duty units and militiamen to take an active part in the effort to develop material and spiritual civilizations as well as in the building of national defense.

7. It is necessary to carry out good political work at the grassroots units.

Companies are the basis of an army. Many tasks relating to the building of the army and its political work must be carried out at the grassroots level. Strengthening our work at the grassroots level, which means laying down a solid foundation, is a matter of fundamental importance for the building of the army and the enhancement of its combat strength. Companies, navy squadrons, air force brigades, and other grassroots units must do their best to fulfill the following targets: Their party branches must be able to exercise strong leadership, commanders and fighters must closely unite with each other, they must unremittingly improve their military and political qualities, they must set strict demands on their members regarding work style and discipline, they must improve their material and cultural life step by step, and they must accomplish all tasks satisfactorily and build themselves into strong collectives which are imbued with vitality, united, brave, and skillful in battle.

It is necessary to strengthen the building of party branches and to improve their ability to solve their own problems. The organization of party branches must be sound. The party life system must be consolidated. It is necessary to recruit party members in accordance with the party constitution

with a view to ensuring their quality. It is necessary to properly carry out education about the party and to bring party members' pioneer and exemplary role into play.

Party branches must strengthen by organizational means their leadership over the ideological and political work for companies. It is necessary to make timely analysis of what soldiers are thinking about, to study emotional changes among commanders and fighters, to do a good job in the regular ideological work, and to foster an atmosphere in which everybody emulates the progressive and strives for perfection. It is necessary to build up a backbone ideological and political work contingent composed of party members, squad leaders, volunteer fighters, and other activists, to promote mass ideological work, and to promptly discover and solve all kinds of ideological issues. It is necessary to improve the leadership over CYL branches and soldiers' committees, to assist CYL branches in organizing various constructive activities in accordance with young people's special characteristics, and to give full play to the role of CYL members as shock workers. It is necessary to support soldiers' committees in their work and to make them the main organizational means to launch mass activities among companies.

United and friendly relations between commanders and fighters are the expression of the political equality among our commanders and fighters and their common basic interests. It is necessary to carry out education on the need to respect cadres and cherish soldiers. Our military officers must enhance their sense of cherishing the soldiers and improve their ability to command troops. They should consider the soldiers' dignity and self-esteem, try to find out what they are thinking about, become one with the soldiers, show concern for their growth and progress, and become their intimate friends. It is necessary to treat all soldiers equally in regard to assignment of work, application for CYL and CPC memberships, rewards and punishments, application for admission to military colleges, application for change of status as volunteers, application for home leave, and arrangement for discharged soldiers. Our military officers should never practice favoritism but should try their best to convince the soldiers through reasoning. They should respect soldiers' decent hobbies and try to bring their specialities into play. Our commanders should enthusiastically help soldiers who have more shortcomings or have made mistakes, rather than estrange themselves from these soldiers. It is necessary to promptly comfort and educate those soldiers who have hang-ups due to various reasons. On the other hand, our soldiers must respect and be concerned for military officers. When disagreeing with military officers, our soldiers should voice their opinions through proper channels and by appropriate means. They should subordinate themselves to administration at all times, assist military officers in their work, and resolutely carry out the instructions of commanders at all levels. This is a must determined by the army's nature, discipline, and system, and this is also what a revolutionary soldier must earnestly fulfill.

The improvement of companies' material and cultural life is an important aspect of our efforts to strengthening our work for the grassroots level, and also a kind of down-to-earth political work. It is necessary to earnestly

improve everyday life facilities at the grassroots, promote agricultural and sideline production, improve mess facilities for companies, plant trees around barracks, and do a good job in public sanitation and disease prevention. It is necessary to extensively promote reading activities, to give full play to the role of movie pictures, television, and audio and video recording tapes, to actively launch healthy and useful cultural and sportive activities, to enrich commanders' and fighters' cultural life, to foster lofty values among them, and to help them to build up their health.

To strengthen the building of companies, we need to appoint good company commanders and political instructors, and to help them enhance their ideological and policy understanding as well as working ability. Our political instructors must focus on the building of party branches and ideological work. While exerting their utmost to educate fighters, they themselves should set good examples for other members of their units in implementing the superior's orders and instructions and in cultivating lofty ideals, fine styles, and moral integrity.

8. It is necessary to strengthen the training of cadres.

The key to building a modern regular revolutionary army lies in fostering a contingent of cadres who always adhere to a correct political orientation and have fine military and political qualities and sound scientific and cultural education.

In fostering a contingent of cadres and leading bodies, we must carry out correctly and in an all-round manner the principle of training cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. The principle of "four transformations" for cadres are an organic whole where the requirement for more revolutionary cadres is placed first.

It is necessary to strengthen and improve the assessment, appointment, and discharge of cadres. It is necessary to draw up different assessment criteria for different types of cadres in different positions, and make an overall appraisal of cadres in light of their whole personal history. In assessing a cadre, it is necessary to place the focus on the cadre's actual ability and performance and to widely solicit opinions, especially among masses of the specific unit which the cadre belongs to. It is necessary to integrate the assessment of cadres with education, employment, rewards, and punishments of cadres and to practice the system under which a cadre can be promoted or demoted. In selecting and promoting cadres, we must not confine our operation within our own units, areas, or departments but must extend our field of vision to discover and recruit talented people within a larger scope. It is necessary to implement the principle of party administration over cadres--the promotion, demotion, transfer, and discharge of a cadre must be reported by a political organ and approved by a party committee through discussion. No individual can make the decision on his own, and the unhealthy tendency of taking advantage of one's own power to seek personal interests must be opposed.

It is necessary to improve our cadre systems, to promulgate and enforce regulations governing service of military officers, regulations on the ranks of military officers, regulations governing nonmilitary cadres, and regulations governing reserve duty military officers, and to set up and improve the systems for selection, training, assessment, promotion and demotion, transfer, welfare treatment, and discharge of cadres. All these regulations must be enforced at all levels upon their promulgation. It is necessary to strengthen the overall planning of the work concerning cadres and maintain a balance between recruitment and discharge of cadres.

It is necessary to set store by the training of cadres and to upgrade the quality of cadres in an all-round way. It is necessary to give full play to the role of military institutes and colleges in training, assessing, and recommending cadres. We must be willing to appoint good cadres to run military institutes and colleges, recommend good cadres and fighters to accept training, allocate advanced technological equipment to these institutes and colleges, and appropriate more funds to them. It is necessary to carry out the principle of "being geared to the needs of modernization, the world, and the future," to set store by the training of the teachers' contingent, and to constantly improve teaching and learning quality. It is necessary to set rigid qualitative demand on students and to practice a system of weeding out unqualified students. Military institutes and colleges must strengthen and improve their political work, cultivate a fine school spirit, and train their students to become qualified personnel.

It is necessary to foster in the whole army a fine spirit of respect for knowledge and for talented people. It is necessary to further implement the policy toward intellectuals and to attach full importance and give full play to intellectuals' role in the modernization of the army.

We must show concern for cadres' political and everyday life. As cadres regularly working in border areas, on plateaus, on islands, or in mountainous areas are leading a tough life and facing many difficulties, it is necessary to adopt specific policies and measures to help them overcome actual difficulties while teaching them to love, and keep their minds on, their work. At the same time, it is necessary to properly arrange for them so that they can undergo rotational training and be regularly transferred to other positions. Retired cadres have made contributions to the people in long struggle. They should be encouraged to do what they can do in the interests of the socialist cause. Meanwhile, we must show concern for their spiritual and material life and see that they will pass their remaining years happily.

VI. Work in Political Organs and the Qualities of Political Cadres Must Be Improved

Both political organs and political cadres are organizers and executors of political work. To establish and increase the prestige of political work, we must mainly rely on political organs and political cadres in implementing the party's line, maintaining a fine work style, scoring outstanding achievements, and setting good examples.

Political organs must strengthen themselves ideologically, organizationally, and professionally. They must foster the thinking that leadership means service and that they should serve the troops. They must display a good work style of emphasizing investigation, doing more research work, speaking the truth, and performing more actual deeds.

All political organs must set good examples in implementing the directives issued by higher authorities as well as the decisions made by party committees at the same level, while earnestly fulfilling their own duties. We must overcome the work style of doing things superficially, and maintain close touch with reality. We must not only discover problems promptly-- even more important is to work out measures to solve them. It is necessary to convene fewer meetings and issue fewer documents, while spending more time at grassroots units, especially providing assistance to remote and isolated units which are facing more problems and difficulties. Brigade and regiment political organs should regularly study cases together with grassroots cadres and solve problems on the spot. We must create an atmosphere to study hard and explore ways, conduct research in political work, sharpen our foresight in doing our work, and provide a theoretical basis to help decisionmaking in strengthening army building and improving political work. It is necessary to strengthen by political means the leadership over research in political work and popularize outstanding research achievements.

Political organs must properly perform their duties and exercise their power. They should not take on all the tasks but respect the power due to subordinate organs and grassroots units. In assigning tasks, they should vest subordinate units with requisite discretion and should never exercise excessively rigid control and cause chaos at the grassroots level. It is necessary to strengthen cooperation between political organs and military, logistics, and scientific and technological organs, as well as between various operational departments of political organs. It is necessary to prevent divided leadership, the practice of shifting responsibility onto others, and disputes over trivial things.

Literature, fine arts, newspapers, and publications in the army are important aspects in the fields of ideology and culture. Political organs must exercise correct leadership ideologically and professionally on the basis of the laws governing work in these fields. They should not indiscriminately interfere with work in these fields. However, they should not take a laissez-faire attitude either. We must lead workers in the fields of literature and art, journalism, and publication to resolutely serve the army, the people, and the cause of socialism; to implement the principles and policies of party and state; to attach importance to social results; and to strive to improve the quality of intellectual products. We must encourage them to visit military units, plunge into the thick of life, and learn from the broad masses of commanders and fighters. We must encourage them to actively reflect the new life of the military units in vigorously forging ahead, to introduce new things and advanced characters, and to use their own outstanding achievements to boost morale in the army, increase combat effectiveness, and inspire all commanders and fighters in the army to work hard with one heart and one mind in safeguarding and building the motherland.

Raising the quality of cadres in charge of political work is an important aspect of strengthening and improving political work. Cadres in charge of political work should love political work, adhere to principles, and understand policies. They must be good at uniting all comrades and knowing their own job well. They must acquire some knowledge of military affairs and certain military fields so that they will be able to share a common language with the military and professional cadres, closely link political work with other work, and truly render their services and ensure the fulfillment of various tasks. They should match their words with deeds and strive to achieve first whatever they ask other people to achieve. They should refuse to do whatever they do not want other people to do and set good example for officers and men. Political organs should work out study programs for political cadres to improve themselves. Cadres in charge of political work should be sent to schools to receive training in a planned manner. We must enhance in-service training for cadres in charge of political work and conduct professional training through various means and methods.

Political work is a work of the party with a mass character. All departments, officers, and party members should conduct political work. Party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership over political work, concern themselves with the building of political organs and ranks of political cadres, and take note of studying and resolving essential problems arising from political work.

VII. Party Committees at All Levels Should Become a Strong Core in Exercising Unified Leadership and Achieving Unity in the Army

To build party committees at all levels into a strong core exercising unified leadership and achieving unity in the army will be of decisive significance to adhering to the correct orientation of army building, enhancing and improving political work, and accomplishing the tasks entrusted by the party and state to the army.

Party committees at all levels, especially those at the army level and above, should concentrate their efforts on tackling issues of policy and principle and pay attention to party building and ideological and political work. They should be good at applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to study and resolve problems concerning army building. In connection with the actual reality of their own units, they should creatively implement the principles and policies of the party and state and the instructions of the Central Military Commission and higher authorities.

We must persistently practice democratic centralism. Except for emergencies, party committees should collectively discuss all major issues, develop democracy, and make decisions according to the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority. Party secretaries should put themselves in a correct relationship to the committee members, pool collective wisdom, and never act arbitrarily. All members should strictly implement the decisions of the party committee.

The system of division of work and personal responsibility for senior officers under the unified, collective leadership of the party committee is the fundamental system of party leadership over the army. Party committees should exercise unified leadership and make overall arrangements for the work of all troops. Following a decision made by a party committee, a military senior officer should undertake the work regarding military affairs while a political officer should take charge of the work concerning political affairs. Deputy officers should be responsible to senior officers. Military and administrative officers should respectively attend to their own duties and independently handle the matters within their functions. We should not allow individuals to decide on major issues nor hold collective discussions on every detailed matter and substitute party leadership for administrative management.

In the course of inner-party life, we must raise the ideological level and sense of principle of all members and strengthen unity within the party committee. Only with common understanding, a definite orientation, and unity can a party committee exercise effective, correct leadership and lead the troops in accomplishing their missions. Mutual respect and support between the secretary and deputy secretaries based on principles constitute the most important factor in unity within a party committee. We must enforce the system of party life, frequently exchange views with one another, properly carry out criticism and self-criticism, and correctly handle the contradictions arising from ideological understanding and work. Members of a party committee should stick to principles on the major issues of right and wrong, criticize and resist erroneous practices with a clear-cut stand, and never accommodate unhealthy practices.

It is essential to strictly enforce party discipline and strengthen party rectification. Party style of the army has improved remarkably through party rectification. Nevertheless, it is a long-term task to combat unhealthy tendencies. We should apply the successful experience of party rectification and correcting party style to party building. Members of the party committees at all levels should strengthen their party spirit, impose strict demands on themselves, and regard the party constitution and party discipline as a guiding principle for their conduct. We must establish and perfect inner-party supervisory system and mass supervisory system so that party members and cadres are put under efficient supervision. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels should regularly examine whether party organs and members have strictly observed party discipline. Party committees should exercise leadership over the work of discipline inspection commissions and support their work. Discipline inspection departments and cadres should courageously fight against violation of party discipline and practices that damage the reputation of the party.

The Central Military Commission firmly believes that party committees and political organs at all levels and officers and men of the whole army will earnestly implement the principles and instructions of the CPC Central Committee regarding army building and political work, carry out the requirements laid down in this decision, unite as one, forge ahead in reform, develop our army's political work to a new level, build a powerful, modern, regular revolutionary armed force, and make new contributions to defending and building the great socialist motherland, accomplishing the great cause of national reunification, and safeguarding world peace.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PRC TO CONTRACT FOR RECOVERABLE SATELLITES--Sun Jiadong, vice minister of the Ministry of Astronautics, announced on 10 March in Beijing that China will enter its FSW-1 and FSW-2 recoverable satellites into the international market. Customers can either lease the satellites or room aboard them to carry out effective experiments in space. These two satellites can carry 300 and 500 kilograms, respectively. This is another important step in opening up the international market, following on the contracting to the outside of China's "Changzheng" space launch vehicle system. [Text] [Beijing HANGKONG ZHISHI in Chinese 6 Apr 87 p 2]

CHENGDU MEETING ON EDUCATIONAL TRAINING--A Chengdu Military Region educational training experience exchange meeting opened 1 March in the auditorium of a certain group army stationed in Chongqing. In attendance were more than 1,000 persons, including Yang Shangkun, Tian Bao, Yang Rudai, and leaders from the three PLA general departments and the Chengdu MR. Chengdu MR Commander Fu Quanyou chairmanned the meeting, and Political Commissar Wan Haifeng gave the opening address. The Chengdu MR has established 515 talent training sites and has trained more than 114,000 dual talent personnel. Sichuan Province has already made use of 159,000 dual talent personnel retired from the military, and of the 28,000 persons retiring and returning to their locales in 1986, work has been found for 21,000. [Excerpts] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 87 p 1]

NEW PARACHUTE FOR AIRBORNE TROOPS--China's second generation of self-produced parachutes has begun serial production. This parachute has improved wind resistance and capability to open at low altitudes, and is very adaptable to airdrops at varying flight speeds. It is easy for the paratrooper to open, reacts quickly, is highly maneuverable, hits the ground lightly, and is very practical. [Text] [Beijing HANGKONG ZHISHI in Chinese 6 Apr 87 p 2]

NEW ANTI-HIJACKING PISTOL--A miniature anti-hijacking pistol developed by China has entered serial production. It is water resistant, operates at high altitudes and low temperatures, is small, and weighs half that of a typical handgun. [Text] [Beijing HANGKONG ZHISHI in Chinese 6 Apr 87 p 2]

AIR FORCE LASER SIMULATED TRAINING EXERCISE--[photo captions, clockwise from top right] 1) The No 2 plane is hit in an F-7 two-on-two combat. 2) Simulated launch of an H-2 missile. 3) A missile position is hit. 4) An anti-aircraft artillery position is hit and 57mm AA guns fire. 5) H-2 missile preparing for launch. 6) Command facilities inside the operational command post. 7) An F-6 fitted with laser/electronic firing simulators. [Text] [Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI in Chinese No 2, 15 Mar 87 p 34]

SHENYANG REGIMENT STATIONED IN NEI MONGOL--The Political Office of a certain Shenyang regiment stationed in Nei Mongol has explored ideological political work in the new period and has organized all comrades in the office to write 12 articles. One of these was received favorably at a Shenyang Military Region youth work conference, 3 were circulated by a certain group army, and 6 were circulated and promoted in the entire division. [Text] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 87 p 4]

JARUD QI GARRISON REGIMENT--A squad leader of a special operations company's engineer squad in a garrison regiment stationed in [Lubei] Jarud Qi has written a book on "How To Be a Good New Recruit Squad Leader." [Excerpt] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 87 p 4]

HUNAN MILITARY-CIVILIAN TECH TRANSFER--The Hunan national defense science, technology, and industry network has in recent years initiated, developed, and distributed more than 200 advanced practical technologies. One hundred technical results passed on to towns and townships have produce new production worth 130,000,000 yuan with profits of 25,000,000 yuan. [Excerpt] [Changsha HUNAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 87 p 2]

NEW SILICON RECTIFIER--A Jiangsu Military District Logistics Department ordnance maintenance station has developed and produced the ZH-5000-A silicon rectifier module which has been listed as an "important new product to be promoted nationwide." [Excerpt] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 87 p 1]

PAP MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVE--The People's Armed Police [PAP] Jiangxi Zongdui has instituted top to bottom management by objective in its subordinate elements. From zongdui organizations down to the units, and from the zongdui chief commander down to the grassroots cadres, everyone has studied the theory of management by objective and the experiences of the locales and PLA field units. [Excerpts] [Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 87 p 1] Ding Xinfu [0002 9515 4099], commander of the PAP Jiangxi Zongdui, today authored an article entitled "Establish a Scientific [Management] Objective System." [Excerpt] [Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 87 p 1]

TELEPHONE WIRE TESTER--Factory 6909 and the Jiangxi Military District have jointly developed a capacity tester for electric cables and open wires which has been named as 1 of 30 PLA scientific research achievements. It was certified by the Nanjing MR on 5 March. The instrument is mainly used to make determinations about exchanges, individual telephone sets, and telephone wiring, testing whether the device or wire can function normally and determining its chance of failure. [Text] [Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 87 p 1]

CADRES RESETTLE IN HEFEI--Hefei's 1987 training for military cadres transferred to the civilian sector has begun, and the 936 cadres settling in the city have begun various types of job training. Since 1985 there have been more than 1,900 cadres who have resettled in Hefei. [Excerpts] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 87 p 4]

CQ 5.56MM INFANTRY RIFLE--The CQ 5.56mm automatic rifle is a light infantry weapon suitable for use at close range against enemy individual and massed effectives. It is light in weight, accurate, has a high rate of fire, carries a large load of ammunition, and is convenient to operate. It has a 5.56

milimeter bore, takes a 20-round clip, and can be used in single-fire or repeating mode. The rifle weighs 3.34 kilograms; without bayonet or ammunition, it weighs 3.2 kilograms; total length is 987 millimeters. Its muzzle velocity is 990 m/sec, and it has an effective range of 460 meters. Rate of fire in combat: in continuous fire, 12-15 rounds/minute; in semi-automatic mode, 45-65 rounds/minute; in automatic mode, 150-200 rounds/minute. [Text] [Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI in Chinese No 2, 15 Mar 87 p 18]

CSO: 4005/618

UNITY, DEMOCRACY NECESSARY TO AVOID VULNERABILITY

OW250744 Taipei CHINA POST in English 20 Apr 87 p 4

[Editorial: "We Must Remain United"]

[Text] Recent political developments in the Republic of China indicate that politics in the country has reached another stage. On the whole, one can say democracy has become a commonly accepted system and way of life. At the same time, people in this country must continue to remain united to assure social stability and national security.

In the past few weeks, some unrest has resulted from political discord culminating in physical violence in the legislature and the oppositionists' cancelled plans for a so-called 19 April protest movement. Fortunately, the uneasiness has temporarily simmered down.

The self-restraint demonstrated by all sides shows that our people have come to understand that democratization cannot be achieved overnight and that, for democracy to work, all must learn to tolerate differences and to compromise.

The Republic of China, since it was founded in 1912, has steadily moved toward the full implementation of democracy and constitutional government. In the time since then, the country has experienced numerous tribulations and adversities. As a result, we have not enjoyed much of the peace and tranquility conducive to national progress and development.

The stability we have had in the last 30-some years in Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu due to economic prosperity has given us the environment necessary for rapid and steady national advancement.

In recent years, with the spread of education and the increasing openness of society the desire to participate in government and political activities has been growing among the people. The ruling party has time and again vowed to liberalize politics so that people can pursue political ideals with less restriction.

Under this policy of liberalization, the government has decided to end martial law and lift the ban on new political parties. These moves are irrefragable proof that the government is sincere in creating a more democratic and freer society in the ROC.

However, it is worth remembering that a firm, strong and viable democracy cannot exist without social stability. It should also be recognized that despite the apparent peacefulness surrounding our island bastion we are not completely free from an attack from without.

The communists across the Taiwan Strait have never ruled out the use of force against us, though many believe that chance of an attack is slim at this time.

Let us keep in mind the fact that a communist invasion will occur under either of two conditions. If Taiwan becomes an independent nation, or if internal strife makes us too weak to defend against an attack from without.

The existence of democracy and freedom is the most effective weapon to use against communist aggression. As long as we march steadily down the road of democracy we have no fear of a communist invasion. Yet people in this country should pursue democratic ideals rationally and patiently lest there be harmful and even destructive conflicts and confrontations. That would only bring about regression in the implementation of democracy.

Those with a genuine desire for democracy in this country should cast aside all prejudices, selfish motives, and narrow-minded preconceptions and work for the common good, as Chinese sages back in ancient times did. Then there is little doubt that democratization will have favorable effects on our society.

/12858

CSO: 4000/077

DEMOCRATIC PROGRESSIVE PARTY CHAIRMAN PROFILED

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 16 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Yang Xiancun [2799 2009 2625]: "Jiang Pengjian: Lawyer Turned Politician"]

[Excerpts] Breaking the deadlock pitting one non-Kuomintang [KMT] faction against another, Jiang Pengjian [3068 7720 1017], a popular member of the standing committee of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP], was elected first chairman of the party by the 31 members of the central executive committee at the DPP's first national party congress on 10 November. Most people are not surprised by the choice and believe that he can live up to his heavy responsibilities.

Jiang Pengjian, a native of Taipei, is the son of a shoemaker and the sixth of 10 children. Because of the many mouths in the family to be fed, he spent his entire adolescence in straitened circumstances. After graduating from Jianguo Middle School, he was admitted into the law department of National Taiwan University in Year 47 of the Republic of China and was accepted by the university's law school in Year 51. In Year 53, when he passed the bar examination, his father's business failed. Not only was he heavily in debts, but he was also charged with violating securities laws. With his entire family thrown into destitution, Jiang Pengjian was immediately forced to give up his plan to enter graduate school and assume the burden of supporting the family by beginning his legal practice. He was only 24 at the time.

He was very active in a legal career that lasted almost 18 years, gaining much popularity as well as improving his family's fortunes. He was successively secretary and director of the China Comparative Law Society, as well as head of its legal aid department; president of the Rotary Club; and consultant for the telephone hotline service hosted by Ms Lu Xiulian [0712 4423 5571]. According to Professor Li Hongxi [2621 7703 4406] of National Taiwan University, Jiang Pengjian then impressed people as soft-spoken, cultivated, broad-minded, and tolerant; his comments and discussions revealed a willingness to accommodate different opinions. When it comes to safeguarding human rights and protecting the weak and the good, however, he shows a stubborn "inflexibility" indicative of the passion of a "legal person." Thus during the Meilidao military trial, he firmly decided to defend Lin Yixiong [2651 5030 7160], Yang Qingchu [2799 7230 4238] and others despite the

difficult and perilous conditions of the time. On the last day of questioning in court, he burst into tears and choked with sobs in the midst of his moving defense. Since then his reputation as the "iron-shoulder knight" has spread like wildfire. This marked a turning point in his personal political development.

As Jiang Pengjian told it, he became a political person from a legal person because his long legal practice has deeply convinced him of the powerlessness of the lawyer in court. As expression of public opinion, he believes, the law should be administered in an independent manner, free from the pollution of political parties, prestige, force, money, or personal relationships. Only then can the law assume the important task of protecting human rights. The ordinary law enforcer, however, misled by improper traditional concepts and methods of handling cases, has over time turned wrong into right and infringed upon human rights without knowing it. The result is that the people too have lost the ability to protect their own human rights because of a lack of legal knowledge and tragedies occur now and then. As a lawyer, he became more and more aware that only by taking part in politics, by mobilizing the forces of political opposition, and by applying controls can we bring about judicial independence and create a fair competitive society.

In Year 1972, with rare energy, drive, and impulsiveness, and supported by the young and bright in society, Jiang Pengjian defeated Kang Ningxiang [1660 1337 4382] and Huang Tianfu [7806 1131 4395] to win the last seat in parliament for the non-KMT forces. Although he did not come first in the election, his performance on the floor of the chamber was no less impressive. For 3 years he repeatedly questioned the legality of martial law imposed by the government and did everything possible to advocate the admission of young people into the present political structure and its institutionalization. His concern for human rights and political prisoners led him to exert great efforts on their behalf.

Jiang Pengjian believes that the power of the ruling party dominates the administrative machinery, resulting in a marked expansion of administrative power in the existent political system. The object of control of parliament is the administrative agencies. He uses a lawyer's jargon--"force a fight to achieve peace"--to describe the role and functions played by non-KMT members in parliament, pointing out that even if several more seats were created for non-KMT personages, non-KMT forces could not turn the new parliamentary situation around. Here "parliamentary skills" are critical. What non-KMT members can do is to apply pressure on the rulers through parliamentary procedures, disseminate protest information and non-KMT opinions to the public, and rely on public opinion to stay the hand of government.

Fully equipped with this understanding, Jiang Pengjian announced formally as early as last September amid a flurry of speculation and much talk in all quarters that he would withdraw from the election of central people's representatives at year end. His political move provides an opportunity for soul-searching for people who linger in public office. He emphasized that now is the time for non-KMT parties to build up their reserve of talent for the arrival of party politics. Electoral participation and public office should be regarded as an incubator of political talent; it is better to let three

people each serve one term than one person serving three terms. The insightfulness and idealism of his political motives give him the courage to keep his promise and convince him that the values of the non-KMT forces should come before personal gains and losses. This kind of idealism is hard to come by in the absence of a fervent understanding of democracy and a sense of mission.

Jiang Pengjian can be regarded as a typical member of the middle class in Taiwan. Judging from his past, he is not a victim of society. He represents the awakening of the bright and young elements in society. He is not a professional politician. Nor is he burdened with history, which explains his ability to take a more detached attitude toward public office. His decision not to seek re-election when many with less impressive performance are doing just that may be a loss for non-KMT forces. But even if he is "forced to go," he will still be at peace with himself. His example may have a positive effect on the effort to improve the tone of politics outside the KMT.

Jiang Pengjian hopes that one day the DPP will be an inclusive and open political party, particularly one which is genuinely democratic. In terms of political stance and organization, however, the party must adhere to certain basic principles. He believes that it is the party's idealism, ethics, and action orientation which appeal to the nation. Without them, not only will the party fail to promote the democratization of Taiwan, but it may itself become an impediment to democratization. Such are his hopes for the party as party chief. He also hopes that the public has expectations of the party. Although the party chairman's term lasts only 1 year, he will do his best. To him his work is never done.

12581

CSO: 4005/316

COMMENTARY ON DIVISIONS AMONG OPPOSITION

OW240603 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Station Commentary--"Opposition Woes."]

[Text] The noisy, yet still unofficial opposition party in town is publicly displaying its own divisions again. This time the divisive issue concerns mass demonstrations. Radicals in the party want to hit the pavement to take their gripes public; moderates have tired of using that form of protest and want to get on with more conventional means of letting their views be known.

A protest in front of the Presidential Office Building in Taipei was called off at the last minute last week as moderate voices in the party eked out a victory. The itching-for-action wing of the party had originally pushed through a vote to sponsor the mass demonstration against the nation's emergency decrees, or martial law, as they have become known in the West.

Then the moderates decided that a mass demonstration might get out of control, and that the public would hold the party responsible for any ruckus that occurred. First, the moderates pushed through a vote withdrawing the party's direct sponsorship of the event. The radical wing then formed a committee, the May 19 Green Movement, to sponsor the demonstration. But the moderates insisted that the protest would be risky business for the party's reputation. Finally, the whole thing was postponed.

The moderates in the opposition party carried the day because they had the weight of public opinion behind their position. One public opinion survey after another has indicated that the people in the Republic of China on Taiwan have developed an aversion for protest politics, at least in street form. The moderates in the opposition correctly judged that any more mass street demonstrations would cast the party in an unfavorable light in the public eye.

The moderates also understand that the party will not have much of a political future if it maintains an image of being only a protest party. Western educated, most of the moderates understand that successful opposition

parties are those that drop the protest business and get on with being the loyal opposition in parliament or congress. The effectiveness of choosing the latter course is not lost on these party moderates.

Another consideration that may have been considered is the fact that making noise is one thing, representing the people is another. The fact remains that the opposition party got 20 percent of the vote in the last national election back in December. They have an even smaller percentage of seats in parliament. Accordingly, the opposition must stay tuned to the fact that its voice represents at best 20 percent of the population. They can't demand anything from the Government, specially things the other four-fifths of the voting public don't go along with. In other words, the opposition is still a minority party, and they will have to keep that in mind when they play democratic politics.

Calling off the mass street demonstration was a wise effort on the part of the moderates who understand the party's real situation. But the radical wing is still restless, and may want to find other ways to create more noise than the voters have vested in their ranks. No doubt the opposition party will remain divided between those who know the party's place in the political scheme of things and those who wish the reality were different.

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CSO: 4000/077

BRIEFS

'FREEDOM SEEKER' TERM DEFINED--Taipei, 8 April (CNA)--Minister of the Interior Wu Po-hsiung Tuesday gave a clear definition of the term "Freedom Seeker," or "Freedom Fighter" acknowledged by this nation. In response to an interpellation in the Legislative Yuan, Wu said a freedom seeker is a person who is not only anti-communist, but also takes concrete actions which expresses his anti-communist beliefs. The actions of a freedom seeker reflect not only the ideal of anti-communism, but disrupt the machinations and smash the image of the Chinese Communists, said Wu, answering a question from Legislator Fei Hsi-ping. To put forth an example, Wu said, the military officers who flew MIG fighters from Mainland China to South Korea or directly to the Republic of China on Taiwan in the past clearly demonstrate the concept and behavior of a genuine freedom seeker. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0239 GMT 8 Apr 87 OW] /12858

ENTRY, EXIT RESTRICTIONS--Taipei, 8 April (CNA)--The Government has imposed certain entry and exit restrictions to prevent possible communist infiltration and to maintain national security, Interior Minister Wu Po-hsiung said Tuesday. For this purpose, the Government originally decided that only those mainland Chinese who had left the Chinese mainland and resided in a free country or area for more than 5 years would be allowed to come to the Republic of China, Wu said while responding to an interpellation by Legislator Fei Hsi-ping. The Government, however, showing its respect for public opinion, has relaxed the restrictions by exempting those mainland Chinese above 70 or below 17 in age. Wu said that the requirement for those between 16 and 70 years of age will be retained for national security reasons. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 8 Apr 87 OW] /12858

DPP INDECISIVE ON PROTEST MARCH--The opposition Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] on Monday failed to reach an agreement on the proposed protest rally on 24 May against the institution of the National Security Law. The clash Monday is reportedly signaling a rift between the party leadership and the party's radical wing. It was the radical DPP members who announced the staging of the demonstration in front of the Presidential Office Building on 24 May if the Emergency Decree is not lifted by 19 May. The protest march was originally to take place on 19 April. But the illegally formed opposition camp called it off last Friday due to internal dissension and strong opposition from law enforcement units. The postponement was brought up at the DPP Central Standing Committee meeting on Monday, but no consensus was reached.

The meeting decided to shelve the proposal. Instead, the DPP policy making committee reviewed the relationship with the magazine EPOCH OF LIBERTY. The magazine has been contracted to print the DPP mouthpiece, the MINCHIN PAO WEEKLY [DEMOCRATIC PROGRESSIVE NEWS WEEKLY]. [Text] [Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 22 Apr 87 OW] /12858

GOVERNMENT ON RESPONSIBILITY OF PRESS--Taipei, 24 April (CNA)--The freedoms of speech and of the press are based on the precondition of respecting other people's rights and freedoms and are not unrestricted, the cabinet said Thursday. In a written response to Legislator Hsu Kuo-tai's interpellation, the Executive Yuan said the Government Information Office is not an illegal organization because it was set up and functions according to the law in general and the Publication Law in particular. The Publication Law, which has been revised five times by the Legislative Yuan, was enacted according to the Constitution and put into force after it was promulgated by the President. Advanced democratic nations also have different laws and regulations governing speech and press freedom to prevent the people and the mass media from abusing their freedoms, the Yuan said. According to the law, all newspapers in this nation must register with the Government before publication and are subject to punishment if they violate the law. All people and newspapers should be responsible for what they say; this is a universal principle recognized by all countries. Those who have been convicted on charges of libel, insulting the court or agitating people to overthrow the Government should therefore be given due and proper punishment, the Yuan said. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 24 Apr 87 OW] /12858

CSO: 4000/077

HONG KONG LAW COMMITTEE HOLDS PANEL DISCUSSIONS

OW151600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--Members of the Hong Kong basic law drafting committee had in-depth debates during their panel discussions on the relationship between the central authorities and the future Hong Kong special administrative region here today.

According to committee members Louis Cha Leung Yung and Rayson Huang, the discussions centered on Article 5 of the second chapter of the basic law drafted by the subcommittee, which defines the scope of application to Hong Kong of national laws formulated by the central authorities.

Through discussion, the committee members developed a rough consensus that the fifth article should be revised or incorporated into other articles for rewording because it failed to make clear the scope of national laws applicable in Hong Kong and relevant principles.

They stressed that generally all national laws enacted by the central authorities, except those on national defense and foreign affairs, will not be applicable to Hong Kong, that some laws, if thought to be applicable in Hong Kong, should not contradict the basic law, and that those applicable laws should be implemented in Hong Kong after certain legal procedures.

In an interview to reporters, Li Hou, secretary general of the basic law drafting committee, expressed similar opinions to this effect.

On the implications of the term "certain legal procedures," some members said they had in mind the future legislature of the future special administrative region. While others considered this improper. How can the laws formulated by the central authorities be implemented only after the approval of local legislature? they argued.

According to Louis Cha Leung Yung, disagreement on how this article should be formulated arose mainly among the members from Hong Kong themselves, while those members from China's mainland who spoke today on the issue tried to find solutions satisfactory to Hong Kong compatriots, he added.

He also mentioned a suggestion made by a vice-chairman of the committee from the mainland in discussing article 12 of the second chapter. The suggestion says the phrase "organized and violent" be added to the present draft clause "the Hong Kong special administrative region should through law prohibit all activities leading to a split in the country and subversion of the central people's government." This is because in Hong Kong non-violent and unorganized activities should not be regarded as splitting or subversive activities.

The chairman and vice-chairmen of the committee also held a meeting this afternoon to discuss ways of collecting designs for the flag and emblem of the future Hong Kong special administrative region.

Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, is scheduled to meet all members of the basic law drafting committee Thursday. Louis Cha said the work of the drafting committee progressed smoothly and Deng's meeting will be an encouragement.

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PAPER ON FEELING OF 'HELPLESSNESS' TOWARDS PRC

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["An Insider's View" column by Yang Yilung: "Deng's 100-Year Claim Is Really No Time at All"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping's recent announcement that Hong Kong shall remain unchanged for 100 years after 1997 has generated a great deal of discussion and speculation.

The majority of our commentators and Hong Kong-watchers are somehow thrilled by the magic number of 100, although they do not seem to be able to come up with any supporting evidence to convince the doubters that there is something wonderful about the perfect score.

Many of our semi-"red" businessmen-industrialists are once again eagerly waving their "confidence flag"; one prominent financier insists, "See, there is nothing to worry about after all."

Even if we accept Mr Deng's promise whole-heartedly, surely it would be most difficult to substantiate Mr Deng's claim--not too many of us would be around to contradict him (not even Mr Deng himself).

Indeed, if anything, the euphoric response to Mr Deng's public relations and united front exercise is indicative of our present frame of mind.

Why the need to become so unnecessarily excited over a promise which, in mathematical terms, is equivalent to one-tenth of a 1,000-year egg?

The answers are perhaps as complex as the question itself.

Despite all assurances, it cannot be denied that in Hong Kong today, there is a confidence problem. Events since the signing of the Joint Declaration have actually helped to undermine confidence.

The majority of Hong Kong's belongers are not only cynical, but also convinced that nobody is speaking up on their behalf. In other words, there is a general feeling of helplessness.

China is too strong, and too powerful; the Central Government is too unpredictable, and too inconsistent. Where is Hong Kong's leverage? Why should China take Hong Kong seriously?

Mr Deng has provided some insights into the real intentions of China; in a nutshell, Hong Kong is important to China because Hong Kong is an inseparable part of China's perennial obsession with national re-unification.

According to Mr Deng, the one country, two systems commitment (of 100 years) is applicable to Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. In the most simple terms, such special administrative regions shall remain capitalist, whilst China shall continue to be socialist (also for the next 100 years).

Clearly, whatever Mr Deng promises Hong Kong and Macao will in the same instance be accorded to Taiwan. And, by the same token, what Taiwan enjoys at the present moment might be extended to the other two capitalist societies of China.

This is why it is difficult to understand why Mr Deng is still so unsure about direct elections in Hong Kong, he agreed that any political changes must be "prudent and gradual," in accordance with the new Governor, Sir David Wilson's observation.

After all, it is internationally known that Taiwan has begun to have a multi-party political system, and that its populace are given universal suffrage rights.

After all, even in China now, there are various forms of direct elections (with more than one candidate) held at the country level. Mr Deng himself is beginning to realise that in certain situations more participation generally means more productivity.

It seems that at least on this point of Hong Kong's further democratisation, Mr Deng and his open-door associates are not too comfortable with the "hidden" implications.

What Mr Deng is really worried about (yes, despite his confidence about the next 100 years), is the possibilities of the Hong Kong "factor."

The arch-conservatives in China also want national re-unification, but they are more concerned with the Four Cardinal Principles: Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, Party Leadership, Insistence Upon Democratic Dictatorship, and Socialism.

They worry that the decadent spirits of capitalist freedom and individualism would be imported via Hong Kong--now and then we witness an anti-Hong Kong campaign being carried out in major Chinese cities.

In light of the recent anti-Bourgeois Liberalism movement engineered by his "opponents," even Mr Deng finds it important to be "prudent and gradual" in his approach.

This is why he has expressed reservations about one man, one vote, in Hong Kong; and why he has informed us in so many words that Hong Kong shall never be allowed to become a bastion for anti-communist activities.

Speaking at the same time to his critics at home, compatriots in Hong Kong and Taiwan, and those historians who shall record his "triumph" (the first man to reunify China since 1842; Macao was a gift), Mr Deng must have felt a sense of historical urgency.

"I shall be 83 this August," he reportedly stated.

To be sure, Mr Deng is not opposed to direct elections in Hong Kong per se. What he does not wish to see is any disruption which may or may not affect the grand scheme of things.

The situation is indeed delicate, but the knowledge of its intricacies are invaluable to those who sincerely want Hong Kong to continue its prosperity and stability for the next 110 years.

Realising that Hong Kong's ups and downs may also affect the course of development in China should give our silent majority a sense of pride, rather than a feeling of impotence.

Precisely because Hong Kong has become so important to China's national interests, there is really no reason why China should not take Hong Kong seriously.

In essence, what Mr Deng is asking the people of Hong Kong is to keep their "high degree of autonomy" internally, and to themselves only.

As long as changes in Hong Kong do not upset the overall desire, policy, and implementation for national re-unification--and as long as Hong Kong's capitalist values do not lead to an erosion of Chinese Communist Party leadership--Hong Kong will be allowed to exist with its present institutions for a long time to come.

Those who have been worried about the winds from the "north" should perhaps relax a bit now that the Chinese leadership has made known its agenda.

As for those who have been "shining shoes" (and there were quite a number of them at Mr Deng's briefing); they should realise that becoming yes-man will not necessarily please China.

And those who have been calling for direct elections in Hong Kong?

Please carry on with the effort, so that Hong Kong can really continue with its prosperity and stability for the next one-tenth of a 1,000-year egg period.

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