

249062

JPRS-CPS-85-065

1 July 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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1 July 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

ZHAO ZIYANG DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

HK121442 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0826 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn, 11 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held a press conference this afternoon at the Steigenberger Hotel in Bonn where he was staying and answered nine questions raised by foreign reporters. Also present at the press conference were Tian Jiyun, Wu Xueqian, and Zhou Nan.

The press conference lasted 30 minutes.

To begin the press conference, Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed his thanks to the press circles for their extensive coverage of his visit to Bonn and the massive efforts they had devoted in this connection. After that, he answered a few questions raised by the reporters.

Question (by FRG Television 2's Beijing reporter): Mr Premier, how do you appraise the political situation in Europe and how do you view the question of German reunification?

Zhao: Some new developments in the European situation in the past few months are desirable. For instance, in the first place, the two superpowers have started a dialogue between themselves and the atmosphere has relaxed a little. Second, the European countries, big or small, poor or rich, of one bloc or another or without bloc affiliation, all are concerned about peace and stability in the region and are willing to show their desire or to make efforts to safeguard peace and stability in the region. In addition, the contacts between Eastern and Western European countries are increasing, the relations between them are easing, and, of course, the number of member states of the European Community has increased too. All these developments are desirable.

The relations between China and the FRG are excellent, while the relations between China and the GDR are being improved and developed. We hope that the two countries would expand the contacts between them, thus relaxing relations between them. We understand the desire of the German people for national unification and we sympathize with their feelings. Of course, this issue can only be solved by the German people themselves through patient consultations in compliance with their own interests and in the interests of peace in Europe.

Question (by a Dutch television reporter): Mr Premier, you are visiting several European countries. My questions are, first, why are you visiting these European

countries at this moment? Second, what position do the European countries occupy in your global strategy?

Zhao: I think you will ask the same question whenever I visit Europe. China holds that Europe is a force for safeguarding peace. A united and powerful Europe, as the master of its own destiny, is a force for safeguarding peace, and China is also a force for safeguarding peace. Therefore, just to quote a term from you, I hold that China considers the strengthening of its friendship and cooperation with Europe as an important pillar in its foreign policy.

Question (by TIME magazine reporter): Would you tell me whether China's economic guidelines and its policy of opening to the outside world has enlisted the support of the whole party? Have these guidelines and policy enlisted the support of the army? Are there any obstructions at present?

Zhao: The policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home and the policy of economic reform currently being implemented by China have won the support of the whole party, the army, and the people throughout the country. I dare not bet that no one would object to these policies. However, as I see it, opposition as a force does not exist.

Question (by a Dutch reporter): You said that you had worked in fruitful cooperation with the FRG. Now I would like to ask you a question. While trying to further strengthen the political relations between China and the Netherlands during your forthcoming visit to the Netherlands, do you think there are any difficulties in respect of the relations between the two countries? Has the issue of submarine sales to Taiwan been clarified and solved politically?

Zhao: I am looking forward to visiting the Netherlands and to exchanging views with His Excellency Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers on international issues of common concern and on the further development of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

I would like to express my appreciation of the Dutch government's efforts to get rid of the disruption to Sino-Dutch relations and to facilitate the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Question (by LE MONDE reporter): Mr Premier, how do you view the possibility for improvement of Sino-Soviet relations since Gorbachev rose to power?

Zhao: There has been some improvement in Sino-Soviet relations. But no progress has been made regarding the removal of the major obstacles to Sino-Soviet relations. We have noticed General Secretary Gorbachev's speech in which he expressed his hope of a major improvement in Sino-Soviet relations. We have noticed this point. We hope that the two sides can make efforts to realize the normalization of the relations between the two countries.

Question (by an Indian radio station reporter): Mr Premier, how do you view China's role in North-South relations? What role is China playing in the unity among Asian, African, and Latin American countries?

Zhao: China holds that the contemporary world is faced with two questions of overall and strategic importance, the first being the question of East-West relations or that concerning the safeguarding of peace; and the other being the question of North-South relations or that concerning development. China holds that the question concerning development is the kernel. In other words, if we fail to change the backward economic situation that the Third World countries and developing countries currently faced and fail to achieve political stability and economic prosperity, it will be quite difficult, I am afraid, to get rid of turmoil in the world once and for all. China will do its share to promote unity and cooperation among developing countries.

Question (by a reporter from FRG Television 1): Mr Premier, I really wish to know what is your evaluation of the prospect of the FRG's nuclear industry supplying nuclear power stations to China? How do you view the competition from France?

Zhao: We are now tackling the energy problem and the development of our own nuclear power stations is one of the most important aspects in our efforts. We wish to cooperate with France as well as with the FRG. Of course, a buyer always wants to save more money and is eager to buy better but cheaper goods. China will deal on this basis since she is no fool. Therefore we have no objection to the competition between French and German industrialists for the deal. This is advantageous to both countries. Is it not true that competition can boost prosperity?

Question (by a Kuwaiti reporter): Mr Premier, have you discussed the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf War with Mr Kohl during your visit? How do you appraise the different efforts that are being made to seek a settlement of the Middle East issue?

Zhao: We are concerned about the situation in the Middle East, especially peace and stability in the Gulf region. We have noticed the new circumstances recently arising from the peace process with respect to the Middle East issue. We respect and support the choice which the Arab countries and the Palestinian people make in line with a reasonable and fair settlement of the Middle East issue and in the interests of the goal of their own nations.

Question (by a Pakistani reporter): Mr Premier, is the Afghan issue still an obstacle to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations? How do you view the prospects for a settlement of the Afghan issue?

Zhao: In seeking normalization of its relations with the Soviet Union, China has not given up its demand for the removal of the three major obstacles constituting threats to its safety. Although the Soviet Union has been escalating its suppression of the Afghan people's resistance forces in the past few months, the Afghan people's resistance movement continues to develop. In my opinion, the conditions for the political settlement of the Afghan issue are still not ripe because the premise of the settlement of the Afghan issue remains the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

CSO: 4005/1028

GENERAL

SPEECH AT BEIJING FORUM ON SAFEGUARDING WORLD PEACE

HK130431 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 85 p 7

[Speech by Li Yimang, president of the China Association for International Understanding: "People Long for Peace, People Safeguard Peace"--Delivered at the Beijing Forum on Safeguarding World Peace--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Friends and colleagues:

Today, we are getting together to hold a forum on safeguarding world peace.

In the first place, on behalf of the China Association for International Understanding, let me express our warm welcome to our friends from all countries in the world who have made long, arduous journeys to attend this forum and our greetings to the Chinese participants from all walks of life.

This forum aims at jointly discussing the question of safeguarding world peace, a question of great concern to the world's people. As we have clearly stated in our invitation letters, all participants in the forum are encouraged to speak without inhibition, each airing his own views, to respect one another, and to seek common ground while reserving differences, and the forum will not adopt any document.

In the light of this spirit, I would like to discuss my personal views on the questions, such as the forces for safeguarding world peace and the ways and means to safeguard world peace, and to ask advice from all friends and colleagues here.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. All countries in the world have held or are holding celebrations of all kinds marking the anniversary. People are thinking deeply, summing up experience, drawing lessons, and exploring ways and means to prevent the outbreak of a new world war.

Forty years ago, when World War II had just ended, people discussed the danger of the outbreak of World War III. However, facts have shown that with the end of the war, there emerged a peaceful situation which has lasted for 40 years. Such being the case, /first, I would like to discuss the questions of how peace has been won since World War II and what the main forces for checking a new world war are./

The factors for maintaining a peaceful world situation during the 40 postwar years, as I see it, are multifaceted. Above all, the will of the people is the main factor. The unprecedented awakening and the resolute struggle of the people against the policies of aggression and war have played a decisive role. People of all countries in the world, including the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States, desire peace and not war and are particularly opposed to nuclear war. This provides a genuine "deterrent." Meanwhile, since the war, there have emerged many newly independent countries, a group of socialist countries, and some other peace-loving countries; subsequently, with the development of and changes in the situation, they have gradually formed an extensive Third World and the nonaligned movement, and have played an increasingly important role in international affairs, thus fundamentally changing the pattern of international relations and the balance of forces and becoming an important force for curbing war and a basic factor for safeguarding peace. In addition, over the last 10 to 20 years, the two superpowers which are capable of waging a world war have been in a state of nuclear confrontation. It is not easy for them to create the determination to launch such a war. It must be said that the 40 postwar years of peace have been won by all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world through a prolonged struggle; they have not been given as a favor.

During the 40 years since World War II, although there has been no world war, local wars or armed conflicts have taken place continuously. Most of these wars or conflicts are caused by suppressing a nation, violating the independence of a country, or interfering with the internal affairs of other countries and, moreover, as often as not, they lead to world tension. Because of this, people throughout the world are most worried about them. It is noticeable that the superpowers have more often than not taken advantage of local wars to expand their spheres of influence, to seize strategically important places, and to make preparations for war. However, the resolute resistance of the people of countries subjected to aggression and the active support of all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples in the world have prevented these local wars from becoming a world war. The peace-loving countries and peoples have struck and will strike heavy blows at, and have given and will give profound lessons to, the aggressors who dare to unleash a war. The facts show that those who attempt to conquer the world or a nation or a country by means of launching a war, or who attempt to impose their ideology and social system on a nation or a country by military force, will, in the final analysis, end in failure or find themselves so tightly encircled that they just cannot escape. This a historical law.

/Second, how should we approach the most urgent task which should be fulfilled in safeguarding world peace?/

As everybody knows, the two countries which possess the biggest arsenals are continuing their arms race to contend for superiority in defiance of people's strong opposition. Now the world--land, seas, and space--is under the threat of their nuclear weapons and other new weapons. If a nuclear war breaks out, it will indeed be the most horrible catastrophe in human history. All people with intuitive understanding will never forget the nuclear calamities occurring in Hiroshima and Nagasaki 40 years ago.

Therefore, we support the opinion that the most urgent task which should be fulfilled at present in safeguarding world peace is to stop the arms race and rivalry for world hegemony between the two superpowers, to eliminate the nuclear threat, and to prevent a nuclear war. It is known to all that the nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers account for 95 percent of the world's total, and they have deployed many nuclear weapons on the territory of other countries. Therefore, people have every reason and the right to demand that the two superpowers conduct negotiations on arms control in earnest, reach genuine agreement on disarmament, take the lead in stopping the testing, improvement, and production of nuclear weapons and space weapons, immediately stop deploying nuclear weapons in other countries, and drastically reduce their nuclear arsenals. On this basis, all countries with nuclear weapons should hold comprehensive nuclear disarmament negotiations and seek to reach fair and reasonable agreements so as to gradually realize the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

This is the historical mission entrusted by mankind to all nuclear countries, in particular, the two superpowers, and no one must take a procrastinating attitude toward it. The first round of the Geneva arms control negotiations did not make any progress. At the beginning of the second round, we hope the negotiations will not become a smoke screen, as they were in the past, by which one party develops itself by restricting the other party in the contention for superiority. We stand for the proposition of conducting nuclear disarmament and conventional weapons disarmament simultaneously. China will continue to adopt a positive and responsible attitude and make its own proper contributions in this regard.

/Third, I would like to discuss my ideas on the relationship between the implementation of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the safeguarding of world peace./

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian Bandung Conference and grand celebrations have been held in many countries to commemorate it. On the basis of the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence (mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence), the Bandung Conference formulated its 10 principles. This has played a positive and stimulating role in strengthening the unity among Third World countries, in establishing new-type international relations, and in safeguarding world peace. The historical facts over the last 30 years have proved that only when all countries adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence can they live on friendly terms, can the relations between countries become normal, and can world peace be safeguarded; but, otherwise, international relations will become tense and even antagonistic, and even countries with similar social systems may come into conflict and even to war, thus hindering and even sabotaging world peace. We also notice that in solving any international contradiction or conflict, it will not work neither to adopt the method of dividing spheres of influence nor to form any bloc or alliance, still less to use military force or pursue a policy of war. The only way is to settle them in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence and through peaceful negotiations. The settlement by China and Britain of the Hong Kong issue has provided new experience in solving the problems left over by history in relation to two countries through friendly consultation and peaceful negotiations.

The most essential aspect, whether of the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence, the Bandung Conference's 10 principles, or the UN Charter and the basic requirements of international law, as I see it, is mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and opposition to all power politics and policies of intervention. Numerous facts show us that the root cause of the present international tensions or the threat of a new world war lies in or comes from the intensified arms race and rivalry for world hegemony between the superpowers. Unless hegemonist policies are opposed, neither world peace, nor regional peace, nor a country's own security can be achieved or maintained. This is the reason we have always viewed the proposition "opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace" as an integral whole. We support all just struggles of the Third World countries and peoples against foreign intervention. Peace movements in some countries have taken support for these just struggles as an important task. I greatly admire this, because opposition to foreign intervention also means safeguarding world peace.

/Fourth, I would like to briefly explain the relationship between peace and development./

The present-day world is faced with two topics: one is peace and the other is development. They are closely interrelated. One may well say that peace and development are interdependent or that they condition each other.

Although the spirally escalating arms race of the superpowers and their astronomical military spending can generate economic prosperity for a period of time, they will, in the final analysis, hamper economic development and the improvement of people's living standards and material benefits in their own countries. At the same time, the arms expansion and war preparations of the superpowers will surely affect, and have affected, their allies. Not only have they endangered regional peace and security, but they have also slowed down the economic recovery or economic growth of some developed countries, thus seriously hindering people's lives and employment.

Ours is a developing country. Like other Third World countries, China is extremely concerned about the question of development. What the Third World countries urgently need is to develop their national economies and to overcome all kinds of economic difficulties [words unclear]. Therefore, the Third World countries and peoples long for peace. This is because without a peaceful environment there would be no development to speak of. Moreover, world peace and stability and economic prosperity can hardly be based on the economic poverty of the vast numbers of developing countries. A Third World with an growing economy is a powerful factor for promoting world economic prosperity and safeguarding world peace. More and more people in the world have come to recognize this truth.

Hence, we are in favor of strengthening North-South dialogues and establishing a new international economic order. This is not only a question of economic development and cooperation based on mutual benefit but, in fact, is also one of the essential ways to safeguard world peace. We also greatly appreciate the proposition: Halt the arms race, use limited funds and materials in developing

the economy and improving people's living standards, and use the money saved by disarmament in improving people's lives in those specific countries and in aiding the economic development of Third World countries.

/Fifth, how should we appraise and view peace movements in various countries? There are various views on this matter in the world. I would also like to air my own./

In recent years, in Western Europe, North America, the Pacific region, and other regions and countries, there have emerged unprecedentedly extensive, mammoth, multiform peace movements which are rich in substance. Transcending differences in political views and ideologies, all social strata, political parties, organizations, believers in different religions of many countries, and, in particular, young people in large groups, have conducted joint activities of their own free will, thus uniting to form a powerful force in defense of peace. In some countries, peace movements enjoy immense popular support and have played a certain role in checking the arms expansion and war preparations of the superpowers. In brief, the peace movement, which reflects the strong aspirations of the world's people to safeguard world peace, is a mass movement which is the largest in scale and the most extensive in influence in the present-day world, and one which no one can ignore and control, not to say to check.

In my opinion, like other movements, peace movements also advance wave upon wave in the course of twists and turns. Although new intermediate-range nuclear missiles have been deployed in Europe one after another, the peace movements there are summing up their experiences and developing in depth rather than becoming depressed. Peace movements in various countries adhere to opposing nuclear weapons, nuclear threats, and nuclear war, resolutely demand comprehensive and thorough disarmament, in particular, nuclear disarmament, and continue to carry out various forms of domestic and international activity. Many peace organizations and peace defenders are tenaciously working and struggling for the safeguarding of world peace. The Chinese people appraise highly and support this spirit of dedication to the cause of peace.

It is normal that peace movements of various countries have various propositions due to their different conditions and experiences. This must not become, as I see it, an obstacle to the connections and exchanges between the peace movements of various countries. At present these connections and exchanges urgently need strengthening. In my opinion, so long as we form an extensive alliance under the banner of opposing arms expansion and war preparations, preventing nuclear war, and safeguarding world peace, the world peace movement can develop and the safeguarding of world peace can be strengthened.

/Sixth, people are very concerned about China's ability to make contributions to the cause of world peace. I would like to brief you, our friends, on our endeavors on behalf of world peace./

The Chinese people have all along ardently loved peace and made unremitting efforts and great sacrifices for safeguarding peace. We hope that the people of all countries can live and work in peace. Now the people of all nationalities in China are going all out to carry out the modernization program and, therefore,

need all the more a durable and stable peaceful international environment. We desire no war. We hope no war will break out not only in this century but also in the next century. Of course, it would be better if no war breaks out forever. We would not like to see, at any time, what we have built through hard labor devastated by war. China is pursuing an independent foreign policy and will not form an alliance with any country. This is conducive to the easing of international tension and the winning of lasting world peace. It can unequivocally and affirmatively be said that China is a force for stabilizing world peace and not a destructive one. Moreover, with the growth of its economy and national strength, China will make greater contributions in safeguarding world peace.

It is known to all that China has been persistently pursuing a strict and clear-cut policy toward nuclear weapons, namely, in order to resist the nuclear blackmail of the superpowers, China manufactured a minimal number of nuclear weapons and made public, in 1964, its commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to proliferate or deploy nuclear weapons in other countries. With regard to nuclear disarmament, being a promoter rather than an onlooker, we have continuously made practical and reasonable propositions and are ready at any time to make our own proper contributions in this regard. We have unilaterally and voluntarily reduced our conventional armaments. Over the last few years, we have converted military production into civilian production on a large scale and repeatedly and substantially reduced the size and establishment of our army. We are now concentrating all our forces on the modernization program and we need large amounts of financial and material, as well as human, resources. So, the 1 billion Chinese people are supporters of disarmament.

Over the years, we have attached importance to the conducting of various activities in favor of peace. Last year we held a symposium on safeguarding world peace attended by the representatives of people from all walks of life in Beijing, and invited 3,000 Japanese youths to hold peace and friendship get-togethers along with the vast numbers of Chinese youth. This year organizations of Chinese workers, women, and people in religious circles invited many foreign friends to hold various forms of activities in favor of peace. Last month China's mass organizations received the Japanese ship of peace delegation and sponsored the "Asia-Pacific region youth friendship meeting," with the themes of "participation, development, and peace." In addition, we have in recent years taken part in nongovernmental international peace meetings and formed ties and exchanges with many foreign peace organizations and personalities, thus promoting mutual understanding and friendship. In order to better carry out various activities in favor of peace, together with other nongovernmental organizations, the China Association for International Understanding has initiated and set up the "Chinese people's association for peace and disarmament." We hope to establish ties with more foreign peace organizations and personalities and to exchange information and views and discuss with them matters pertaining to peace, detente, and disarmament.

Friends and colleagues: Now the danger of a world war remains, but the forces for checking war are constantly growing in strength. I firmly believe that so long as all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world become united, support each other, adhere to struggle, and continuously frustrate the arms expansion and war preparations, as well as the aggressive and expansionist policies,

of the superpowers, a new world war can possibly be prevented and world peace can hopefully be safeguarded. Therefore, together with the peace-loving people of various countries, we Chinese people are willing to make full use of every opportunity to vigorously carry out various activities in favor of peace and to make ever greater efforts and contributions in safeguarding world peace.

Thank you.

CSO: 4005/1028

JPRS-CPS-85-065
1 July 1985

GENERAL

BRIEFS

FOREIGN PEACE REPRESENTATIVES MEET--Forty-six representatives from 19 nations attending the Forum on Safeguarding World Peace and more than 60 noted personages from all circles in our province gathered at the auditorium of the Provincial CPPCC Committee this afternoon to discuss the safeguarding of world peace, a concern shared by people of all nations. Professor Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and a noted scholar, presided at the forum and made a welcome speech. [passage omitted] The foreign representatives, accompanied by (Ding Guangxun), vice chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, arrived in Nanjing from Xian by special plane yesterday evening. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1028

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET HELICOPTER TECHNICIANS INTERVIEWED

HK210605 Beijing BEIJING WANBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 85 p 1

["Special Column" report by reporters Liu Tingzhao [0491 7200 2507] and Liu Lihua [0491 0622 5478]: "On the 'Moscow-Beijing' Train--Interview with Soviet Passengers (Valodya) and Ivan"]

[Text] "Cheers!" and a few glasses filled with wine clinked.

On the No 4 international passenger train from Moscow to Beijing, Chinese and Soviet passengers were having lunch together. Sitting around a dining table were three workers of the examination and acception team for M-8 helicopters sent by China's General Administration of Civil Aviation (CAAC) and (Valodya), a machinist, and Ivan, a specialist at the Kazan Helicopter Manufacturing Plant in the Soviet Union.

A few days before we had been covering Erenhot, a "window" on the northern border of the motherland, and we saw a helicopter circling in the sky. Erlian Mayor Hualinga said it was a joint test flight between the Chinese personnel and the Soviet representatives, who had crossed the border to deliver the helicopters to us. As was our professional habit, we wanted to have a talk with these two "rare visitors." However, we had been pressed for time and our wish had not come true. But we never expected to be aboard the same train with them going south, which provided us the chance for an interview.

These two Soviet friends were very talkative and loved to make jokes periodically. Cui, the CAAC interpreter, would often laugh before he was able to interpret the jokes.

Through our conversation, we learned that this batch of helicopters imported from the Soviet Union were designed for disaster relief and transport. To express their thanks for the hard work of these two Soviet personages who had made the special trip to deliver the helicopters, the CAAC examination and acception team invited them for a trip to Beijing.

"Do you like the food in our Chinese dining car?" we asked.

"Delicious, and it has left a wonderful impression on us." "We have had Chinese food before. There is the Beijing restaurant in Moscow which only has Chinese food, and we like it very much." They were vying in answering our question.

"Is this your first trip to Beijing?"

Ivan, with blonde hair and blue eyes, nodded in agreement, while (Valodya), who was bald, said with the help of some gestures: "This is my second trip. I was in Beijing in February 1984."

"What are your impressions of Beijing?"

"Fine! Tiananmen Square, the Imperial Palace...." (Valodya) mentioned a string of names of places and added: "We are very happy to see that China is making progress. It was a pity I stayed there for only a week during my last trip and that I did not have time to see many places. This time...."

Ivan followed: "When I was learning geography and history in school, I dreamed about China, hoping one day I could see Beijing. Every one of our Soviet comrades has the same wish. They want to see with their own eyes the ancient civilization of China and see how the Chinese people live, either as a member of a delegation or a member of a tourist group."

When we asked them about their views on developing the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people, (Valodya) seemed to become a little excited: "Both the Chinese and Soviet peoples are great nations. It is inevitable for them to develop their friendship, and their exchanges in culture, economies, and technology should grow with each passing day."

Cui, the interpreter briefed us, saying: "In order to handle affairs concerning the acceptance of the helicopters, I spent a month in the Soviet Union. During my stay there, recalling the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples was the major topic. On New Year's Day 1985, the Soviet side held a reception in our honor. They said they would never forget this."

A song once popular among the Chinese and Soviet people in the 1950's went like this: "Moscow, Beijing; Moscow, Beijing; the Chinese and Soviet peoples are always brothers; friendship of the two great nations will last forever in close unity...."

"Goodbye!" (Valodya) and Ivan bade farewell in Chinese.

And we said goodbye to them in Russian, "Dosvidanya!"

CSO: 4005/971

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

SOVIET-PROPOSED ASIA FORUM--Tokyo, May 22 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Foreign Ministry holds a prudent attitude on a Soviet proposal for an all-Asia forum on security, reported JIJI press here this evening. The report said a senior official of the Foreign Ministry has made it clear that since a special territorial problem exists between Japan and the Soviet Union, Japan should make its decision on this basis. He said Japan has always held a prudent attitude on such a proposal. This is an official Japanese response to the Soviet proposal for an all-Asia forum put forward by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at a banquet yesterday in Moscow in honor of the visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 22 May 85]

TALKS ON NORTHERN ISLANDS--Tokyo, June 10 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz urged Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to show understanding of Japan's claim to the Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido, northern Japan, the Japanese KYODO News Agency reported today. Quoting government sources, the KYODO report said that Gromyko rejected Shultz's request and repeated the Soviet stand that there is no territorial dispute between the Soviet Union and Japan. The sources said that during their meeting in Vienna on May 14, Shultz and Gromyko also discussed issues pertaining to the U.S.-Soviet summit, disarmament talks, the Middle East, Central America, Kampuchea and the Korean Peninsula. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 10 Jun 85 OW]

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATIONS--Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)--Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met with two Japanese delegations separately here today. They are the Japan Traditional Music Mission led by Osamu Murata, president of the Association for the Promotion of Social Culture, and the fifth delegation to China of workers from Oita Prefecture led by Hisashi Hatano, chairman of the Prefectural Council of Trade Unions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1422 GMT 9 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/270

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

HONG KONG CONFERENCE PRAISES PRC ECONOMIC REFORM

OW100418 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 5 Jun 85

[Text] Hong Kong, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--The 3-day International Finance Conference closed here this noon. Conference participants expressed optimism over the prospects of economic development in the Asian-Pacific region, and said that China's economic reforms will benefit the Asian-Pacific region, as well as the whole world.

In his address at the opening of the conference, Hong Kong Governor Youde said: The Asian-Pacific region has become a world economic growth region in recent years. A factor leading to the growth is China's modernization policy. Hong Kong is the door to China. It has the potential of becoming a base for doing business with China.

Speaking at the conference, (Russel), manager of the Chinese Business Department of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, pointed out: Hong Kong has become the second largest trade partner of mainland China, and a major source of direct investments. An increasing number of international groups consider Hong Kong the best place to develop business relations with China.

Topics discussed at the conference included "Asian-Pacific Region in Retrospect: Regional Prospects" and "The People's Republic of China: Regional Prospects, a Rising World Trade Power, Promotion and Investment Opportunity."

Since it was first held in New York in 1954, the International Finance Conference has become a spectacular annual meeting of international finance circles. According to the conference's sponsoring authorities, the reason for holding this year's meeting in Hong Kong is because economic development has great potential in the Asian-Pacific region, and Hong Kong is an international financial center, as well as an ideal gateway for international financial circles to enter China.

Attending the meeting were about 200 personages of financial circles and government officials from all over the world.

CSO: 4005/1035

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

PRC-SRV BORDER SITUATION--Beijing, 5 June (AFP)--The situation on the Sino-Vietnamese frontier remains tense, with Vietnamese troops intruding repeatedly into China, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today. "Recently the situation remains tense along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Vietnamese troops have repeatedly intruded into Chinese border areas and kept bombarding China, firing at times a maximum of 10,000 shells per day," Foreign Ministry spokesman Ma Yuzhen said [at] a press briefing here today. Mr Ma said that Vietnamese troops last Friday repeatedly attacked the Laoshan area of Yunnan Province "in regimental force" but were driven back by Chinese frontier forces who "counter-attacked in self-defense." He declined to give casualty figures. Both China and Vietnam reported the clash last Friday, with Beijing describing it as the most serious since the beginning of May. Border clashes have broken out regularly since February 1979, when China sparked a brief but bloody conflict with Vietnam just weeks after Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia and toppled the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge regime. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 5 Jun 85 HK]

CSO: 4000/257

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED--Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA)--An executive plan for 1985-1986-1987 cultural cooperation between the governments of China and Iraq was signed here this morning. Chinese vice-minister of culture Lu Zhixian and Iraqi deputy minister of higher education and scientific research Sabri Radif Daoud signed the plan on behalf of their respective governments. Lu Zhengcao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, attended the signing ceremony. Later Lu Zhengcao met with an Iraqi government cultural delegation led by Sabri. Lu Zhixian and Iraqi ambassador to China Rashid M.S. al-Rifai were present at the meeting. The delegation arrived here on 25 May at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 31 May 85]

CSO: 4000/256

WESTERN EUROPE

BRITAIN APPROVES NUCLEAR FUEL REPROCESSING PLANT

OW251226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] London, May 24 (XINHUA)--The British government today gave its backing to an application of the British nuclear power industry to build a new spent nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Dounreay in the north of Scotland.

If built, the plant will reprocess spent nuclear fuel from the British fast breeder reactor at Dounreay [spelling as received] as well as from France and Federal Germany. The total cost of the project will exceed 200 million pounds (260 million dollars) by the mid-1990's when the project is completed.

It would be a part of the fast breeder reactor development plan of a six-nation European club including Belgium, France, Federal Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Britain. Britain entered the club last year as its latest member.

The club has spent about 300 million pounds (380 million dollars) on fast reactor research and development and it aims to have a competitive design of fast reactor available for series ordering by the European electricity industry in the next century.

Although for present plans Britain is expected to build the last of the club's three demonstration fast reactors, it has entered a strong bid to host its first reprocessing plant as Britain claims it has made greater progress than any other club members in the technology of reprocessing fast reactor fuel in operation.

A fast breeder reactor as the next generation of atomic power station works on the principle that it produces more fissionable plutonium material than it consumes. It does this by converting a "blanket" of fertile uranium-238 into fissionable plutonium. So far this has been done only on experimental and prototype reactors, mainly at Dounreay and in France and Federal Germany.

The British government's backing to the Dounreay project was given in the House of Commons by Undersecretary of State of the Department of Energy Goodlad who declared that "the government sees advantage both to the nation and to European collaboration in siting the reprocessing plant in the U.K."

CSO: 4000/244

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA ANALYSIS OF GREEK PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION

OW311304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 31 May 85

["News Analysis: on the eve of the Greek general election by Yu Zailin, Zhou Xisheng"]

[Text] Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA)--Greek parliamentary elections will be held on 2 June, and with election day drawing near, the contest is heating up.

Party leaders are now crisscrossing the country to deliver campaign speeches and canvass votes. In Athens, the plastic flags of the various parties fly from balconies, car aerials and even children's strollers. Cars and buses emblazoned with campaign slogans rush to and fro around the city, ferrying the party faithful to political rallies.

This has been one of the most bitterly fought election campaigns in Greece since World War II. The ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), which has been in power for less than four years, hopes to win re-election to complete its program of "socialist reforms". The main opposition party, "New Democratic", which has had a change of leadership since the last election, is trying to stage a comeback.

But public opinion polls put PASOK 4 or 5 percentage points ahead of New Democratic in popular support.

PASOK has made several readjustments in the policies it advocated in the last election. For instance, PASOK president Andreas Papandreou announced in campaign rallies this time that his party is willing to keep the country in the European Economic Community (EEC). In what is perhaps the most notable shift in the party's platform, PASOK no longer calls for Greek withdrawal from NATO, but rather for Greek participation in allied exercises to be "frozen" for the time being.

PASOK also demands the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from Greek territory so as to turn the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. Papandreou has stated his willingness to enter into a dialogue with Turkey on condition that the Cypriot issue is solved once and for all, and fairly.

Domestically, the PASOK government will continue reforms it has initiated in health and social security, education, labor conditions and sex equality. Economically, it will adopt protectionist legislation and continue to ensure that farmers benefit from government policies.

The socialist PASOK, which won 48 percent of the votes in 1981 election with the support of some small centrist parties, hopes to gain the same support from them in this election. So far, the United Democratic Left Party and the Union of the Democratic Center have both expressed willingness to cooperate with the PASOK. However, the western press is predicting that, even so, it will be no easy matter for PASOK to win on 2 June.

"New Democracy," meanwhile, has a new party leader, has waged a vigorous election campaign and increased its influence among voters with centrist political tendencies. Domestically, "New Democracy" opposes the PASOK reform policies and its nationalization of businesses. It also does not agree with the PASOK government's revision of the constitution and limiting of the president's power to dissolve parliament and call referendums, it rejected the legal status of the newly-elected president.

On the economic front, it advocates a free economy policy and accuses PASOK of allowing the unemployment rate to soar to a record level and the inflation rate at 18 percent, the EEC highest level.

On international issues, "New Democracy" party has put forward a platform which calls for strengthening Greek-EEC cooperation, for continuing Greek membership in NATO to maintain the east-west balance of forces, and for a dialogue between Greece and Turkey in order to reduce the tensions stemming from disputes over the Aegean and Cyprus problems.

Two other parties which can not be overlooked are the Greek Communist parties, exterior and interior. The former is represented in the current parliament. The two parties supported PASOK to a certain extent in the 1981 election, but this time aim for strengthening their own positions in parliament and gain as many seats as possible.

"New Democracy" has been active in wooing the support of centrist voters and small parties. The Democratic Socialist Party has pledged its support and some supporters of the National Political Union may give "New Democracy" their votes. Because the race between PASOK and "New Democracy" is so close, most analysts believe the support of the smaller parties and centrist voters-who account for 15 percent of the total electorate-will be crucial in determining the outcome of Sunday's election.

CSO: 4000/256

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

BA JIN-HAN SUYIN MEET--Shanghai, 24 May (XINHUA)--The noted Chinese writer, Ba Jin, who is also chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, met at his residence British writer Han Suyin here today. Han arrived here Thursday at the invitation of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 24 May 85]

ICELAND BANS NUCLEAR WEAPONS--Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA)--Iceland's parliament unanimously passed a resolution today to make the NATO member-country a nuclear-free zone, according to reports reaching here. The resolution bans the deployment of nuclear weapons on Icelandic land, in airspace and waters. Icelandic Foreign Minister Geir Hallgrimsson told reporters after the approval, "This decision means that as a sovereign state we must make sure nuclear weapons are never brought to Iceland, neither in times of peace nor war." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 25 May 85]

CSO: 4000/244

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

ASSISTANCE TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES--Beijing, 1 June (XIANHUA)--The Chinese Red Cross Society has provided Niger with 10,000 U.S. dollars to help the Niger people tide over difficulties caused by drought, according to a report from Niamey. Chinese ambassador to Niger Wang Yupei, on behalf of the Chinese Red Cross Society, yesterday handed the money over to the president of the Niger Red Cross Society. In Bujumbura: China on 30 May presented the Burundi government with one hundred sets of methane-operated lamps and cooking stoves. Burundi minister of public works, energy and mines Isidore Nyaboya received the presents. In Cotonou: Chinese ambassador Sun Shicheng, on behalf of the Chinese Red Cross Society, yesterday handed a donation of 1.5 million CFA francs to Benin, according to a report from Lome, capital of Togo. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 1 Jun 85]

CSO: 4000/256

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM GRENADA--Bridgetown, Barbados, June 11 (XINHUA)--The withdrawal of the remaining U.S. troops from Grenada was marked today at a ceremony by the handing over to the island the flag which had been flying at its local headquarters at a government-owned hotel since the October 1983 invasion. Passing the flag to Commissioner of the Grenadian Police Russell Toppin was Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Horan who headed the remaining contingent of American military personnel in Grenada. Grenadian Prime Minister Herbert Blaize said at the ceremony that although the Americans are pulling out, Grenadians can rest assured because the Caribbean security unit will remain for some months until the island's newly reconstituted police fully resume their responsibilities. It is said that a few military advisers are expected to remain until September. An estimated 100 Caribbean troops made up mainly of soldiers from Jamaica are remaining in St. George's until arrangements are finished. In the past 19 months, the Grenadian police force has been trained by Canada and Britain. The Americans provided training for a para-military force to deal with internal subversion. U.S. troops backed by token forces from nations of the organization of eastern Caribbean states, along with Barbados and Jamaica stormed Grenada on October 25, 1983 to topple the 'leftist' [quotation marks as received] military government that had seized power in a bloody palace coup. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 12 Jun 85 OW]

ARGENTINE ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--Argentine ambassador to China Hector A. Subiza gave a reception in celebration of the 175th anniversary of the May Revolution of Argentina here today at the embassy. Among those attending the reception were Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the Chinese National People Congress, Zhu Qizhen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leaders of other departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Beijing were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 25 May 85]

CSO: 4000/243

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES' ROLE IN FOUR MODERNIZATIONS PRAISED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 13, 1 Apr 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Liu Jinghuai [0491 2417 2037]: "The Democratic Parties Are a Vital Force in the Four Modernizations Drive -- A Visit with Li Ding, Deputy Director of the United Front Work Department"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, persons in China's democratic parties and industry and commerce associations have achieved outstanding results in serving the cause of the four modernizations and are blazing new trails. To understand this situation, this reporter paid a visit to Comrade Li Ding [2621 1353], Deputy Director of the United Front Work Department.

Through work contacts, Comrade Li Ding has regular contact with persons in the democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations. He told this reporter: "In the past, due to the disruptions of 'leftist' ideology, the democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations did not play their role fully in the political life of the country. In the last few years, the CPC restored the fine tradition of the united front and it consulted with the democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations on major national policy and many other important questions. In particular, it was the CPC that put forth that we must continue to support the 16-character policy of 'long-term coexistence and mutual supervision' and 'show complete devotion and share honor and disgrace,' to further mobilize their enthusiasm. As a result, they have made numerous suggestions to the party Central Committee and, in practical work, they have warmheartedly contributed their knowledge and skills to society."

Comrade Li Ding believes that in the first place the democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations are consulting services for the broad development of the economy and science and technology. They help factories solve technical difficulties and they pass on science and technology information and economic management information to workers. In the countryside, they spread scientific farming knowledge and methods to the peasantry and help them develop various forms of management. For example, the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee established 68 consulting services in such disciplines as science and technology, economics, law, medicine and culture and education.

Their consulting services fall into three divisions: 1. individual consultation, 2. fixed contract consultation, and 3. special consultation. Over the last few years, 3 new developmental trends have emerged in these consultation services. The first is the development of policy-oriented consultation. Proceeding from actual conditions in China, they provide consultation on major problems having to do with the four modernizations drive. For example, Mr. Fei Xiaotong's [6316 1321 6639] explorations of the problems of small cities and towns has provided valuable ideas for urban development in China. The second is the extensive provision of consultation on regional development. For example, they provided suggestions for the formulation of ecological agriculture plans in several provinces and autonomous regions in the northwest, Dazu County in Sichuan Province and Daxing County in Beijing Municipality. The third is providing informational services for society. Their members are scattered throughout every area of society, some of whom regularly participate in international scholarship. They know important information concerning China and the world and they can rely on their organizational and social contacts to initiate the formation of information networks. For example, the industry and commerce associations are now gradually forming a national market information network and the Jiu San Society is also gradually forming its own national intellectual information network.

Second, they are engaged in intellectual development. The members of the democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations have high levels of education and they have ample superiority in the intellectual realm. Based on statistics, their members account for 137 of the 390 education department committee members throughout the country. They have responded to society's great need for qualified personnel by developing their lecturing and school administration activities. In 1984, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party sponsored 1,504 lecture courses of all types, with audiences of more than 230,000. At the same time, they also set up 112 schools, with an enrollment of over 80,000 last year and over 30,000 graduates.

The various vocational secondary and college level sparetime schools run by the democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations have created an excellent study environment for young people to pursue advanced study and self-study. Not only do they run these schools in the cities, but they have also set up correspondence course centers and in-person instruction sites in several counties and communes in the countryside. In line with the needs of economic development, they have started courses such as English for foreign trade and Japanese for science and technology.

Third, they serve the development and construction of the border areas and minority areas. In the beginning, they would often shuttle back and forth to a unit that was receiving support, so they were merely "hot at one end." Now with the accelerated development and construction of the border areas and minority areas, this activity has become "hot at both ends." The democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations all sent out their own technical contingents and got involved on the front line of construction in the border areas and minority areas, helping the factories and enterprises train technical forces and engaging in technical consultation. In 1984, the

Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee sponsored 32 lecture courses in border areas and minority areas, set up 15 training classes and made 13 technical consultations.

In border support activities, many of the old comrades of the democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations ignore their own age and frailty and work hard. The phrase they often use to encourage themselves is, "the old ox knows well that sunset is brief -- no need to urge him on with the whip." Seventy-three-year-old Yi Zhongxiu [5902 0022 4423] and 68-year-old Liu Siyuan [0491 1835 0337], members of the China Democratic National Construction Association in Qingdao, Shandong, are very famous old hands in China's shoemaking trade. In 1983, they responded to an invitation from the Xining Leather Shoe Factory to give them technical guidance, and they personally repaired the shoe lasts, enthusiastically trained technical personnel and meticulously designed new styles of leather shoes, which opened up new sales avenues for the factory's products.

Fourth, they pave the way for "the three imports." Many members of the democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations have friends and relatives among overseas Chinese and Chinese in Hong Kong and Macao. Some of these compatriots have fairly high prestige and reputations in economics, science and technology and education circles in their own lands and some possess considerable economic strength. They are fiercely patriotic and desire to contribute to the prosperity and enrichment of their homeland, yet some of them are having difficulty finding the appropriate contact unit. Hence, democratic party personages act as go-betweens for them.

The import work done by persons in the democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations consists mainly of importing capital and advanced technology. Statistics from the China Democratic League Guangdong Province committee show that they have received 4,500 Chinese compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and overseas in the last few years, among whom were more than 860 professors and assistant professors and 2,064 engineers and technicians. They have brought in more than 78 million yuan in investments and initiated over 14 million yuan in contributions to the public welfare. In the last year alone, China Zhi Gong Dang introduced talks on more than 30 import items and now their import and export trade extends to over 100 items. Members of the Tianjin branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League are now importing more than 30 items of advanced technology.

Then Comrade Li Ding talked with this reporter about the development of new work by the democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations under the new conditions.

1. At present, China faces a tremendous reform and handling the reform well is an urgent matter. Among the persons in the democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations are a large group of specialized scholars and all sorts of qualified personnel. They are bringing this superiority into play, actively developing their various research activities and coming up with good suggestions and ideas on the problems and relevant tasks of China's reform. After the promulgation of the "Resolution on Economic Reform," they earnestly studied and discussed it and they are now serving this reform.

2. Opening the large and medium-sized coastal port cities further and good management of the economic special zones is a major policy decision to speed up the socialist modernization drive. In this regard, the democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations have convened or prepared to convene conferences on problems of serving the opening of coastal cities and in practical work they have developed this aspect step by step.

3. A tremendous impetus toward development has appeared in commodity production in many areas in China's countryside today, which is causing great changes in rural industrial and professional organizations. With new measures and services, they have caused the emergence of a new situation suited to the countryside.

4. China is now facing the challenge of the new technological revolution. The development of the new technological revolution and the use of new technology spurs us on to a new transformation. The democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations are bringing the superiority of their own qualified personnel and information into full play and developing this aspect of their work.

Lastly, Comrade Li Ding happily told this reporter: "The democratic parties and the industry and commerce associations possess sizable contingents throughout China and they constitute a vital force in the four modernizations drive."

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CSO: 4005/891

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES LEADERSHIP SYSTEM REFORM

HK201557 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Tan Yucai: "The Significance of Epistemology in Reforming the Leadership System"]

[Text] The leadership structure is the form of a certain leadership system. In a structural form, it determines the setting up of leading organs, the process of leading activities, and the various relations of leadership. The setting up or shuffling of any leadership structure is conditioned by the following two factors: On the one hand, it is ruled by the economic relations which reflect the conditions of certain social productive forces and it directly determines the nature of a certain social political system; and on the other hand, it is conditioned by the factors of nature, history, nationality, and the level of understanding of the leading bodies. As the leadership structure is conditioned by various factors, leadership systems of a similar nature can usually bring about different leadership structures. This is an important basis for the reform of the leadership structure.

If we study the leadership structure from an epistemological angle, we will discover that a leadership structure has a dual nature: On the one hand, as a target of comprehension and transformation, it has an objective nature; and on the other hand, as a leading organ, it has a subjective nature. The latter characteristic determines that a certain leadership structure is bound to directly affect the cognitive efficiency of a leading organ.

We know that understanding is actually a compound made up of different layers. If we regard mankind's overall understanding as macroscopic understanding, the understanding of individuals should then be considered as microscopic understanding. The different level of understanding of the groups and communities which stand in between should be regarded as medium level understanding [zhongguan renshi 0022 6034 6126 6221]. In the process of understanding, the above three layers have common ground as well as peculiarities. Of these, the essential characteristic of the understanding of the groups or communities lies in its organizational and systematic nature. In other words, any group of understanding is an organic system composed of a certain amount of units (this refers to single understanding units or groups of secondary understanding).

This characteristic determines that the cognitive ability of a group is not simply an addition of the individual cognitive ability, but is the new quality resulting from the organic connection of various individual understandings. Generally speaking, the cognitive ability of the group is greater than the total sum of individual cognitive ability. This is an inevitable conclusion drawn from the systematic ideological study of the subject of group understanding.

An important aspect in reforming the leadership structure is to improve the entire cognitive efficiency of the leading organs by means of transforming the structural forms and various relations of leadership within the subject of group understanding. For this reason, we must, in the course of reform, rely on the law of group understanding to establish a scientific leadership structure and strive to enable the cognitive efficiency of the leading organs to reach or approach the best level.

In handling the problem of leadership structure over many years in the past, we one-sidedly stressed political efficiency of the leading organs irrespective of their cognitive efficiency. Naturally, it is essential to consider and handle the problem of leadership structure from a political point of view. Because all leadership structures, without exception, are determined by the nature of the social political system, and in turn, work for the consolidation and development of the social political system. However, we must take note of the following problems: First, it is necessary to have a correct understanding of political efficiency. We cannot at all times regard grasping class struggle as the criterion for judging the political efficiency of a leading organ, still less should we consider undertaking all specific work as an effort to enhance the political efficiency of a leading organ. Second, it is necessary to realize the basic significance of cognitive efficiency to the overall efficiency of a leading organ. The process of understanding penetrates through the various aspects of the leading activities and the exertion of cognitive efficiency exerts a great influence over the leading organs and their efficiency. For example, the mistakes in political guidance committed by our party since liberation are closely related to the fact that we did not correctly understand the characteristics of class struggle in the socialist period. As the focus of work of our party and nation is shifted onto socialist construction, large numbers of understanding problems are conspicuously placed before the leading organs. Under such circumstances, it is particularly important to improve the cognitive efficiency of the leading organs.

Leadership structure is part of the main body of understanding in respect of a leading organ. It is also an objective social relation in respect of individual leaders. Such a relation usually conditions the cognitive ability of individual leaders. Generally speaking, the cognitive ability of a leader cannot go beyond the objective field offered to him by the leadership structure. For this reason, only by reforming the leadership structure and making it scientific and perfect can we provide

extensive fields for the individual leaders to improve and give full play to their cognitive ability and also lay the preconditions for the leading organ as a whole to improve its cognitive efficiency.

Viewed from the truth that the leadership structure conditions the cognitive ability of individual leaders, it will be of profound significance to improve and give full play to the cognitive ability of the individual leaders by reforming the leadership structure rather than by improving the quality of individual leaders. In other words, in order to improve the cognitive efficiency of a leading organ, we must take organizational measures, select people with genuine talent for the leading body, carry out structural reform, and give full play to the cognitive ability and other capabilities of each leader. While examining our leading work in the past, we one-sidedly stressed the factor of the quality of individual leaders, irrespective of the factor of the leadership structure. We must draw a lesson from this mistake. Facts have proved that subjectivism and indolent work style of individual leaders can engender bureaucratism. However, if the structure is unsound, it would be hard to avoid bureaucratism even though the individual leaders have real talent and can work hard. In his "On the Reform of the System of Party and State Leadership," Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a brilliant exposition: "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... I do not mean that the individuals concerned should not bear their share of responsibility, but rather than the problems in the leadership and organizational systems are more fundamental, widespread, and long-lasting." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 293)

While emphasizing the conditioning role of the leadership structure over the cognitive ability of the individual leaders, we do not deny the dynamic role of individuals in carrying out leading activities. Such a dynamic role is manifested in the following: First, in the existing leadership structure, the individual leaders' cognitive ability and extent of its exertion can produce a great impact on the cognitive efficiency of the leading organ as a whole. Second, the comprehension and transformation of the leadership structure are realized through the understanding and practical activities of the individual leaders. Viewed from the current reform of the leadership structure, it is manifested in the fact that some leaders deepened their understanding of the problem of leadership structure. With the further development and scientific improvement of such understanding, the party's understanding and determination to reform the leadership structure gradually took shape and the corresponding practice of reform took place.

We must also be aware that man's understanding includes knowledge of external objects as well as his own subjective conditions, that is, self-understanding. The source and development of this knowledge cannot

be divorced from practice. This is also the case in a leading organ. A leading organ is a body of understanding as well as practice. It should study the law of the people's activities under its leadership and also constantly examine its leadership activities so as to control and improve its leadership. Therefore, it is the manifestation of improving the cognitive ability of the leader organ to conscientiously carry out the reform of the leadership structure.

Since the founding of new China, our party has accumulated both successful experience and lessons in failure in leading the socialist revolution and construction and in building the leadership structure. The resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has made a Marxist analysis on this issue. This shows that our party has matured and has enhanced its cognitive ability. On the basis of summing up past experience and lessons and carefully studying the positive and negative experience of foreign countries in building their leadership structures, the bold reform of China's leadership structure is bound to bring about a series of changes in the leading activities of our party and state. Such new leading activities will inevitably open up a new field for the study of China's leadership structure and create practical conditions for the leading organs to further improve their cognitive ability. Thus it can be seen that the law of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge, with each cycle the content of practice and knowledge rising to a higher level" is also applicable to the development of self-understanding of the leading organs.

CSO: 4005/971

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LITERARY FREEDOM ANALYZED

Lanzhou DANGDAI WENYI SICHAO [CONTEMPORARY TREND OF THOUGHT IN LITERATURE AND ART] in Chinese No 2, 15 Mar 85 pp 18-23

[Article by Xue Shen [7185 3234]: "The Theoretical and Policy Premises of the Two 'Freedoms'"]

[Text] In his congratulatory address to the fourth congress of the China Writers' Association on behalf of the Central Secretariat, Comrade Hu Qili solved a most crucial issue in promoting the prosperity and development of socialist literature.

As the experience of many years tells us, the solution of this issue is extremely important and possesses a highly urgent realistic meaning. Since the start of the new period, we have always stressed the laws of art. One should say that the issue of the two "freedoms" is a most important one among them.

Freedom is one of the basic Marxist propositions. Marxism was engendered historically in man's pursuit of the noblest ideal of freedom. Its theory that man is a free and creative practical organism and its principle that communism is the "combine of free producers" constitute a most basic thinking among its sociopolitical theories. Nevertheless, for a long time, as a result of the arbitrary propaganda of mediocre sociology and "Leftist" dogmatism, we have turned "freedom," a fine word, into a most frightening thing, as if its mere mentioning meant the abandonment of party leadership and resistance of socialism. It is an insult of the party's leadership and the noble socialist ideal. Is it conceivable that no freedom is permitted under party leadership? Is it conceivable that socialism is antagonistic to freedom? Just the opposite, the achievement of communism and socialism is for the very purpose of liberating mankind from dependency in all forms (economic, political and others) and expanding the historical sphere of free creation, in order to gradually make the combine of free producers into reality. Thus, we must never fear the fine term of freedom, but should render, in theory and practice, a correct, scientific and Marxist solution to this momentous realistic issue.

It should be emphatically pointed out that, in the international communist movement, the Marxist theories and doctrines on freedom, whether in the past or at present, have not been satisfactorily settled in practice. For this reason, we have left a gigantic blank space for the bourgeois to pursue

their anti-socialist propaganda and given them a loophole for their use. Meanwhile, they have indeed produced certain results in their propaganda and imparted fear of socialism and the party's leadership in many good and honest ordinary people inside and outside the country ignorant of the historical truth. By now, we should become more mature and more confident, and have the courage to face the ideological challenge of the bourgeoisie in all aspects. We must never give the impression that socialism has less freedom than capitalism. We must strive to the utmost to develop socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, achieve the ideal of an advanced democracy and advanced civilization, and give the bourgeoisie no cause to oppose us. While we cannot deny that it was a tremendous progress in human history, bourgeois freedom is after all limited, incomplete, superficial and formal. Aiming at eradicating economic and political alienations in all forms and eliminating the capitalist socioeconomic relations, the socialist movement should achieve a higher, larger, broader and richer freedom than capitalism. We should justly and forcefully propagandize the socialist freedom, including the freedoms of creation and criticism in the literary and artistic realm, truly make our country more democratic and truly turn our socialist literature into the freest literature directly linked with the millions of laboring people.

Our party has always given serious attention to the freedoms of creation and criticism. As early as in his "Talk at the Yanan Literary and Artistic Forum," Comrade Mao Zedong proposed that we "permit the free competition of artistic works of all kinds." He further said: "We encourage revolutionary writers and artists to actively associate with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and give them full freedom to go into the masses and create truly revolutionary literature and art." When proposing the principle of "100 flowers blooming and 100 schools of thought contending," he clearly advocated "the free development of diverse forms and styles of art and free contention of diverse schools of science." Comrade Zhou Enlai also expressed many incisive ideas on the democratic style and the freedom of criticism. He declared: "We must form such a practice: We must allow everyone to discuss and deliberate the opinions expressed by us.... If doubts and discussions of the opinions expressed by us are not allowed, what will happen to study and consultation? Our words are not officially approved by the party. Opinions may be expressed on what the party has studied and passed.... In short, we must, according to different conditions, permit different opinions. Only thus will it be socialist freedom, and only thus will there be ease of mind and a vivid and lively political situation of democracy as well as centralism, freedom as well as discipline, and individual ease of mind as well as a united will as advocated by Chairman Mao." In his congratulatory address to the fourth national congress of the China Writers' Association, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, from the height of historical experiences and in extremely unequivocal words, declared: "We encourage the free development of diverse forms and styles of artistic creation and free discussion of diverse viewpoints and schools of artistic theories." When discussing the party's leadership, he further pointed out: "Such complex mental labor as literature and art requires that the writers and artists bring forth their individual creative spirit. What to write and how to write can only be explored and gradually decided by them in practice. In this aspect, there must be no arbitrary interference." One

should say that Mao Zedong's, Zhou Enlai's and Deng Xiaoping's expositions on creative freedom and artistic democracy have produced a favorable impact on the development of China's socialist literature. Today, the party Central Committee has more explicitly and firmly brought up the issues of safeguarding the two "freedoms," and the prosperous and dazzling prospect of socialist literature has further unfolded before our eyes. We feel extremely excited and joyous. However, to guarantee the full achievement of the two "freedoms," I feel that certain theoretical and policy issues require continued solution. What I can think of at present are the following:

(1) Correct Understanding and Handling of the Line Struggle. The struggle between diverse ideologies in the literary realm and the opposition and controversies between diverse views in literary trends and creations constitute a normal and regular phenomenon. As long as the human society continues to exist, the phenomenon will not vanish. Thus, correctly understanding and handling the ideological struggle between the two lines in the literary realm are extremely important. Naturally we must uphold the correct things and criticize the incorrect tendencies. Taking an unbiased and equivocal attitude apparently will not do. Nevertheless, what are the correct and what the incorrect should be determined by means of free discussion and artistic and scientific practices and after the test of time. As proved by experiences of more than 3 decades, including those of recent years, oversimplified measures and political movements, or taking a hasty stand and creating a momentum, will not only fail to solve the problems, but often leave troubles for the future. Therefore, I feel that, when launching ideological struggles in the literary realm, we should abolish administrative means and political movements, vigorously encourage and truly practice democracy and comradely free discussions on equal ground, and earnestly implement the principle of persuasion. Even with truth on one's side, one must provide one's opponent the right of discussion on equal ground. I believe that truth can withstand tests and will develop in discussion. Things nurtured in a hothouse will not only fail to withstand test, but are often not the truth. We have no need to feel concerned over whether truth will fail in free confrontations. Next, when launching ideological struggles in the literary realm, we often continue to resort to the anti-"Leftist" and anti-rightist concepts. I personally feel that "Left" and right are political concepts of a sort. The formulation is permissible, correct and proper when applied to principles, policies and the guiding ideology, but when it comes to specific artistic and academic issues, there should be further consideration. When evaluating literary and artistic works, we should, instead of "Left" and right, take their ideological substance, artistic level, authenticity and representativeness, and so on as the criteria. When using such standard concepts as correct or incorrect, profound or shallow, original or imitative, right or wrong, and so on to assess theoretical issues, there is no need for us to mechanically apply the words "left" and right. As proved by our experiences of decades, the practice has resulted in the failure to clarify many rights and wrongs and in the magnified complexity of many problems. Naturally, we are now implementing the party Central Committee's instructions and, to rectify the "Leftist" deviation and purge its pernicious influence, we have to use the word "Left." This is permissible and proper. Precisely as stated in Mayakovsky's poem "Addiction to Meetings," there has to be a meeting to

eliminate all meaningless meetings. In that case, let us use this concept one more time: Concentrate forces to eradicate the chronic and stubborn "Leftist" disease and do not permit it to keep on pestering and accompanying us.

(2) Party Leadership. The party must and can lead literature. It is the conclusion of history and needs no argument. But what is party leadership? Who is the party? Here there is much food for thought. I feel that, first of all, we must strictly distinguish the concepts of "leadership" and "control." Leadership and control are strictly distinguishable. Exercising scientific leadership over society is one of the important signs differentiating a ruling proletarian party from other ruling parties. Strictly speaking, in a society prior to socialism, there was control, but no leadership, especially scientific leadership. During the revolutionary period, the bourgeoisie, for instance, exercised leadership over society, but once it gained political power, it "sacrificed the labor class to consolidate its own control and turned its leadership into exploitation of the masses." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3 p 321). The proletariat also exercised control, and it did not dodge the term. During the transitional period, the period of fierce class struggles, for instance, we also exercised control over the hostile and overthrown classes. However, in terms of the majority in society and the broad laboring masses (including mental laborers), and in terms of society as a whole, what we should exercise is scientific and correct leadership, not control. In terms of cultural, scientific and artistic undertakings, the condition is even more so. However, at times we have also confused the two concepts. Citing the prohibitive measures on literature by the ruling class of the past, some comrades, for instance, demonstrate the soundness of their improper practices. It is obviously amiss. Others even maintain that, in terms of literature, administrative measures are at times necessary, for otherwise it will not be a socialist state, as if handling artistic issues with administrative means were the characteristic of the socialist phase. This is even more erroneous. Next, who is the party, and who represents it? This question calls for consideration. We are often accustomed to taking the relations of the party and government leaders with the literary branch as the party's leadership over literature, while overlooking the roles of the party organizations and party members in the literary community and the effect of the party's principles and policies. There are large groups of party members in the literary community, including many veteran comrades, and party organizations of various levels, including leading party groups, party committees and party branches of various levels. If they earnestly implement the party's principles and policies, why are they not considered as embodying the party's leadership? Why is the same individual, working in a party and government department today, considered as representing the party's leadership, but, when working in the literary branch the next day, not considered as representing it? It is indeed incomprehensible. I feel that an individual, whether working in a leading party or government department or in a party organization in the literary field, should not be confused with the party's leadership. Only when the party organizations of the various levels correctly implement the party's policies will its leadership be embodied. Such leadership mainly consists of leadership in principles and policies and in the ideological line, not interference in every specific issue, regardless of major or minor.

(3) Dividing Line of Artistic and Academic Issues from Political Issues. For more than 3 decades, we have all along failed to clarify this dividing line. Some theoretical issues may be regarded as academic today, but suddenly turn into political issues the next day when a comrade makes a comment, and they may again become academic issues the day after when another comrade makes a different comment. With the apprehensions resulting from such shifting back and forth, how can there be creation, development and independent views? It is time to solve the problem. I feel that there is a strict dividing line of artistic and academic issues from political issues. Actually issues between the natures of the enemy and ourselves, political issues refer to hostile acts against the party and socialism. Beyond those, they cannot be called political issues. In terms of the diverse views on literary works and the diverse attitudes on realism, modernism and other isms, including even different understandings and interpretations of Marxist, socialist and other political theories, for instance, naturally there are among them the distinctions between the correct and the incorrect and between truth and fallacy, but what is correct and what incorrect cannot be solved by administrative orders. They can only be tested by social practice. No one has the right to monopolize truth. Just like the principle of the equality of everyone before the law and before truth, there should be equality before artistic and academic issues. If truth is monopolized, if art and learning are monopolized, the outcome can only be the loss of truth and the loss of art and learning. Was not the stifling of science, culture and art in the Middle Ages resulting from ideological monopoly the best illustration? Thus, we must carefully and strictly draw the dividing line between the issues. Artistic and academic issues are artistic and academic issues, and they must never be casually upgraded into political issues. We must not call all formulations and views exceeding certain stipulations or nonconforming to certain popular concepts political issues. During the great leap forward, all dissenting views on the large-in-size and collective-in-nature people's commune system and all doubts of the practice of mass steel production were declared political issues, but how are they regarded today? During the "two whatevers" period, even the proposition of practice as the criterion to test truth was denounced as "chopping down the flag." Was it not also a lesson? Artistic and academic issues are even more complex and must not be linked lightly with political issues. In terms of realism, romanticism, modernism or other doctrines in literature, for instance, naturally there are the distinctions of right and wrong, superior and inferior, and fine and crude, but they have no direct link with politics. The artistic trend of realism, embracing tremendous spiritual and cultural achievements, is not necessarily linked with revolution and progress, while modernism, or reference to and assimilation of its artistic trend, is not necessarily doomed as anti-socialism. The key is in the specific historical conditions and in how and why certain artistic means is utilized. Analyzing the essential distinctions between the nature of "free spiritual production in a given social formation" and that of the ideological "preacher" defending the ruling class, Marx, in "The Theory of Surplus Value," cited Ricardo and Malthus for comparison. The former was "free from doubts," while the latter "took his cues from others." "Free from doubts" was scientific "honesty" and "need," while "taking cues from others" was "an attempt to adapt science, not from science itself (regardless

of how incorrect it was), but from the external, unrelated to science, and a viewpoint controlled by outside influence." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 26 p 126). It tells us that mistakes, or serious mistakes, in honest and free creative cultural activities should also be distinguished from political issues, instead of casually labeled as reactionary or anti-socialist.

(4) Artistic Dogmatism and Mediocre Sociology. The "Leftist" theoretical base in the realm of literature is artistic dogmatism and mediocre sociology. Why have they emerged time and again in the past 3 decades or more, and always so fierce and arrogant? I feel that it is not very difficult to overcome them with Marxism, because their absurdity is obvious to all. Nevertheless, we have failed to eliminate and overcome them all this time. The moment the climate is right, they often defeat Marxism. Why is that so? Besides the deeply entrenched chronic "Leftist" disease, one important factor is that they often prevail by means of summary administrative adjudication. When they declare themselves as the "only correct" orthodox Marxism, do others still have the right to speak? Had there been earnest discussions and free debates on equal ground, I believe that it would have been difficult for such things to gain a foothold. The publication of articles with "Leftist" viewpoints is nothing unusual, but what is frightening is the combination of the "Leftist" viewpoints with certain power. It will indeed become somewhat disastrous!

(5) Correct Understanding of the Functions of Literature. To correctly understand its functions and social impact, we must regard literature as it is, and renew and discard the outdated concepts. Literature is neither omnipotent nor powerless, and only by correctly and appropriately understanding its functions and impact will conduce to its prosperity and the development of its impact; otherwise, neither will be accomplished. Nevertheless, at times we attach excessive importance to the functions of literature, and at other times we ignore them completely. When excessive importance is attached, it seems that one word will either bring prosperity or calamity to the country, one book will determine the situation of the world, or "novels are utilized to resist the party." When its functions are ignored, no one pays any attention to literature, no one is willing to spend a penny on it, and at times it is declared discarded or abolished. Was it not so with the cultural desert during the 10-year calamity? The views of the wise classic Marxist authors on the functions and impact of literature are often very dialectical and practical. They deeply understood the possible influence of literature in man's spiritual world and never overlooked its possible impact on human progress, but never did they exaggerate and make it absolute. Literature is literature, and its role is to artistically or aesthetically describe the world. It can neither overthrow nor found a regime. When was there a literary regime in history? Nevertheless, it can indeed produce the effect of awakening, inspiring, driving and encouraging the warriors and people to overcome the old world and build a new one. Thus, we do not endorse literature for its own sake, but nor do we simplistically advocate literature for the sake of politics, regard it as even more important than politics, or turn it into politics. We can only regard literature as literature, permitting it to play its proper role, instead of asking it to undertake tasks of which it is incapable. We must not feel that it has produced any extraordinary desirable or undesirable impact.

Naturally, we should pay serious attention to certain inevitable unsound and negative matters which have emerged or will emerge and launch principled and convincing criticisms, but we must also believe that the problems can be solved and the undesirable influence eliminated by means of the healthy forces of the literary community itself and by literary criticisms, and that there is no need to make a big fuss, as if we were facing a major enemy, mobilize the whole society and make everyone alarmed and restless.

(6) Correct Approach to Western Humanitarian Thinking and Bourgeois Democracy and Freedom. Marxism is the supreme achievement in man's ideological and cultural developments and socialism a continuation of the most glorious cause in history. Therefore, we must not sever history and regard Marxism and socialism as things which emerged suddenly or dropped down from heaven. Humanism and humanitarianism, which formed during the Renaissance in the struggle against religious prerogatives and feudal theocracy, are the valuable assets of man's thinking and culture; the slogan of democracy and freedom proposed during the bourgeois revolution and democracy and freedom won through struggle under the historical conditions of the time constituted a tremendous progress of history. Thus, we must assess history with a high sense of respect. Lenin said: "If one does not feel the deepest respect for the great bourgeois revolutionaries, one cannot become a Marxist." ("Selected Works of Lenin, "Vol 2 p 628). The free development of the Marxist theory and the wide spread of the socialist ideology in the worker movement were directly linked with such democracy and freedom. Naturally, Marxists and socialists cannot be satisfied with halting the progress of human history at the level of the 18th century bourgeois revolution, but must continue to propel it forward until the elimination of classes and exploitation and the achievement of the "combine of free producers," a higher ideal realm. However, it is also absurd if we should feel that, once the socialist forces have gained power, we must abolish the democracy and freedom won by us in the bourgeois society. Just like the capitalist material and technological premises which cannot be abrogated, but should be made the basis of further development, the progressive heritage of democracy and freedom discussed above should also serve as the foundation of our further development of socialist democracy and socialist freedom.

China's bourgeois revolution was an immature revolution. Besides overthrowing Manchurian control, the 1911 Revolution which occurred in this century accomplished almost nothing. After entering the arena of history and taking over the banner of the bourgeois democratic revolution, China's proletariat waged an arduous and bitter struggle in a semi-feudal and semi-colonial environment. Due to the absence of the minimum democratic and civil rights and ideological freedom, innumerable superior communists and Marxists were murdered in cold blood and innumerable democratic warriors fell under the enemy's gun. For this very reason, the theoretical heritages left us by China's bourgeois revolution and its thinkers were next to nothing, and their traditions of democracy and freedom were almost nil. Such historical environment has made it imperative that the proletariat, after seizing political power, strive to continue the ideological revolution against feudalism and the bourgeoisie. To improve the spiritual and cultural qualities of our nation and build a socialist spiritual civilization, we must, in addition to

conducting an extensive Marxist-Leninist education among the people, make the masses, especially the young, accurately comprehend the culture created in the historical course as a whole and learn to master and utilize the democracy and freedom won by the progressive forces in the capitalist society, carry out revolutionary reforms of such democracy and freedom on the basis of the proletarian collectivist principles, and develop and raise them to the socialist level. It will be inappropriate for us to place them in absolute opposition and feel that studying classic cultural heritages, including Western humanist philosophy, aesthetic thoughts and the spirit of bourgeois freedom and democracy, conflicts with Marxism. We should know that what we combat are the decadent ideology of capitalism and the pernicious influence of feudalism, not the revolutionary thinking and progressive culture of the bourgeoisie. In the past, due to the "Leftist" dogmatist influence and the prevalence of labeling, and due to our stress on the needs of the social revolution, the class and collectivism, we failed to profoundly interpret and define the historical substances and bounds of democracy and freedom (sometimes we oversimplified). As a result, anti-democracy, anti-freedom and anti-humanitarianism, tinged with feudal despotism, were able to hoist the anti-bourgeois banner and become parasites on the organism of socialism. It is a historical phenomenon and social issue calling for study and cogitation.

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CSO: 4005/828

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JPRS-CPS-85-065
1 July 1985

DEVELOPING IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 3, 13 Mar 85
pp 11, 36

[Article: "Views on the Development of Ideological and Political Work in Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Text] On 13 March 1984, the CPC Propaganda Department and the Ministry of Education jointly issued a "Printed and Distributed 'Circular' on Emphasizing the Development of Ideological and Political Work in Institutions of Higher Learning." The circular points out: "Now that the present 'Circular on Emphasizing the Development of Ideological and Political Work in Institutions of Higher Learning' has been given to you, please implement it." The full text of the "Circular on Emphasizing the Development of Ideological and Political Work in Institutions of Higher Learning" is as follows:

The basic responsibility of higher education is to cultivate both politically conscious and professionally competent people of talent who are well-developed morally, intellectually and physically. In order to fulfill this responsibility, institutions of higher learning must develop a highly trained team of political workers. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, schools everywhere have done a great deal of work to develop these teams. However, at present there are many problems with these teams in the areas of ideological and ethical standards, intellectual makeup, training, remuneration for official work, etc. and the situation whereby replacements for aging key members are lacking. This is extremely unsuitable for the requirements of ideological and political work in institutions of higher learning during the new era. In order to emphasize the development of ideological and political work teams in institutions of higher learning, the article sets forth the following views.

1. Ideological-political Work Teams at Institutions of Higher Learning Must Implement Linking of Specific Duties with the Concurrent Holding of Multiple Posts

Institutions of higher learning should assign extremely capable specialists

(including those of the party, government, and the Communist Youth League of China, that is, the specialists necessary to every organization, not including the office workers of those organizations) to act as the backbone of ideological-political teams, to assume the arduous work of the task and to accumulate experiences. At the same time, they should mobilize and organize some of the teachers, older undergraduates and graduate students to assume additional ideological-political work. This should be beneficial to close relations with the masses, should allow ideological-political work to penetrate better into the realm of profession and can also enable those teachers and students to be strengthened.

2. Basic Requirements for Level of Political Quality and Knowledge for Specialists in Ideological-political Work

The most important objective of ideological-political work in institutions of higher learning is for teachers and students to possess a fairly high level of culture and specialized knowledge. Ideological-political work must link the advance elements of teaching and research work; for specialists in ideological-political work there must be rigorous requirements in level of political quality and in knowledge.

1. Possess a resolute faith in communism, uphold the Four Basic Principles and be as one with the CPC Central Committee in ideology and politics.
2. Possess a definite mastery of Marxist-Leninist-Maoist theory, an understanding of party policy and a definite ability to identify incorrect ideological trends.
3. Understand both basic and specialized knowledge in the school or department. Acquire a fairly broad range of cultural and scientific knowledge.
4. Possess an ardent love of the cause of socialist education and ideological-political work, possess the requisite ability to devote oneself to ideological-political work, work actively, be honest and upright in one's ways, maintain close contact with the masses and handle matters impartially.
5. Persons engaged in ideological-political work among teachers and students should possess a cultural level at or above the university level; persons engaged in ideological-political work among workers should have a cultural level at or above the high school level.

It is necessary to make rigorous selections according to the above conditions and to place very talented people who are both politically conscious and professionally competent in posts for ideological-political work.

The present cadres do not completely meet the above qualifications; it is necessary to train them according to a plan. Those who are in fact unsuited to be ideological-political workers should make appropriate arrangements to do some other kind of work. As concerns "the three types of people" as well as unprincipled people, it is necessary resolutely to drive them out.

3. Sources and Course of Development of Ideological-Political Workers

Specialists in ideological-political work may be chosen from among a school's faculty and cadres and from a school's graduates; they may be assigned from among the graduates in the fields of Marxist-Leninist Theory, ideological-political education and other specialties in the liberal arts. Seniors graduating this year who have been chosen to engage in ideological-political work should be entered in the distribution plan for this year's graduates. University graduates chosen to remain at the school and to assume positions as ideological-political workers should be encouraged to hold a suitable concurrent post in teaching or research.

Persons who assume the position of ideological-political worker among students are required to be young; therefore this team must renew itself according to a plan. Leaders of schools should at a suitable time give direction to these comrades on an individual basis according to the requirements of the work and the qualifications of the individual. Directions in which they may develop are: 1) party-government cadre, 2) teacher of Marxist-Leninist theory or 3) vocational teacher. Those who change to vocational teachers can usually be given a certain amount of time to expand their knowledge.

4. Training of Specialists in Ideological-political Work

It is necessary to emphasize the training of specialists in ideological-political work and to standardize and systematize training in order to meet the needs of ideological-political work at institutions of higher learning in the new era. To effect the standardization of training is an important reform in the development of ideological-political teams at institutions of higher learning. The Ministry of Education, with other organizations concerned, has approved the establishment of a specialty of ideological-political education at some of the institutions of higher learning, beginning with an undergraduate course and with the second course to be for holders of bachelors degrees to acquire a second bachelor's degree, and when appropriate conditons have been met, a course for graduate students will be opened and will enroll very diligent students.

Present specialists in ideological-political work must advance their training in a planned way and raise their ideological-political and professional levels. It is necessary to take young cadres with the ability to graduate from a university, who are both politically conscious and professionally competent, who have passed a certain test of work experience and who have the good qualities to engage in ideological-political work, and to choose some of them according to a plan and assign them to study in a class in the specialty of ideological-political education as a second major to study so that upon graduation they will be awarded a second bachelor's degree. Whoever possesses the cultural level of a graduate of an advanced vocational school is already oriented toward becoming a young cadre specializing in ideological-political work and can be chosen and sent in turn to study in an undergraduate ideological-political class and upon graduation can be awarded a bachelor's degree. People having the

qualifications to attend a party school, Communist Youth League school or labor union cadre school must be given support.

We must encourage the vast number of ideological-political workers and, according to the requirements of the work, take every kind of route to develop on-the-job study and raise their ideological-theoretical level. In conducting an on-the-job study course, one must take an examination to enter; those who have taken all required courses and passed the final examination shall be recognized as having the relevant record of formal schooling (method of effecting this to be determined). Specialists in ideological-political work who do not possess the cultural level of an institution of higher learning must be encouraged and supported to attend a night university or television university, and they must diligently study on their own and raise their cultural level.

We must create conditions to enable ideological-political workers to come into contact with society, to understand workers and peasants and to organize them to develop social surveys, make inspections, participate in social activities in order to widen their horizons, increase their knowledge and improve their ability to do ideological-political work.

5. Remuneration of Ideological-political Workers

According to the directive of the State Council in connection with state organs and work units reforming the wage system, it is necessary to solve the problem of the remuneration of ideological-political workers in an appropriate way and ensure that their wages are closely related to the responsibilities they bear and their work records. In housing and other areas they should also enjoy the same remuneration as a teacher with comparable qualifications.

The term of office for an older university student who studies part time and works part time and who assumes the additional responsibility of political instructor shall in general be 2 years, and he may extend his studies at the school by 1 year. A graduate student who assumes the additional responsibility of political instructor may also extend the duration of his studies appropriately. Diplomas will be bestowed without exception in the year in which the student would ordinarily have graduated had he not extended his study. Those who study part time and work part time, besides receiving any scholarships to which they are entitled, may also receive an appropriate subsidy.

As for ideological-political workers, by reading documents, by participating in meetings, and by other means, they should expand their qualifications according to the requirements of their work.

6. We Must Energetically Commend Outstanding Ideological-political Workers at Institutions of Higher Learning and Strengthen Their Sense of Responsibility and Honor in Doing Ideological-political Work

All ideological-political workers must take the benefit of the party and

the people as most important, cultivate a spirit of self-sacrifice which gives no thought to personal gains or losses and contribute all their strength to cultivate people of ability and to build a civilization with a socialist spirit. We must energetically commend outstanding ideological-political workers and summarize and exchange their advanced experiences. People with outstanding records should be treated the same as other outstanding teachers and staff and receive the titles of advanced worker and model worker. In addition, work points should be recorded for them, they should receive prizes and exceptions should be made for them to receive promotions.

12963

CSO: 4005/844

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA DAILY COMMENTATOR ON EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK250704 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 May 85 p 4

[Article by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Education Reform"]

[Text] The May 15-20 national educational conference signals the start of nation-wide education reform. Delegates recognized the vital position of education in China's modernization drive and expressed a strong sense of urgency for the reform in meeting the needs of building up China.

The conference discussed a soon-to-be published document drafted by the Party's Central Committee on the reform. The reform is one of the important tasks scheduled to be tackled this year. The calling of the conference and its outcome is another indication that China's ongoing reforms are proceeding steadily in various fields.

An adequate supply of qualified personnel is the key to success in China's modernization programme. Only a sound and efficient educational system can ensure this. The achievement of education cannot be quickly and clearly discerned in concrete terms, as is the case with industrial and agricultural production. Though profound and far-reaching, the effects of education require a relatively long time to become tangible. As our forebears said, it takes 10 years to cultivate trees, but 100 years to cultivate people. Some of the most devastated countries in World War II made a successful rehabilitation and reconstruction in a comparatively short time after the war. One reason was that they had abundant intellectual resources to draw on--the result of past sustained education efforts. This is an object lesson for China.

Investment

It was pertinent for the conference to stress that education or development of human resources is an important factor in investment. This can have a high rate of economic and social return.

Though more and more cadres have come to realize the importance of education and the urgency for its reform, there are still some who merely pay lip service to education or openly hold it in contempt. These people can hardly be called competent for their posts.

China is embarking on a new revolution, the aim of which is to shake off poverty and backwardness and bring forth a prosperous, powerful modern socialist nation. The purpose of the education reform is to produce the type of person who meets the needs of this revolution. Armed with specialized knowledge, they must also be devoted to the socialist cause, think practically and independently, eager to learn more and ready to blaze new trails.

Creativity

China's outmoded educational philosophy and teaching methods stress book learning and respect for authority. Under such a system, students tend to lack creativity, inquisitiveness and an enterprising spirit. The conference was right to call for doing away with these outmoded ideas and practices as one of the main objectives in the reform. Instead, teaching methods that fit in with the aptitude of each individual student are advocated, since ability, propensity for learning and character vary from person to person. In this way a galaxy of highly talented people can be expected to emerge in various fields.

The teachers' role in education cannot be overemphasized. It has been repeatedly promised that teachers' social status will be upgraded and conditions improved year by year until their profession becomes the envy of those in their fields. However, so far more has been said than done. Effective measures in this respect should be taken promptly in the course of the reform.

The conference announced that to err is permitted while carrying out the reform, but to balk at it is impermissible. This approach shows the resolve as well as the far-sightedness of the Chinese leadership in regard to the reform. With the goal of education reform clearly defined and methods carefully worked out, what is needed is hard and persevering work to ensure success.

CSO: 4000/244

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LESSONS LEARNED FROM ZUNYI MEETING DISCUSSED

Guiyang GUIZHOU SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES IN GUIZHOU] in Chinese No 6,
Nov 84 pp 39-45

[Article by Hu Xiongjie [5170 7160 2638]: "On the Zunyi Meeting"]

[Text] It has been exactly half a century since the Zunyi Meeting, which had such a great significance as a turning point in China's modern revolutionary history, took place. On this occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi Meeting, to review the historical experiences of this period and to recall the great achievements of the previous generation of proletarian revolutionaries will inspire and encourage us to build even better a socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Establishment of the PRC," adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out: "The Zunyi Meeting that was held in January 1935 by the CPC Central Politburo during the Long March established Comrade Mao Zedong in the leadership position of the Red Army and the Party Central Committee. This saved the Red Army and Central Committee which were then in critical danger, and subsequently made it possible to defeat the splittism of Zhang Guotao, to victoriously complete the Long March, and to forge a new face for the Chinese Revolution. It was a vital turning point in party history."

1. Holding the Zunyi Meeting Was an Inevitable Historical Development

The Zunyi Meeting victoriously ended control of the Party Central Committee by the leftist errors of Wang Ming and established correct leadership of the new Central Committee as represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, who rescued the party and the Red Army at the most critical moment, corrected the course of the Revolution, and consequently hastened the progress of the victory of China's democratic revolution. This is an irrefutable historical fact. Yet, some still say that there was a great deal of pure chance in the Zunyi Meeting; that a turn of events needs a process and the meeting ought not to be over estimated; and that Li De in his memoirs, "Events in Chinese History," attempted to speak of the Zunyi Meeting as a product of factionalism, and so on. Obviously, to speak this way is a wanton distortion of history, if not mental confusion.

Lenin once said, "When analyzing any social problem, the absolute requirement of Marxist theory is that the problem must be confined to a particular historical context."¹ Therefore, as we analyze the convening of the Zunyi Meeting to determine whether it was a historical coincidence or an inevitable historical development, we must first seriously investigate the historical background of the convening of the Zunyi Meeting.

In September 1933, Chiang Kai-shek dispatched nearly a million troops and 200 aircraft to the revolution base areas to launch the fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign on an unprecedented scale. Among them he used 500,000 troops and more than 300 regiments to directly attack the central revolution base area. He invited a military advisory group composed of American, British, Italian, and French military instructors under the German Nazi army chief of staff, [General] Hans von Seeckt, which at Lushan in Jiangxi in July 1933 ran an "officer training corps" to undertake fascist military and political training for military and civilian cadres in the Nationalist Party and to nurture an anti-communist core element. They had learned the lessons of defeat from the four previous "encirclement and suppression" campaigns. They attempted to combine military besiege with political, economic, cultural, and communications encirclement. They adopted the new strategy of "blockhouse warfare" to build level after level of pillboxes, gradually driving to the base area. They built pillboxes all around the base area, separated by one or two li. Some of the pillboxes were in the form of a plum blossom, which constituted a fire-net and formed a blockade. Just around the central revolution base area they built 2,900 pillboxes. They proclaimed that "at any step there is a camp, and everywhere there are pillboxes," gradually shrinking the base area. They vainly tried the method of "lifting water by waterwheel to catch the fish" in an effort to realize their evil goal of destroying the revolution base areas.

In the face of a strong enemy, the soldiers and civilians in the revolution base areas were never cowed by the bluster of the enemy, but waged a tense battle night and day. In the central revolution base area, a movement to expand Red Army surged. At this time, there were more than 50,000 men in the main force of the Red Army within the central revolution base area, as well as more than 50,000 in the local armed forces. The base areas stretched over the four provinces of Hunan, Jiangxi, Fujian, and Guangdong with a population of nearly 3 million. The land reform and economic construction had been very successful. The campaign to check land distribution had created quite a stir and had forcefully attacked feudal forces. More importantly, under the leadership of the correct strategic and tactical thinking represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, officers and men throughout the Red Army, who had been through the four previous "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaigns and who had accumulated much experience and were imbued with high morale and full of confidence, prepared to destroy this fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign waged by the enemy.

In February of 1933, the provincial Central Committee led by Comrade Bo Gu was forced to move from Shanghai to the central revolution base area. This gave further impetus to the leftist adventurism in the base areas by Wang Ming. During the fifth "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaign, they

basically ignored China's national situation and the characteristics of the Chinese revolutionary struggle. They completely disregarded the experiences of the Red Army in its history of struggle to adopt a set of completely erroneous strategic principles and methods of warfare. The chief leader of the "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaign was a military advisor named Li De sent from the Comintern (that is, the Hua Fu referred to in the "Resolution" of the Zunhua Conference). This Li De, originally named Otto Braun, was a German. He arrived in Shanghai in the fall of 1932. In October of the next year, he was secretly escorted to Ruijin, the heart of the central revolution base area. Li De was deeply trusted and put in an important position by Comrade Bo Gu, who unexpectedly surrendered military command authority to this foreigner. Relying on the fact that he was a representative sent by the Comintern, he utilized the respect his Chinese comrades had for the Comintern to wildly issue confused orders as soon as he had taken up his official post and progressively eliminate the collective leadership of the Military Commission and institute an arbitrary dictatorship. They not only usurped the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong but categorically rejected the correct ideas proposed several times by Comrade Mao Zedong concerning the crushing of the enemy's fifth "encirclement and suppression," campaign. Especially worth mentioning is that in November 1933, the Nationalist 19th Army, under the leadership of Cai Yankai [5591 1693 6946] and Jiang Guangnai [5592 0342 7845], instigated the anti-Japanese anti-Chiang "Fujian Incident" and set up the "Fujian People's Government." This incident reflected the democratic demand by the national bourgeoisie and upper petty bourgeoisie to resist Japan after the Japanese imperialist invasion of China, as "they transferred the firepower that had been directed against the Red Army toward Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek. This action must be said to have been beneficial to the revolution."² It would have been of great use to the support of the democratic demands to resist Japan that were growing daily within the country if they had linked up well with this anti-Chiang resist-Japan force. At the same time, they could have taken the military advantage of the elimination of a portion of the enemy to crush the fifth "encirclement and suppression." But the leftist adventurists wrongly claimed that middle-of-the-roaders were the most dangerous enemies of the Chinese Revolution, and so lost this opportunity. As a result, after the enemy had crushed the Fujian People's Government, it turned its attention once again to pressuring the base areas. During the fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign, the leftist mistaken leaders began with adventurism in attack, advocating "control the enemy outside the entrances to the country" and "don't give up a single inch of the [Chinese] Soviet Area." Afterwards, they became conservative in defense, advocating "divide the troops for defense," "quick and sudden assaults" [shock tactics], and "strive to deplete" the enemy's forces. Finally, when there was no way but to retreat from the revolution base areas, they also practiced flightism in retreat.

That the leftist adventurism of Wang Ming had a controlling position for a time in the Party Central Committee, together with the mistaken guidance of Li De and others, was what led to the whole-scale defeat of the fifth "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaign. This was as described by Comrade Wu Xiuquan in a memoir, "It forced people to painfully ponder the question at hand: why was it that before the Provisional Central Committee and Li De

came to the base areas, the Central Red Army, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong, was able to crush the enemy's 1st, 2nd, and 3d 'encirclement and suppression' campaigns with a force of 30 or 40,000 men, as well as expand the base area and develop the Red Army. In the fourth 'anti-encirclement and suppression' campaign led by Comrade Zhou Enlai and others, they continued to fight according to the military thinking of Comrade Mao Zedong, and were as well able to be victorious. During the fifth 'anti-encirclement and suppression' campaign, the Central Red Army had grown to more than 100,000 men, and the central base area had increased even more and been fortified. However, under the leadership of Li De and others, the Red Army fought desperately for a year with the consequence of 'fewer troops every day, space more cramped every day.' In the end there was a huge removal, in which, not counting the loss of the entire central base area, an 80 to 90,000 main force was reduced to about 30,000 and where the Party and Red Army were facing a hopeless situation... People drew a lesson from the fact that the '100 percent' correctness having been claimed by Wang Ming and others resulted in defeat, while the proposals of Comrade Mao Zedong that had been discarded by them were increasingly proven by reality to have been correct. When we were victorious we recognized Comrade Mao Zedong and in defeat we got to know him even more." In the face of bloody facts, vast number of party members and officers and men of the Red Army strongly demanded the end to the mistaken leadership of Wang Ming and had Comrade Mao Zedong resume the leadership position of the party and the Red Army. This accorded with the will of the people and the party, which, in turn, was the irreversible ideological foundation of the masses behind the convening of the Zunyi Meeting.

In his "Political Report of the CPC Central Committee of the Party's 8th National Congress," Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out that "the changes in the party in 1935 were basically the consequence of an improvement in [political] consciousness on the part of the majority of senior party cadres after the experiences gained in defeat." Leading comrades in the Central Committee of that time included those who had previously committed errors and who had gradually come to awareness through the bitter lessons of revolutionary defeats. For example, Comrade Zhang Wentian, who at that time was a Politburo member and chairman of the People's Council of the Chinese Soviet Republic Provisional Central Government, became suspicious of Li De's mistaken military line not long after the fifth "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaign had begun. After the Guangchang campaign, he proposed the idea that "we ought not fight to the bitter end with the enemy." Although he had a falling out with Comrade Bo Gu, he maintained his own correct view. It was just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has evaluated: "Based on an examination of the actual experience of the Chinese Revolution and his own personal understanding, Comrade Zhang Wentian resolutely abandoned the 'leftist' line of Wang Ming and stood by the side of Comrade Mao Zedong's correct line."³ At that time Comrade Wang Jiaxiang was the vice-chairman of the Military Commission and director of the General Political Department. He also had early on become aware of the military errors of Li De and the others. He had been wounded during the fourth "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaign, so as the Long March began he was carried about on a stretcher behind the troops. At that time, Comrade Mao Zedong was also on a stretcher with an illness. As Comrade Wang Jiaxiang wrote later in his "Recalling the Struggle Between Comrade Mao Zedong and the Opportunistic Line

of Wang Ming": "All along the way, Comrade Mao Zedong and I discussed problems of the country and of the party. He taught me the principle that the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism must be combined with the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. This gave me the idea that I could speak with Comrade Mao Zedong about calling the Zunyi Meeting and strengthen my determination to support Comrade Mao Zedong." Comrade Wang Jiaxiang was the first to propose the convention of an enlarged meeting of the Central Committee Politburo (namely, the Zunyi Meeting). He first called on Comrade Zhang Wentian to discuss the view of Comrade Mao Zedong and his own views, and therein obtained the approval and support of Comrade Zhang Wentian. Then, he also made use of various opportunities to exchange views with other responsible comrades, obtaining their support as well. Comrades Zhou Enlai and Zhu De had always respected Comrade Mao Zedong. Even after the provisional Central Committee attacked and rejected Comrade Mao Zedong, they had not yet changed their attitudes. At this time, they unhesitatingly supported the idea of Comrade Wang Jiaxiang. Because Comrades Mao Zedong and Wang Jiaxiang had done a great deal of work, the majority of senior cadres within the party had heightened their awareness, which allowed the conditions for the convening of the meeting to gradually mature and fully prepared the way for a thorough exposure and criticism of Wang Ming's military and organizational errors. That Li De said the Zunyi Meeting was the results of factionalism because so many military cadres had fought together with Mao Zedong for so many years and thus supported him is an utterly groundless vicious slander.

The enlarged session of the Central Committee Politburo was convened in Zunyi, which was determined by the objective situation at that time. We know that when the Central Red Army was driven out of the Jiangxi base area, the red troops originally planned to join forces with the 2d and 6th Army Groups in western Hunan. However, when the troops reached Tongdao in western Hunan, they had already learned that in order to block the joining of our forces, the enemy had stationed a large force, 5 to 6 times the size of our own, ahead on the route our troops were taking. The enemy's forces formed a large pocket waiting for us to enter. Under these conditions, Li De Still persisted in joining forces with the 2nd and 6th Army Groups. This would have in effect sent 30,000 member Red Army forces, which had already suffered heavy casualties, into the jaws of death of more than 100,000 formidable enemy forces. Thus, at the enlarged conference of the Central Committee Military Commission convened in Tongdao, Hunan in the middle ten days of December 1934, Comrade Mao Zedong strongly advocated changing the strategic direction based on the conditions at that time. He proposed discarding the original plan to join forces with the 2nd and 6th Army Groups in western Hunan in favor of immediately going north and turning to the west to go to Guizhou, where the enemy strength was weakest. This was the famous shifting of troops at Tongdao during the Red Army's Long March. The views of Comrade Mao Zedong were supported and approved by the majority of comrades, such as Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Zhang Wentian, and Wang Jiaxiang. Shifting the troops at Tongdao proclaimed the falling through of the enemy's plot to surround and annihilate the Red Army. On 18 December 1934, the Central Committee Politburo convened in Liping, Guizhou and adopted the "Resolution of the Central Committee Politburo on Establishing a New Base Area on the Sichuan-Guizhou Border Area," which pointed out that "our previous decision to establish a new Soviet base area in western Hunan is currently impossible and unsuitable."

This clearly confirmed the correct policy of the march to Guizhou and establishment of a new base area on the Sichuan-Guizhou border proposed by Comrade Mao Zedong. On 1 January 1935, another Central Committee Politburo meeting was held in Houchang (Caotang), Weng'an, Guizhou where the "Resolution Regarding New Policy on Military Operations After Fording the [Wu] River" was adopted. This reaffirmed the resolution of the Pingyi Meeting and proposed new policy on military operations after crossing the Wu River and once again denied the mistaken view of the leftist leaders in demanding that the Red Army not cross the Wu but turn toward the east to join forces with the 2nd and 6th Army Groups.

At the three meetings in Tongdao, Liping, and Houchang, the correct views of Comrade Mao Zedong were supported and endorsed by the majority of comrades in the Central Committee and the intentions of the leftist mistaken leadership were opposed and refuted again and again. Actual practice showed that when the Red Army moved west and marched toward Guizhou, they upset the enemy's deployment, and our tactical situation took a turn for the better. After that, they broke through the Wu River and captured Zunyi. They rested and reorganized for 12 days in Zunyi. This then laid the material and ideological basis for the successful convening of the Zunyi Meeting.

2. It Was Completely Correct that the Zunyi Meeting Concentrated Its Entire Effort on Correcting Military and Organizational Errors.

The Central Committee Politburo enlarged meeting was held at Zunyi from 15-17 January 1935. There were in all 20 people attending the Politburo enlarged meeting, among whom were Politburo members Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Chen Yun, Zhou Enlai, Zhang Wentian (Luo Fu), and Qin Bangxian (Bo Gu); Politburo alternate members Wang Jiaxiang, Deng Fa, Liu Shaoqi, and He Kequan (Kai Feng); and responsible persons from the Red Army General Headquarters and individual army groups like Liu Bocheng, Li Fuchun, Lin Biao, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Dehuai, Yang Shangkun, and Li Zhuoran. Also in attendance were Deng Xiaoping, Li De (Comintern military advisor stationed in China), and Wu Xiuquan [0124 0208 2938] (translator).⁴

The meeting on this occasion strove to correct the fatal military and organizational errors. The meeting began with a report by Comrade Bo Gu, who represented the Central Committee Politburo to summarize the fifth "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaign. Pressed by the situation at that time he, in his report, had no choice but to make a self-criticism concerning the military errors. But on the chief question, he did his best to defend the leftist errors. He attributed the reasons for the defeat of the fifth "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaign to the degree of the imperialist and Nationalist reactionary strength, but neither recognized nor admitted the military leadership's strategic and tactic errors resulting from the leftist adventurism. This naturally aroused the opposition of the majority of the comrades at the meeting. The conference held that: "Comrade Bo Gu's report was fundamentally incorrect." It went on to state: "Considering the fine heroic soldiers of the Red Army, the ideal logistics services, and the support of a broad number of the masses, if we cannot militarily use correct strategy and tactics, a decisive victory cannot be obtained. The chief reason that

the fifth 'encirclement and suppression' campaign could not be broken up in the central [Chinese] Soviet Area lies right there."

Let us outline the relative military strength of the enemy's forces and our own from the first "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaign through the fifth:

<u>Frequency of the "Anti-encirclement and Suppression" Campaign</u>	<u>Size of the Red Army</u>	<u>Size of the Enemy Forces</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
1st	40,000	100,000	1:2.5
2nd	30,000	200,000	1:6
3rd	30,000	300,000	1:10
4th	50,000	500,000	1:10
5th	50,000	500,000	1:10

The facts above prove that an advantageous or a disadvantageous position of the troops does not directly determine the outcome of a battle. The outcome of a war is not just in competition between forces but is also determined by subjective leadership, especially the abilities for strategic leadership. Therefore, the meeting pointed out that the militarily pure line of defense was not the chief reason for the inability to break up the fifth 'encirclement and suppression.' In launching the fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign, Chiang Kai-shek changed the former strategy and tactics of "driving straight in" in favor of the strategy and tactics of protracted warfare and "blockhouse warfare." Under these conditions, we ought to have adopted the strategy of active defense. Concentrating our superior forces and selecting the enemy's weak point, we should then have employed mobile warfare to assuredly eliminate a portion or a large portion of the enemy by smashing the enemy units one by one in order to thoroughly break up the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaign. However, the leaders with leftist errors still maintained that pure defense should be used instead of active defense, that positional warfare and blockhouse warfare should be used instead of mobile warfare. They also advocated the tactical principle of "quick and sudden assaults" to support the strategy of pure defense. This was in complete opposition to the basic principles of strategy and tactics by which our Red Army had achieved victory. Its consequence inevitably led to the defeat of the fifth "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaign.

The meeting centered on summing up the chief reasons for the defeat of the fifth "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaign as well as on the lessons from that experience. This consequently made the majority of comrades become clear-headed from the bitter lessons of this turning point in history and to resolutely take a stand on the side of the correct line.

At this meeting, some of the comrades even brought up the problem of criticism and correction of political errors since the 4th Plenary Session of the 6th CPC Central Committee, but Comrade Mao Zedong resourcefully halted this way of doing things. After the meeting, there were comrades who were very unsatisfied with the fact that errors in the political line had not been criticized. Comrade Mao Zedong has explained this, saying that at that time the perniciousness of Wang Ming had not been fully exposed. Moreover, they were raising the banner of the Comintern that for the time being made it hard for people to easily see through them. Under these conditions, to begin a struggle too early would create a split between the party and the military, which consequently would not be beneficial to our struggle against the enemy. Only when conditions were right could those problems be raised and solved. This tells us clearly that the Zunyi Meeting put military questions into the foremost position, not only because of the requirements of the war environment but also because of the need to correctly develop inter-party struggle. "For Chairman Mao to have made that sort of policy allowed us to both concentrate our energies for the consideration of military problems and also to uphold unity within the party."⁵

The organizational line is an important guarantee for the military line. At the time that the Zunyi Meeting was thoroughly criticizing the military errors of Wang Ming's leftist adventurism, it was also energetically criticizing their organizational errors and extremely adominable leadership style. As the meeting exposed: "All the work of the Military Commission has been monopolized by Comrade Hua Fu, who has completely eliminated the collective leadership of the Military Commission. There have been extreme developments in punitiveness and not a bit of self-criticism. As for the differeing opinions regarding military affairs, not only have they been completely ignored but various methods have been used to suppress them." Moreover, it was emphatically pointed out that not only had Comrade Bo Gu not corrected the military errors committed by Hua Fu and the abnormal state of affairs within the Military Commission, but had actively supported them, which then prolonged the development of these errors.

After three days of spirited discussion, the Zunyi Meeting adopted the "CPC Central Committee Resolution on the Summary on Combating the Enemy's Fifth 'Anti-encirclement and Suppression' Campaign (the Zunyi Meeting)" (the resolution of the meeting written down afterwards by Luo Fu), and made as well four decisions: (1) Comrade Mao Zedong was elected to the standing committee; (2) Comrade Luo Fu was assigned to draft the resolution, which after examination by the standing committee would be sent to branches for discussion; (3) members of the standing committee were reassigned appropriate tasks; and (4) the triumvirate was dissolved, with the highest military senior officers Zhu and Zhou still directing military affairs, and Comrade Zhou Enlai was entrusted by the party with the responsibility for final determination in guiding all military affairs. It was only in March of 1935 that the three-member group of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Wang Jiaxiang formed the military command group with full powers and responsibility for handling the most urgent military work.

Actual practice is the only standard for examining the results of the meeting. After the Zunyi Meeting, the Central Red Army under the new central leadership as represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, and with only an inferior force of some 30,000, fought all over the areas of Guizhou, Sichuan, and Yunnan in the course of four months. Following a curved route they penetrated the enemy's forces, four times fording the Chishui River, threatened Guiyang, cleverly crossed the Jinsha River, and defeated 100,000 enemy troops that had surrounded and intercepted them. Chiang Kai-shek relied in vain upon the fond dream that "the vast Changjiang would be like a natural chasm, and the encircling mountains would serve as pillboxes scattered throughout the land." The dream vanished like soap bubbles. Under the extremely arduous conditions, the basic core of the party and the Red Army were both preserved and hardened. After this, they overcame the factionalism of Zhang Guotao and victoriously reached northern Shaanxi Province, bringing an end to the Long March, bringing into existence a national unified line of resistance against the Japanese, and setting off a high tide of resistance to the Japanese. The hard facts prove that the Long March was victorious only because it thoroughly rectified the military and organizational errors of Wang Ming's leftist adventurism and established a new central leadership as represented by Comrade Mao Zedong. In a poem commemorating the Zunyi Meeting, Comrade Zhu De wrote: "When the host of dragons gained their head they soared aloft by themselves, the road ahead was clear and navigable, as they went in one line; left or right, high or low, they were able to correct, and the heavens held no limits, once allowed to climb on high." This is the expression of lofty sentiments by an old proletarian revolutionary, and is as well an accurate portrayal of reality after the Zunyi Meeting.

3. The Zunyi Meeting Was an Important Sign of the Party From Its Youth to Maturity

Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out: "It was only after the Zunyi Meeting (the Central Committee Politburo meeting convened in Zunyi, Guizhou in January 1935) that the party could completely travel the Bolshevik road."⁶ What this means is that the construction, development, and consolidation of our party went through a process from infancy to maturity. In its infancy, the party lacked a deep understanding of revolution through lack of experience, chiefly because it had not well integrated Marxist-Leninist theories with the actual practice of the Chinese Revolution. The Zunyi Meeting, then, was a conference where for the first time our party independently and autonomously used the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism to formulate its own line, principles, and policies. It indicated that our party was a party that had gone from being a young party to a mature party.

Looking into the history of our party in its infancy, why was it that when it gained glorious victory in the mighty first Great Revolution, the leaders of our party made rightist errors, were deceived by the bourgeoisie, submissively turned over the party's arms to the enemy, and allowed the Revolution to be defeated? During the second revolutionary civil war, our party summed up the experiences and lessons from the earlier stage and established an independent armed force and set up people's regimes and base areas. Why was it that just when the revolutionary struggle was being victorious, the leaders committed the mistakes of leftist adventurism, which led to the defeat of the fifth

"anti-encirclement and suppression" campaign, causing grievous loss to the revolution base areas and the people's armed forces? Looking into the very root of things, we find that it was because the party leaders did not understand China's historical and social conditions, the characteristics of the Chinese Revolution, and the law of the Chinese Revolution. In addition, there was no unified understanding of Marxist-Leninist theories and China's actual experience, to use the fifth "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaign as an example. Li De, a foreigner, knew not the least thing about the characteristics of Chinese society and Chinese revolutionary warfare. Nonetheless, he acted like an "overlord." He was imperious and dispeptic, supercilious, and mechanically formulated a set of so-called "new strategies" that fundamentally were unsuited to the actual conditions of Chinese revolutionary warfare. He completely rejected the entire set of correct strategies and tactics that had been formed and developed during the previous "anti-encirclement and suppression" campaigns. He called them "antiquated things." Furthermore, Comrade Bo Gu, the person of chief responsibility in the party at that time, not only did not correct this foreign dogma of Li De that completely departed from the Chinese national situation, but actually listened to it and intended to follow it. He praised it to the extreme, even raising it to an incredible status, just as if it had become a "spiritual thing." It was only after the Zunyi Meeting and under the new central leadership as represented by Comrade Mao Zedong that the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism was combined with China's practical experience, which turned the Chinese Revolution from danger to safety, and from defeat to victory. The Revolution was able to advance with great strides along the road to victory accordingly.

Because there was no democracy within the party in its infancy, inner-party democratic centralism was destroyed, collective leadership was eliminated, and the party refused to accept differing opinions. Especially, in the aspects of cadre policy and organizational policy, there existed serious excessive tendencies of factionalism, punitiveness, and "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" against comrades. "These errors were also corrected by the Zunyi Meeting. This made it possible for the party to turn to the correct cadre policy and organizational principles."⁷ The Zunyi Meeting established an excellent model for correcting mistaken ideology within the party. On the occasion of this meeting, there was first of all much preliminary discussion before the meeting and it broadly listened to and accepted ideas from different quarters. A full struggle was waged by argument and reasoning against the fact that mistakes had been made, the content and danger of those errors was analyzed concretely, and the sources of mistaken thinking and methods for correcting them were also pointed out. By truly convincing people by reasoning rather than by force, the meeting attained its goal of both clarifying thought and uniting the comrades to heighten political awareness. Those primarily responsible for leftist errors were strictly distinguished from those who merely carried out these errors. During the meeting, they focused only on criticizing the errors of Bo Gu and Li De and resorted to patient persuasion and help with the other comrades. They strove to change their views and to get them to stand on the correct line. Consequently, they "united the party and the Red Army allowing the Party Central Committee and the main force of the Red Army to victoriously complete the Long March and shift to an advance position of resistance against the Japanese, and to carry out the new policy of a national united front of

of resistance against the Japanese."⁸ Third, they overcame the tendency of inflicting punitiveness upon those cadres who had committed errors. After the Zunyi Meeting, "the Party Central Committee not only did not severely punish mistaken comrades but even entrusted them with appropriate leadership tasks, patiently awaiting and helping them ideologically to truly recognize their own errors."⁹ This was beneficial in uniting even more comrades and helped them understand, correct their own errors and work even better for the party. For example, the attitude of Comrade Bo Gu, who was one of the principal targets of criticism, was later more correct. He not only resolutely obeyed and carried out the resolutions of the Party Central Committee but solemnly paid no heed to the inciteful opinions of others. Even ten years later at the CPC National Congress, he still made earnest self-criticism. During the long period of revolutionary struggle, he did a great deal of work for the party and for the people, finally contributing his own life in the cause of the party.

After the Zunyi Meeting, work on the party's national united front developed gloriously. Because of leftist errors, in the early years of the party leaders adopted the narrow policy of "closed-doorism," holding that the strength of the revolution should be as pure as possible and that the revolutionary path should be perfectly straight. "In this way we could not drive the enemy into a narrow isolated position. In addition, we could not bring over from the enemy camps or enemy lines all those in the enemy camp who had been pressed into service, those who in the past were the enemy but might possibly now be a friendly force. Moreover, this was in actuality helping out the enemy, as well as making the revolution bog down, be isolated, be reduced, come to a standstill, and even more toward defeat."¹⁰ After the Zunyi Meeting and under the new central leadership as represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, past leftist errors were corrected and the Party Central Committee began to advocate the "use of every conflict among the anti-revolutionaries to expand their internal splits in positive aspects," "opposition to policies of isolation and permission to strive for all possible alliances," and to make full use of the tactical principles of "use contradictions, seek the majority, oppose the minority, destroy them one by one," uniting with all the forces that could be united, mobilizing all positive factors, and promoting the development of revolutionary victory.

It has already been 50 years since the Zunyi Meeting, but in its experience in clearing up the leftist errors of Wang Ming, it still has a very profound practical significance. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have striven to resolve the unfortunate consequences that a decade of catastrophe had created on all fronts. However, even today in certain areas and departments or units vestiges of extreme leftist errors are still having negative effects, and have adversely effected the implementation of various reforms and the policy towards intellectuals, and the progress of the further adjustments of leading groups. This explains why the elimination of leftist errors is such a difficult and complicated task. Nevertheless, the tide of history surges toward future development and cannot be obstructed by anyone. Just as with the Zunyi Meeting, our party can bravely expose and overcome its own mistakes, allowing us to always keep our revolutionary spirit young.

May the glory of the Zunyi Meeting shine for a thousand years!

FOOTNOTES

1. "Selected Works of Lenin," vol 2, p 512.
2. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 1, p 143.
3. Dent Xiaoping, "Memorial Speech for Comrade Zhang Wentian"
4. The periodical LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK], No 10 (1984).
5. Huang Kecheng [7806 0344 6134], "On Questions Regarding an Evaluation of Chairman Mao and the Attitude Towards Mao Zedong Thought."
6. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 1, pp 578-579.
7. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 494.
8. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 493.
9. Liu Shaoqi, "Political Report of the CPC Central Committee Standing Committee to the Party's 8th National Congress."
10. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 1, pp 151-152.

12576

CSO: 4005/476

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OPENING OF CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL--The inauguration ceremony for the nation-wide Guangming Traditional Chinese Medicine Correspondence University was held in Beijing on 21 May. The correspondence university is sponsored by GUANGMING RIBAO. Li Desheng, honorary president of the correspondence university, yesterday sent a letter to the correspondence university to express his greetings. The correspondence university has branches in various places throughout the country. It has invited noted veteran doctors of traditional Chinese medicine to teach and compile teaching materials. The correspondence school will train qualified practitioners of Chinese medicine at the college level. At present, the school has already enrolled more than 40,000 students. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 May 85]

CSO: 4005/971

EAST REGION

HUANG HUANG PRAISES ANHUI-AUSTRALIA COOPERATION

OW030425 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpts] An Australian Government economic and trade delegation, headed by Vice Minister of Trade (Paul Beret), gave a return banquet for people from various Anhui circles at (Daojianglou) Guest House at 1800 on 29 May.

Attending the banquet were Huang Huang, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Hou Yong, vice chairman of the Provincial Advisory Commission; And Zhan Dawei, vice governor of the provincial government; as well as responsible persons of departments concerned, including (Zhang Guohui), chairman of the Provincial Commission on Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; (Lu Pingzhi), vice chairman of the Provincial Economic Commission; (Pan Fangfu), deputy director of the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office; and (Zhang Youmin), chairman of the Provincial Association for Promoting Foreign Trade.

In his toast, Mr (Beret) said: I am very happy to host this banquet to thank the government and people of various circles here for their warm hospitality to me and my party. Their support and assistance have made our visit a success. Last year, Mr Hou Yong led a delegation to visit my country. Thanks to his effort and to the ability and cooperation of various quarters, channels for economic and technical cooperation between my country and your province were opened. A summary of the minutes of the talks and a number of contracts and agreements to be signed with your government and entrepreneurs tomorrow will further enhance the economic and technical cooperation between our country and your province.

In reply, Secretary Huang Huang said: My colleagues and I are attending the banquet with great pleasure, and we want to thank Mr Vice Minister for his warm toast and hospitality. Before your departure from Anhui tomorrow, I am very delighted to say that during your short visit, the two sides have held extensive and in-depth discussions on further developing economic and trade cooperation and have exchanged economic and technical information concerning a number of joint ventures. Contracts, agreements, and letters of intent on several projects will be signed. All of these demonstrate that your current visit, Mr Vice Minister, has been successful. On behalf of the Anhui Provincial Government, I again thank you, Mr Vice Minister, and the other distinguished Australian guests for your contribution to developing friendship and economic and trade cooperation between Anhui Province and Australia.

CSO: 4005/997

1 July 1985

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH HONG KONG REPRESENTATIVES--The 26-member Shandong tour group of Hong Kong's association of fellow Hebei and Shandong provincials with (Liu Kewen), director of the board of directors of the association, as its leader, (Gong Peilan) and (Fan Minguang), deputy directors, as its deputy leaders, and (Jin Baorui) and (Zhang Jiafeng) as its advisers was invited to tour our province. After touring Qufu and Taian, the group arrived in Jinan on the afternoon of 9 Jun. That afternoon, Liang Buting, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Li Changan, governor of the province, warmly met with all the members of the group at Qilu Guesthouse. Liang Buting first extended a warm welcome to the group. He said: We all know that members of the association of fellow Hebei and Shandong provincials residing in Hong Kong love their country and their hometowns, and have enthusiastically supported the construction of their hometowns. We would like to express our gratitude to them. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jun 85 SK]

MEETING WITH GROUP FROM SINGAPORE--Mr (Huang Hongnian), president of the Singapore Joint Industrial Corporation, Mr (Liang Zhiwei), director of the Singapore Economic and Trade Development Bureau, and 11 other people, who began their visit in our province on 3 June, arrived in Jinan on the morning of 10 June. On the same afternoon, Liang Buting, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Li Changan, provincial governor, met with and feted the visiting group. Present at the meeting were Bi Jichang, vice chairman, and Yu Yan, vice president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation. Before arriving in Jinan, the group visited Qingdao and Yantai Cities to explore ways to strengthen economic and technical cooperation, and to discuss cooperative projects of common interest. On 11 June, President (Huang Hongnian), Director (Liang Zhiwei), and their party will attend the inaugural ceremony for the Shandong International Economic Development Corporation jointly run by the China Shandong International Economic and Technical Cooperation Company, the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, and the Singapore Joint Industrial Corporation. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jun 85 SK]

AUSTRALIAN STATE DELEGATION VISITS--Governor Hu Ping met with the Australian State Government of Tasmania delegation on the seventh floor of the provincial government building yesterday afternoon. He hoped that the Australian state and Fujian would gradually develop economic cooperation on a steady and friendly basis, and further promote friendship between the two sides through the development of economic relations. The Tasmanian state government delegation, led by

(Ian Blade), head of the Department of Primary Industry of the State of Tasmania, came to Fujian on 27 May at the invitation of the Fujian Provincial Government. During the meeting, Governor Hu Ping briefed the guests on Fujian's achievements in implementing the open-door policy, and expressed satisfaction over Australia's cooperation with Fujian in the fields of economy and tourism. Mr (Blade) said: We thank the people of Fujian for their friendship. We hope to achieve specific developments, through this visit, in expanding trade on a cooperative basis, particularly in the fields of animal husbandry and education. Leaders concerned at the provincial and city level, Zhuang Nanfang, Tian You, Liu Shouming, Lin Qin, and others were present. The delegation is scheduled to leave on 30 May for Beijing, Guangzhou, and Nanchang to continue its tour. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 85 p 2 OW]

CSSR'S POTAC LEAVES SHANGHAI--Shanghai, June 10 (XINHUA)--Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak vice-premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, and Mrs Potac concluded their visit to Shanghai and left for Shenyang by air today. They are accompanied by Chen Xian, Chinese vice-minister of the State Planning Commission. Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan, who had just returned from a tour abroad, visited the vice-premier this noon. They had a cordial conversation. The Czechoslovak visitors arrived here Sunday. In the evening, they were honored at a banquet given by the Shanghai municipal people's government. While in Shanghai, Potac and his party visited factories and cruised the Huangpu River. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 10 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/269

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CONVENES CONFERENCE FOR REFORM THROUGH LABOR ACTIVISTS

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Xin Ming [2450 2494] and Liang Xia [5328 1115]: "Our Province Convenes Conference for Reform Through Labor Activists; Make Great Efforts in Studying Reform, Strive for a Promising Future"]

[Text] People have not forgotten them and society has not forsaken them. This was the common thought of the delegates who attended our province's conference on reform through labor activists.

When this conference was convened yesterday afternoon in the auditorium at the provincial reform through labor bureau a congratulatory telegram that was sent from Beijing was read aloud in which were named well-known social activists and in which Gao Shiqi [7559 1102 0366], Wu Yunduo [0702 6663 6995] and Sun Jingxiu [1327 2417 0208] were commended on behalf of Fei Lulu [6316 6424 6424], first vice president of the Beijing Municipality association concerned with the education of youth. Also read aloud to the conference was a congratulatory letter commending Zhang Haidi [1728 3189 6611], outstanding CYL member, Zhu Boru [2612 0130 0320], honored pacesetter in the study of Lei Feng, and Wang Suhua [3769 4790 5478], the pacesetter who has promoted diligent studying throughout China. Representatives from the judicial department and the reform through labor bureau made a special trip from Beijing to acclaim the convening of this conference.

Attending the conference were Li Fuquan [2621 1133 0356], vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, Xie Wie [6200 1318], vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and responsible comrades from the units concerned of the provincial political and legal commission and the public security, political and legal departments of the province and the city of Wuhan. They congratulated the reform through labor activists on the success that they have achieved, and they expressed the hope that they will obey the law along with those who have admitted their guilt and who are serving sentences of reform through labor, that they will make great efforts in studying reform and that they will strive for a promising future.

Two hundred and ninety of the reform through labor activists in attendance at the conference were prisoners from each penitentiary and from each group

sentenced to reform through labor from throughout the province who were selected after repeated evaluations. They expressed the ardent hope that they will never disappoint the government and the people and that through reform they will strive to become new people as soon as possible.

9926

CSO: 4005/885

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI TO COMMEND ADVANCED PARTY BRANCHES, OUTSTANDING MEMBERS

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Chu Xuewen [5969 1331 2429]: "Provincial Party Committee To Commend Advanced Party Branches and Outstanding Party Members in order to Bring Further Into Play Their Roles in the Four Modernizations Drive"]

[Text] The provincial party committee has already approved of naming 50 advanced party branches and 100 outstanding party members that are to be commended in the fourth quarter of this year. This is in order to bring further into play the fighting forces and exemplary vanguard roles of the party branches and CPC members in the four modernizations drive.

This selection of advanced party branches and outstanding party members will be conducted in strict accordance with the requirements of the party constitution and the spirit of party consolidation and on the foundation of each region and each front selecting the advanced party branches and outstanding party members that are to be commended. Those named as advanced party branches and outstanding party members should be excellent representatives that have achieved remarkable success in socialism's modernization construction. They should be pioneers who stand at the forefront of reform and who exert themselves in making new breakthroughs in their work; models who resolutely implement the party's policies and who guide the masses in becoming better off through hard work; typical examples of those who painstakingly study and master modern science and technology and who make notable contributions in the areas of scientific research and technological transformation; leaders who in an exemplary manner observe party and governmental discipline, resolutely resist unhealthy tendencies, strictly enforce orders and make contributions to building socialism's spiritual civilization; and they should be advanced party branches that on every front unswervingly implement the party's line, principles and policies in the new historical period, whose members spirits are inspired, who work together with one heart, make bold reforms, blaze new trails and achieve outstanding success in the four modernizations drive.

9926

CSO: 4005/885

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-065
1 July 1985

MALPRACTICES DISGUISED AS 'GOOD WORK' CRITICIZED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Commentator article: "Guard Against the Carrying Out of Malpractices Disguised as 'Doing Good Work'"]

[Text] Even though the expressed forms of new malpractices which are now appearing are different, they are all essentially the same in that those who practice them seek private gain at public expense and harm others to benefit themselves. Yet many of these malpractices are carried out disguised as "doing good work for the masses." It is precisely because this disguise is high-sounding that it is particularly deceiving, and the malpractices are thus more likely to be spread and proliferated.

The Ministry of Railways' former Bridge Engineering Bureau recklessly gave over 1,829,000 yuan in cash to staff members and workers in less than 4 months disguised as "accumulated vacation pay," causing the state to sustain heavy losses. According to the reporter's investigation, it was learned that this malpractice was carried out by certain leaders in this bureau under the banner of "doing good work for the masses." Therefore, in order to curb malpractices, it will be essential to make a clear distinction between good and bad work and to analyze certain people's so-called "doing good work for the masses" in order to raise our vigilance and prevent them from succeeding in their schemes.

The basic distinction between good and bad work is whether those who practice it benefit the country and the people or seek private gain at public expense and harm others to benefit themselves. Under the socialist system, national interests represent the basic interests of the masses and damaging national interests damages the basic interests of the masses. Genuine good work should not only benefit the individual and one's own unit, but must first benefit the country and the people. Therefore, our party's principle has always been that the interests of small units and individuals must be subordinate to those of the state, and striving for the interests of small units and individuals must be premised on upholding and not damaging national ones. In striving for the private interests of some staff members and workers in their own unit while greatly undermining the national foundations as practiced by the Bridge Engineering Bureau, how can "doing good work for the masses" continue to be spoken of?

Certain people who loudly cry out about "doing good work for the masses" seek personal gain for a few people and individuals, not to mention that they do not do good work for all of the masses or even for the masses in their own units. In this reckless giving of "accumulated vacation pay" by the Bridge Engineering Bureau which has over 20,000 staff members and workers, the average person received less than 100 yuan but the bureau chief got over 2,200 yuan, another bureau level cadre got over 3,700 yuan and 65 department level cadres got over 1,000 yuan. Is it not clear at a glance whether they were actually "doing good work" for the masses or for themselves?

That our cadres want to do a little more work for the masses is very good and should be encouraged. But they must uphold the party's principles, carry out its policies, observe its discipline and handle matters to the advantage of the party, the state and the masses. We must not only be good at distinguishing those malpractices which are carried out disguised as "doing good work," but must also dare to resist and struggle against them.

12267

CSO: 4005/838

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CONFERENCE ON CURBING NEW UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES HELD

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by reporters Jia Li [0857 0448] and Liang Xia [5328 1115]:
"Conference Jointly Convened by Hubei Provincial Party Discipline Inspection Commission, Provincial Party Consolidation Office and Party Committees of Organs Directly Subordinate to the Province On Mobilizing To Further Curb New Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] The Hubei Provincial Party Discipline Inspection Commission, the Provincial Party Consolidation Office and party committees of organs directly subordinate to the province jointly convened a conference of responsible comrades from units directly subordinate to the province, large-scale industrial enterprises and colleges and universities on the afternoon of 16 March 1985 on further mobilizing to curb new unhealthy tendencies.

Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Shen Yinluo [3088 0936 3157] chaired and spoke at the conference. He first relayed the important speech given by Secretary of the Central Committee Secretariat and Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation Vice Chairman Hu Qili at the second phase of the party consolidation working conference, pointing out that we cannot only consider the case of curbing new unhealthy tendencies as it stands, but must extend it to education in party spirit, style and discipline, and that the Central Committee has determined to promote reform and ensure the successful accomplishment of economic system reform through curbing new unhealthy tendencies.

Comrade Shen Yinluo said that the central topic of discussion at our conference today is the need to further mobilize the masses of CPC members and particularly party member cadres to take positive action to curb new unhealthy tendencies. We must give priority to stressing this in units directly subordinate to the province, colleges and universities and large-scale industrial enterprises, and stressing it in these units can promote the curbing of new unhealthy tendencies throughout Hubei Province. He hoped that responsible comrades of all units directly subordinate to the province would conscientiously study the relevant Central Committee instructions and spirit, integrate them with practice to conscientiously uncover new unhealthy tendencies; conscientiously, cheerfully and willingly reform, use facts as the basis and policy as the criteria, uphold stressing it to the finish and not make a good start and a poor finish.

Provincial Party Discipline Inspection Commission Deputy Secretary Tian Qing bo [3944 3237 3234] said that since Hubei Province jointly convened a telephone conference to curb new unhealthy tendencies on 27 February, all units directly subordinate to the province had generally gone into action and begun to see initial results, but that development had been uneven. Some units had acted slowly and not conscientiously studied documents and transmitted their spirit, examined, assessed and reformed themselves and stressed ways to curb new unhealthy tendencies. When making specific suggestions for the future, Tian Qingbo said that all units must organize party members, cadres and particularly leading cadres to continue to conscientiously study a set of instructions and ideas and the speeches of leading Central Committee comrades on curbing unhealthy tendencies, improve their understanding, correct their attitudes and unify their ideology. All units must generally carry out a conscientious cleanup of new unhealthy tendencies. All responsible and supervisory departments directly subordinate to the province must have division of labor with individual responsibility and close coordination.

Responsible comrades from the Provincial Auditing and Pricing Bureaus and the Provincial Construction Bank spoke at the conference, introducing the conditions in their units of curbing unhealthy tendencies.

12267

CSO: 4005/838

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

EXEMPLARY ROLES OF VETERAN COMRADES STRESSED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Advisory Commission Holds Forum, Emphasizes that Veteran Comrades Must Set Example in the Ideals that They Have and in Their Observance of Discipline"]

[Text] Veteran comrades must set an example in the ideals that they have and in their observance of discipline. This was the main topic at the forum held yesterday in Wuchang by the provincial advisory commission.

The forum was presided over by Xu Daoqi [6979 6670 3823], chairman of the provincial advisory commission, and in attendance were vice chairmen Liu Huinong [0491 1920 6593] and Li Erchong [2621 1422 6850].

Zhao Xinchu [6892 6580 0443], the Central Advisory Commission member who is assigned to Wuhan, attended the forum on invitation.

At the forum the commission members earnestly studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech which he delivered at the national work conference on science and technology, and they thoroughly understood that if we are to build socialism that is Chinese in nature we must always bear in mind socialism's fundamental principles of public ownership constituting the principal part and that of the common good. They stated that we must observe the current principal aspects of the positive political and economic situations and that also we should not ignore certain secondary aspects. For decades our veteran comrades have struggled arduously under the leadership of the party, so in the course of putting into practice reform, opening to the outside world and engaging in economic activities they must especially set an example in the areas of ideals and discipline. They must use strong party spirit, good party practices and strict discipline in bringing about a favorable mood in society so as to ensure and promote the successful restructuring of the economy.

9926

CSO: 4005/885

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG VICE GOVERNOR INTERVIEWED ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM

HK310157 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT
29 May 85

[Station reporter's interview with Guangdong Vice Governor Wang Pingshan on reform of the provincial educational system]

[Text] [Reporter] Vice Governor Wang, the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the educational system has been published. What is your evaluation of this decision?

[Answer] Reform of the educational system shows the great importance the party and government attach to education. They have put education in a strategic position closely related to economic construction. The reform of the educational system will greatly promote the development of the educational cause and will cultivate more and better talented people for socialist construction. So I will do my best to make reform of the educational system a success.

[Question] We hope that you can talk about the situation in our province's educational development in connection with the spirit of the decision.

[Answer] I think that our province's education has been backward for a long time due to various reasons. However, through our efforts in recent years, the province has made some progress in general education and is now changing the backward situation and becoming more and more advanced in this field. Despite this, the reform of the province's secondary education system is still a weak link. In secondary education the proportion of vocational education and general education are 28 percent and 72 percent respectively. [words indistinct] The province's higher education is still backward.

[Question] As provincial vice governor in charge of the province's education, do you have any plans to develop the province's education?

[Answer] According to the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the educational system, I think we should talk about the problem in several aspects. First, we hope that by 1990 the province can make the 9-year compulsory education universal.

[Question] This means junior secondary education?

[Answer] Yes, junior secondary education. Second, we must strengthen vocational education. We hope that by 1990 the number of students in vocational secondary schools will exceed that of students of general secondary schools. I think that we must vigorously develop vocational education. We hope that by 1990 the proportion of students in vocational secondary schools and students in general secondary schools will be 60 percent and 40 percent respectively.

[Question] How about higher education?

[Answer] I think that in higher education the province must attempt to reach an advanced national level in 6 years. That is to say, by the end of 1991 the number of college and university students in the country will be 2.5 million, and that of the province will be 150,000. Only by achieving this target can we reach the advanced national level. Furthermore, we must pay attention to solving the problem of retaining talented people. By achieving this, the province's general education can reach an advanced level, and the province's higher education can reach a medium level. [words indistinct]

[Question] What shall we do in order to achieve this target?

[Answer] I think the key lies in implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the educational system. Another important problem is that we must thoroughly reform educational ideology, teaching methods, syllabus, and teaching progress so as to upgrade our teaching quality and cultivate a new generation which has a creative spirit.

CSO: 4005/993

BRIEFS

HUBEI CURBS UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES--In curbing new unhealthy tendencies, Hubei provincial party organizations at all levels have taken the initiative to examine and promptly correct their mistakes. Leading cadres at all levels have personally investigated and dealt with major and important cases, and a group of important cases which have been discovered are being examined and dealt with. The Hubei CPC provincial party committee has strictly stressed the curbing of new unhealthy tendencies and taken specific measures to accomplish it. Based on the plans and requirements of the provincial party committee, party organizations at all levels have raised their consciousness to curb unhealthy tendencies and gone into action one after another to make self-examinations. When the Hubei Provincial Shipping Office formerly planned to convene a conference to summarize work, it rented a first-class hotel, gave out souvenirs and "tossed bribes" to responsible cadres, but these practices have now been completely stopped and over 15,000 yuan in expenditures has been saved. In order to raise funds to build a stadium, the Wuhan Municipal Physical Education Committee originally planned to issue throughout the city 5 million lottery tickets worth 10 million yuan, but the work of issuing tickets has now been stopped. Examination of the condition of the reckless issuing of clothing throughout the county by the Yangxin County party committee and the county government to administrative and business units directly subordinate to the county was stressed, it was discovered that the cost of issuing clothing to 45 units had topped 300,000 yuan, and over 72,000 yuan has now been recovered. According to preliminary statistics, 7 prefectures and cities such as Wuhan, Huangshi and Xiaogan have uncovered 106 cases of this type which are being separately examined and dealt with. In curbing new unhealthy tendencies, the Hubei provincial party committee has required that party organizations at all levels strictly distinguish policy limits, strengthen investigation and study and not dampen the vigorous reform enthusiasm of cadres and the masses. [Text] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 1] 12267

CHILDREN'S DAY FORUM--Yesterday evening leading comrades of the province and city Yang Xizong, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, and Zhao Di held a forum with representatives of instructors of young pioneers to mark International Children's Day. Yang Xizong, the newly-appointed secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech. He said: Today is the eve of Children's Day. We have come to celebrate this festival with you. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, I extend festival greetings to children throughout the province and salute the instructors of young pioneers. I hope you will score even greater success in work in the future. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 31 May 85]

COMMITTEE ADJOURNS--The 13th meeting of the 6th Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee adjourned yesterday. The meeting, a preparation for the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, approved work reports to be submitted to the session. The meeting appointed Yu Fei [0060 7378] as director of Guangdong Province's Foreign Economic and Trade Commission, removed Ye Chenghai [0673 3397 3189] from the post of director of Guangdong Province's Foreign Economic Relations Commission, and approved the appointment and removal of some judicial workers of the province's People's Higher Court. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 85 p 1]

CPPCC COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES--Li Peiwen [2621 3099 2429], an outstanding educator and scientist, died of illness in Guangzhou on 16 Apr 85 at age 80. [Summary] [Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 85 p 1]

DEATH OF SCIENTIST--Wu Xianwen [0124 3759 2429], a brilliant scientist, vice chairman of the Hubei People's Congress Standing Committee, member of the national CPPCC Committee and member of the Academic Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, died of illness in Whchang on 3 Apr 85 at age 86. A memorial service was held at the Hongshan Assembly Hall, Wuchang, on 12 of the same month. Comrade Tian Ying [3944 5391] presided over the memorial meeting, and comrade Li Fuquan [2621 1133 0356] gave a memorial speech. [Summary] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 85 p 3]

CSO: 4005/960

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION TO BE HELD IN JUNE

SK310858 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] The eighth Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Shijiazhuang on 20 May. The items on the agenda of the meeting are as follows:

1. Discuss and adopt the draft report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.
2. Discuss and adopt the draft report on motions handled since the second session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee prepared by the motions work commission of the provincial CPPCC Committee.
3. Discuss and adopt the namelists of the augmented membership of the provincial CPPCC Committee.
4. Fix the date for holding the third session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

During the meeting, members conscientiously discussed and adopted, in principle, two draft reports and simultaneously submitted some additional amendments to the draft reports. The meeting decided to submit these two reports to the third session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee for examination and discussion. The meeting also listened to provincial CPPCC Committee Secretary General (Shi Xizhi's) explanation on discussing the namelists of the augmented membership of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and discussed and adopted the names of 14 added to the augmented membership of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including (Ma Xirong).

Through consultations, the meeting decided to hold the third session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee this June and to define the agenda of the session.

Xu Ruilin and Jia Qiyun, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, respectively chaired the meeting. Also attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Lu Zhiguo, Zhang Ruolin, Chen Lintang, Ma Zhuozhou, Yan Jingbo, Ma Xinyun, and Liu Zongyao.

CSO: 4005/993

NORTH REGION

BEIJING SCHOOL TO ACCEPT MORE OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW221820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA)--This year, Beijing's only school for teaching Chinese culture to overseas Chinese will accept the greatest number of students since it was reopened in 1981.

Wang Youxia, deputy principal of the Beijing Chinese Language and Culture Training School, announced today that 500 students will be enrolled this year, a whopping increase from the 70 students only four years ago.

Located in the western district, the school is run by the overseas Chinese affairs office under the State Council. Its principal is Zhang Guoji, the 93-year-old chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

Students come from Japan, Brazil, Thailand, the Philippines, France, Britain and the United States, eager to trace their roots, Wang said. By the official estimate, there are 30 million people of Chinese origin residing abroad.

The school has a total staff of 87. Courses range from Chinese language to Chinese culture, calligraphy, history, geography and physical training.

Sightseeing tours and summer and winter camp classes are held, lasting one or two months. Tuition for some classes is free and dormitory expenses are 150 yuan (54 U.S. dollars) each person per term.

The school was established in 1952. It has trained about 30,000 students.

CSO: 4000/244

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION HELD--Tianjin Municipal People's Government held its Fourth Plenary Session yesterday in Tianjin Guesthouse. The meeting approved Mayor Li Ruihuan's "Government Work Report," Deputy Mayor Nie Bichu's [5119 1084 0443] "Report on the Draft Proposal of Tianjin Municipality's National Economy and Social Development in 1985," Finance Bureau Director Li Changxing's [2621 7022 5281] "Report on Tianjin Municipality's 1984 Financial Account and 1985 Budget Proposal," and "Draft Proposal of Tianjin Municipality's City Planning." Mayor Li Ruihuan presided over the meeting. Also attending the meeting were Wu Zhen [0702 2182], Liu Chengkun [0491 2582 0981], Nie Bichu [5119 1084 0443], Yao Jun [1202 1498], Liu Pufeng [0491 2528 1496], Li Lanqing [2621 1526 3237], Mao Changwu [3029 2490 0063], Lu Xuezheng [7627 1331 2398] and others. [Summary] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 85 p 1]

CONGRESS ELECTS NEW MEMBERS--The Tenth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress issued a circular on 16 Apr 85, in which the names of three additionally elected members were listed: Ni Zhifu [0242 1807 4395] of Heping District, Wang Chengxi [3769 6134 3556] of Hebei District, and Wang Yunxiang [3769 0061 4382] of Hexi District. [Summary] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 85 p 1]

CSO: 4005/962

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN ON RESPECTING KNOWLEDGE, PERSONNEL

SK022155 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech of Li Lian, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, given at the provincial scientific and technological work conference on 10 May 1985]

[Text] Comrades: Today, I will once again speak on some opinions concerning the matter of respecting knowledge and talented people, because this matter has yet to be truly and completely carried out. Besides, following the development of the practice, our understanding of this matter needs to be further enhanced. I think that it is totally necessary to emphasize this matter once again, particularly at such a conference as this one on scientific and technological work.

I will speak on three questions:

1. Why Should We Emphasize Respect for Knowledge and Talented People.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, in his speech at the national scientific and technological work conference: "In the reform of the economic structure, talented people are the most important thing which I am most concerned about. In the reform of the scientific and technological system, what I am most concerned about is still talented people." Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly emphasized this matter because there are not only "leftist" ideological influences existing in the matter of respecting knowledge and talented people but also outdated traditional concepts fettering our minds. Long-term efforts are needed to thoroughly straighten out this matter. It should be said that such absurd ideas as "the more knowledge one has, the more reactionary one becomes," and the idea of intellectuals being the "stinking ninth category" which prevailed during the "great cultural revolution" have basically been eliminated, but we still have a long way to go before we establish a common practice of respecting knowledge and talented people. I think that elimination of outdated ideas is more arduous, complicated, and difficult than elimination of "leftist" influence. "Leftist" ideas have exerted influence for more than 10 years or even several decades, but outdated concepts are formed not in several decades but over a still longer period.

At present, we should enhance our understanding, and do away with the old and set up the new in at least the following three fields.

First, we should get rid of the outdated concept of value characterized by a contempt for knowledge and talented people, and foster a new concept of value characterized by respect for knowledge and talented people. An American professor of Chinese descent who visited our country last year gave some opinions on training of talented people, higher education, and reform of the scientific research system. He held: "In the past, investment in the agricultural revolution focused mainly on land, and the investment in the industrial revolution focused mainly on machines and equipment. At present, the latest trend is investment in knowledge. Without knowledge, a country will have no hopes and will be controlled by other countries forever. When speaking on the international economy, many foreign political and economic critics have held that talented people are the focus of strategy and also the most important capital source. This has become a new concept of value in economic activities." Simple reproduction resulting from the long period of the production and living styles of traditional small-scale production made the people ignorant, ill-informed, and conservative. They knew that they needed grain to feed themselves, cloth to clothe themselves, and farm tools and animals to engage in production. As a result, they came to understand the value of such materials as 1 jin of grain, 1 chi of cloth, and 1 head of cattle, but did not understand, or understood very little about, the value of knowledge and talented people, holding that they could work and plant as before without much knowledge. This was one of the important reasons why feudal society excluded science and knowledge and strangled talented people. Following the progress of society and the development of science and technology, people have come to understand that a good idea can make output increase by many times, and a talented person can save a plant on the brink of bankruptcy, and that the value of knowledge and talented people is no longer a thing that has nothing to do with themselves, but material interest they can see and feel. In the course of practice, people have understood the value and function of knowledge. Comrade Xiaoping happily said: Now even the peasants in gullies know that science and technology are productive forces. From their personal practices, they have come to see that science and technology can promote the development of production and can make their livelihood prosperous. Peasants have regarded scientific and technical workers as their brothers who will help them shed their poverty, and as the "God of Wealth." Therefore, respecting knowledge and talented people is by no means conducive for intellectuals alone, but, in fact, is conducive for the entire people. If the entire people and, in particular, all leading cadres of various departments, can understand that modern science is an important condition for creating material wealth, as well as the most valuable thing, and can rapidly break with the outmoded concept of value and foster a new concept of value, a good atmosphere of respecting knowledge and talented persons will soon prevail throughout society.

Second, we should break with the traditional concept of material wealth being created by physical labor alone, and should foster a modern concept that material wealth is commonly created by physical and mental work, with the latter becoming more and more important. In a feudal society in which the productive forces are poorly developed, the people engage only in general manual work, and workers can maintain a simple reproduction by physical work and with personal experience. This has made the people think that the wealth of society is created, or mainly created, by physical work. Whenever the people say that the society is created by labor, they seem to say that the society is created by physical labor. This is an important source of discrimination against knowledge and talented people. In fact, since the beginning of modern society, we have depended mainly on scientific and technological progress, rather than physical labor, to increase labor productivity and social wealth. In the course of material production, the mental consumption of workers should gradually surpass the physical consumption, and the proportion of mental labor in the value of products should become greater and greater. This is an important feature of modernized production. If we still cling to the outmoded idea that only those who engage in physical labor can create material wealth and those who engage in mental work cannot create any value, we will not only be unable to bring about a good atmosphere of respecting knowledge and talented people, but will also encourage the evil trend of discriminating against knowledge and talented people.

The people also have the muddled idea that only the labor of workers and peasants is social practice and practical work, and scientific research and teaching is not social practice and practical work. They erroneously use the "theory of practice" to make the judgment that workers and peasants have rich experience, and the people engaging in scientific research and teaching work have no experience and no knowledge. In fact, this violates the "theory of practice." In the "theory of practice," Chairman Mao explicitly said that social practice includes material production, political struggle, and scientific experiments. The mental activity, research, and experiments of engineering and technical personnel and of scientists are all practical activity for promoting social progress. In particular, the strategic principles raised by the CPC Central Committee with regard to depending on science and technology to develop economic construction and gearing scientific and technical work to economic construction have further defined that the scientific experiments and the labor of intellectuals are also social practice. Therefore, we must clarify the muddled idea that knowledge cannot create value and intellectuals do not engage in practical work. By so doing, we can smoothly solve the problem of respecting knowledge and talented people.

Third, we should break with the outmoded idea of depending simply on investments and expansion of production scale to develop the economy, and should firmly foster a new idea of depending mainly on tapping the potential of knowledge and talented people and on application of new technologies to develop the economy. Of course, we do not mean that with

knowledge, all material conditions are unnecessary. But nowadays, because we already have a certain material basis, the role of technology becomes still more important. Even though we develop a new project, we should apply new technologies instead of using outmoded equipment, and should develop construction from a new starting point. In order to invigorate our province's economy and to achieve the general objective and task of "quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value," it is imperative to study and formulate a development strategy suitable for our own localities and departments, and to formulate a development strategy which integrates scientific, technological, economic, and social development. As for where should we place the emphasis of economic development, some comrades are used to thinking about funds and new projects, and more material investment and new establishments. They think little about knowledge and competent personnel and pay little attention to tapping internal potential. Comrade Zhao Ziyang said that in realizing the four modernizations and making China prosperous, the biggest difficulty is not resources, funds, or systems; the biggest problem is the lack of competent personnel as well as technical and managerial personnel. This problem is quite prominent in our province. Our province is richly endowed with resources, land, water resources, coal, oil, and timber. As for conditions, it has a certain foundation in all spheres. But why can we not turn the advantage of resources into an economic one? There are many reasons for this, but the most important reason is human resources. We lack technical and managerial personnel and we have failed to realize the potential of personnel. According to statistics, our province now has more than 524,000 specialized scientific and technical personnel of whom 280,000 are specialized personnel in the natural science field. This is a very large wealth on which we have pinned our hopes of making the provincial economy achieve a big leap forward. Therefore, while carrying out reform and formulating plans, we should make full use of knowledge, fully display the role of competent personnel, and exert effort to train competent personnel. Modern science and technology are an important source of new productive forces and scientific and technological personnel are the carriers of science and technology and the pioneers of the new productive forces. As long as we fully rely on science and technology as well as scientific and technical workers and vigorously develop scientific, educational, and cultural undertakings, our economic construction will leap forward.

2. What should we do to respect knowledge and competent personnel?

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: In reforming the scientific and technological systems, we should mobilize thousands upon thousands of people to go to the mountain to pick up the peaches. Thousands upon thousands of people means the entire scientific, technological and intellectual circles; going to the mountain means plunging into the torrents of the four modernizations; and picking peaches means applying the scientific and technological findings of the four modernizations, especially on economic construction. To put Comrade Hu Yaobang's directive into practice, we must bear in mind the issue of respecting knowledge and talented personnel. I hold that at present we must grasp the following three tasks well:

First, we should attend to scientific research work and joint research projects related to production and economic construction and to the popularization and application of scientific and technical findings so that they will yield greater economic results. Economic construction must rely on science and technology and science and technology must also cater to the needs of economic construction. The establishment of such principle is aimed at building a bridge to link science and technology with the economy, and opening vast vistas for respecting knowledge and competent personnel. The biggest happiness for intellectuals is to use and put their new scientific research findings into practice, enabling them to become the wealth of society. How can we say we have respected knowledge and competent personnel if we only shout a slogan, but do not give them work, do not assign tasks to them, and do not consult on issues of production and construction with them, or if we lay aside and neglect the fruits of their labor and fail to popularize and utilize their findings? At present, some enterprises have outmoded equipment, apply backward technologies, produce poor-quality high-cost products, and have poor economic results. The most basic way out for them is to draw on new scientific and technological achievements, carry out technical transformation, and apply new technologies to change their outlook. Of course, in carrying out technical transformation, we need capital. But some enterprises have not used their capital to mainly carry out technical transformation and train and import talented people. They, in fact, have used their capital to expand the production line, and perfunctorily developed some minor projects, thus making themselves backward for a long time and remaining at the same level for decades. We cannot deny that this results from the fact that some of our leaders refuse to respect knowledge and lack foresight. If we fail to change this situation, how can we mobilize thousands upon thousands of people to pick the peaches on the mountains?

Second, we should not treat talented people with the idea of egalitarianism, and should create an environment in which the talented people can exhibit their talent completely. We cannot say that all talented people are the same, because they are different from each other in level and contributions. Our policy should be to encourage, people become conspicuous rather than prevent them from becoming too conspicuous in order to create opportunity for various kinds of talented people to exhibit their talents completely. But, in practical life we can frequently see that when people are of about equal ability, they can live in peace with each other; but once a certain person has made outstanding contributions which shows that his ability is stronger than others, he will be met with certain reproaches and will even be oppressed by some leaders. This is an indicator of being jealous of talented people, and runs counter to the objective demand of respecting knowledge and talented people. In reforming the economic system and the scientific and technological system, enterprises should be encouraged to broaden the gaps with others. We should also encourage, support, and protect talented people to dispel misgivings, boldly engage in creation and invention, and make contributions to the four modernizations. If we refuse to encourage people to become conspicuous, there will be no prospects for science and technology and for the four modernizations.

Third, we should know each talented person's subordinates well enough to assign him jobs commensurate with his abilities in order to enable each talented person a role to play. Respecting knowledge and talented people does not mean giving them high positions, but means assigning them important tasks. At present, some people think that implementing the intellectual policy and assigning important tasks to intellectuals means to promote a few intellectuals to leading posts. This is a one-sided view. To attain the "four requirements" of cadres, we must boldly promote a large number of young and middle-aged intellectuals with knowledge, professional skills, and management ability to leading positions of various departments at various levels. This is needed in our work and our undertakings. But, only a small part of intellectuals can be promoted to leading positions. Most comrades with various kinds of professional knowledge should play their due role at different work posts. We should also notice that some intellectuals are not necessarily management specialists even though they are authoritative persons in their knowledge; and some intellectuals who are talented in scientific research are not necessarily good at enterprise management and operation. In employing intellectuals, we should use their strong points and avoid their weaknesses. Some can be employed as persons responsible for applying specialized technologies, and some can be employed to do research work, enabling them to make contributions to scientific research. When their abilities have been fully used, these scientific and technical personnel will make more contributions than the leading comrades in charge of management work do. It is impossible to promote most intellectuals to leading positions. If we promote most of them to leading positions in violation of the reality, it will certainly lead to a waste of talented people.

To solve the problem of respecting knowledge and competent personnel, we must eliminate some old ideas, concepts, and conventions that shackle our mind.

1) The idea of demanding perfection. What is meant by competent personnel? I hold that competent personnel have emerged because of the needs of historical tasks and they have been created through the practice of historical development. Departing from the historical environment and tasks, we cannot tell clearly what is competent personnel and they are meaningless. I hold that at present competent personnel refers to those backbone cadres who are determined to serve the building of a socialism with Chinese characteristics, who have expertise and ability in a certain field, and who can outstandingly complete a certain task under any difficult conditions. "No gold is absolutely pure and no persons are perfect." Competent personnel are not versatile persons. Like all other people, intellectuals and scientific and technical workers are not perfect. They have shortcomings and defects. But we should not negate their expertise and deny their outstanding achievements in a certain field because they are not versatile. It is not allowed to discriminate against the deal blows to intellectuals because of their shortcomings and defects. First of all, we should note the essence, the main trend, and the developing situation. By doing so, we can

comprehensively understand a person and correctly display the expertise and role of each and every person.

2) The idea of seniority. This problem exists not only among cadres and the masses but also among intellectuals and in the ranks of scientific and technical personnel. People usually pay attention to qualifications, school records, which school one attended, which school-year one graduated from, whether one attended a well-known college or a general one, and whether one attended regular college course or specialized course. If we fail to appraise and arrange jobs for all associate professors, lectures, and chief doctors of a certain school year, how can we have vacancies for those of the next school year? All these problems are shackles obstructing the utilization of young and middle-aged intellectuals. Some people even have sectarian bias. They only pay attention to their own knowledge and fail to respect and acknowledge other people's specialized knowledge and school of thoughts. They stress that their work is important and underestimate other people's work, thus resulting in such situation as a "mutual blockade," disunity, repelling, and dealing blows to each other. These things also provide a cause for gossips for those who show contempt of knowledge and competent personnel. Therefore, such an old idea must be changed.

3) The idea of paying attention to certificates.

We stress certificates because they indicate the standard of cultural and intellectual training. Generally speaking, college graduates acquire more knowledge than primary and middle school graduates. Those who know a foreign language will have a better ability to absorb new technology and knowledge. Therefore, a certificate shows how much knowledge and how high an educational level one has attained. However, certificates are not equal to knowledge in the final analysis. One scientific research project showed that in modern society, about 10 percent of a person's knowledge is obtained from regular school education, and about 90 percent comes from practical work and in-service study. We have not studied whether these data are correct and we are not going to discuss them for the moment. But the viewpoint that school education cannot provide one with all knowledge necessary for social activities, one must continue to acquire more knowledge through practical work, and that one must continue to unceasingly update knowledge is correct. Ability is the skill of applying knowledge to deal with practical problems. Therefore, it is all the more imperative to build it up through practice. There are a large number of people who have become experts or scholars in natural and social sciences through practical life by conducting self-study and also many people who have become leaders with a high level of knowledge and strong ability to deal with practical problems because they have accumulated lots of experience over a long working period. Thus, respecting knowledge cannot be narrow-mindedly explained as respecting graduation certificates. All people who truly have knowledge and ability needed by the program of building the four modernizations should be treated equally and employed in line with their strong points, disregarding whether or not they have graduated from schools.

4) The power of the departments in charge of developing intellectual resources. Only by transferring talented personnel in a reasonable way can we bring their role into full play. The excessive power of the department often causes the suppression of talented personnel. Some units are overstaffed resulting in slow work speed or nothing to do, while others are eager for personnel to deal with their problems cropping up in technology and management. At present, the central authorities have put forward the demand of transferring talented personnel in a reasonable way in order to enable them to play their roles fully and to use what they studied as a major in school. It is impossible for us to enable all personnel to use what they majored in school because of our improper system of education. There is still a gap between the specialized equipment and teaching materials of schools and the practical requirement of the society. We also lag behind in training specialized personnel by the rapid development of our practical work. However, what merits our attention is that both our work and cause cannot be bogged down. This requires us to apply the measure of transferring personnel in a reasonable way in order to overcome this contradiction. The key to reasonably transferring personnel lies in setting up a correct assignment direction in line with the necessity of weak areas in technology and knowledge in border, grassroots, and rural localities. In transferring personnel in a reasonable way, it is imperative to proceed from the situation as a whole and to take into consideration the needs of construction and work in rural and border localities. As for difficulties concerning personal affairs, we should also show concern for them. However, this is a matter of another kind and cannot be integrated with the reasonable transfer of personnel. Therefore, to solve the problem of transferring personnel in a reasonable way, we must do away with excessive power over personnel affairs. Only by doing so can we truly achieve the respect of knowledge and talented personnel.

3. Leading cadres at all levels should set themselves up as examples in respecting knowledge and talented personnel.

To foster the fine morale of respecting knowledge and talented personnel in the whole society, we must first have our leading cadres at all levels set examples in this regard. They should be the organizers of building the four modernizations and the vanguards of conducting various undertakings. Only by relying on leading cadres who have done a good job in work can we affect or arouse all cadres and the masses. To this end, we must achieve in the following aspects:

First, it is imperative to approach the extreme importance of respecting knowledge and talented personnel from the high plane of strategy. Knowledge and talented personnel not only decide the development of current social production, but also affect the progress of future society. We are now experiencing the change from the traditional economy to a modern one and from a self- or semi-self-supporting economy to a social commodity one of large scale. We are also experiencing the test of products and economic competition. In view of its essence, we are facing the stern challenge of competition in knowledge and talented

personnel. The national extent scored in developing the productivity of enterprises depends on the one scored in developing science and technology, and the latter also depends on the one scored in developing the nation's education. All of this should be carried out by relying on knowledge and talented personnel. Therefore, it is necessary for us to increase our ability to develop technology, and to respect knowledge and talented people if we are to effect the abovementioned changes, fulfill the general task and the general objective of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, and catch up and come close to the strategic goals of developed countries in the next few decades. If we want to be clear-headed, accomplished, and modern leaders, we should not fix our eyes merely on current production tasks and economic quotas and show concern merely for the growth rate and the financial balance of the year, but should see what will happen after 10 or 50 years, and lay a solid foundation for the future. Therefore, we should fix our eyes on development and investment in intellectual sources, and bear firmly in mind the responsibility for this task. Only in this way can we have reserve forces for our work.

Second, we must foster Marxist views on talented people. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The ability to discover, unite with, and use talented people is one of the important criterion in deciding whether or not a leading person is mature." Leading cadres at various levels should have the desire to seek talented people, the ability to distinguish them, the methods to cherish them, the ways to use them, the courage to protect them, and the magnanimity to accomodate them. At present, due to a lack of modern knowledge some comrades do not understand the need to rely on science when carrying out work, and thus do not have a sense of emergency with regard to the pursuit of competent persons, and cannot successfully trust, unite with, and use talented people. Some people dare not and do not want to use sensible persons because they fear that once sensible persons are promoted, their position and prestige may be adversely influenced although they clearly understand that without sensible persons, the production of enterprises cannot go up. Some people say that they do not have sufficient talented people, but they turn a blind eye to and even suppress the talented people in their own localities, enterprises, and units. A contempt of knowledge and talented people is a reflection of the short-sightedness of small producers, and is incompatible with the noble mind of the proletarian to emancipate the whole of mankind. We must foster the Marxist world outlook, eliminate numerous outworn prejudices and interference, and be qualified leaders of the new period who cherish and are good at using talented people just like Comrade Chen Xiuyun.

Third, we must show concern for and cherish intellectuals politically. Intellectuals are a part of the working class. The overwhelming majority of them love the party, the people, and socialism. They were not shaken even during the 10-year turmoil. For this reason, we should fully trust and rely on them politically, and never regard them as outsiders. Of course, by trusting and relying on them we do not mean to slacken their training and education. It has been decided by history that

intellectuals become a component part of the working class. However, this does not mean that every person can naturally become a qualified member or an outstanding element of the working class. Through painstaking and meticulous ideological and political work, we should disseminate Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong Thought among them; educate them in patriotism; socialism and the idea of serving the people; inspire them to learn from, inherit, and carry forward the fine moral characters of the working class; and encourage them to gradually foster a proletarian world outlook so that more and more intellectuals will become outstanding elements of the working class.

In doing ideological work among intellectuals, we should first understand the characteristics in their ideas, work and lives; establish frequent contacts with them; make friends with them, show sincerity to them; win their trust; study with them; explore and discuss problems with them; convince them by force of reason; influence them with exemplary deeds; and carry out the ideological work through our contacts and study with them.

At present, we should also pay close attention to solving the problem of intellectuals of "having difficulty in joining the party." Due to the influence of the "leftist" ideology in the past, we paid no attention to training intellectuals into the party's activists, and many fine intellectuals were denied admission to the party for a long time, resulting in the rather low level in general and scientific knowledge of the party member contingent. According to the statistics of last year, our province had some 1.2 million party members. Of these, a little more than 5 percent had received higher education, and as many as 41 percent had an education level lower than primary school. Some of the party members recruited last year were illiterate. The low education level of party members and cadres is very incompatible with the new situation and the new tasks the party is facing. Intellectuals need the party, and the party also needs intellectuals. Therefore, we should further eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology, correct the prejudice established in the course of history, actively conduct ideological education among intellectuals, and recruit the fine intellectuals who meet the requirements of party members into the party in a timely manner. We should uphold the qualifications and the criteria for party members, and recruit intellectuals into the party whenever they meet the standards.

By showing concern for and cherishing intellectuals, we do not mean to make concessions and connive at their shortcoming and deficiencies, but mean to urge them to overcome their shortcomings, to go all out to advance, and explore ways to make progress by means of politeness and sincerity in treating them, reason in convincing them, and love in inspiring them. Everyone has self-respect, and the self-respect of intellectuals is particularly strong. In doing the work concerning intellectuals, we should be particularly patient and meticulous, and never resort to simple and rude ways.

Fourth, we must solve problems for intellectuals in a down-to-earth manner. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Can we solve some problems for intellectuals every year and do this in a down-to-earth manner with actual results?" This is a hope and demand on us, leading cadres at various levels, and also an important idea guiding the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. Although we have done a great amount of work for this, the development is still uneven, and further efforts are needed. At present, in implementing the policy on intellectuals, we should strengthen the work in 1) the ideological and political field by trusting and respecting them as well as solving the problems left over by correcting framed-up, unjustified, and wrong cases; 2) the material field by improving their work and living conditions, doing it gradually due to our limited financial capacity; and 3) the field of economic policies by giving ample awards to intellectuals who rendered outstanding contributions, following the principle of distribution according to work, never being afraid of giving awards due to correction of the malpractice of arbitrary issuance of bonuses. There are indeed problems of arbitrary issuance of bonuses and the problems of giving "small red envelopes," which should be corrected. However, correcting malpractices does not mean to cancel bonuses. The policy of amply awarding intellectuals who rendered contributions set forth by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee has not changed, and should not be regarded as a malpractice and forbidden, but should be carried out more successfully. All in all, as long as we give less empty talk while doing more real things persistently, remarkable results will be achieved because many littles make a lot.

The purpose of restructuring science and technology is to emancipate productive forces. Therefore, we should adhere to the principle of "relying on science and technology in carrying out economic construction, and gearing science and technology to the needs of economic construction." Respecting knowledge and talented people is the key to achieving this purpose and realizing this principle. This is why we discuss this matter today particularly. We hope that leading persons at various levels and pertinent departments will formulate specific methods according to the principles and policies of the central authorities, and adopt effective measures in order to make a breakthrough in the work in this field, and achieve new progress in our economic construction and the work in other fields.

CSO: 4005/997

NORTHEAST REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-065
1 July 1985

JILIN CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION HOLDS 2D MEETING

SK300750 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The third session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee held its second meeting at the provincial CPPCC Committee assembly hall this afternoon. Some CPPCC members made speeches during group discussions. Among those CPPCC members who delivered speeches were Geng Yulun, Xin Cheng, (Wang Yunxi), (Li Hongchang), (Wang Sulin), (Zhao Ruyi), (Yang Guochen), (Jiang Kexuan), (Deng Xiaoquan), (Wang Rongfu), (Peng Shenglin), and (Lu Yinde).

The CPPCC members expressed their opinions on the issues concerning reforming the economic structure, accelerating our province's four modernizations, achieving the work of importing advanced technology and equipment, bringing in knowledge and talented persons from abroad, strengthening historical accounts of past events, implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, further developing united front work, developing primary and middle school education, and promoting our province's livestock development.

Luo Yuejia and Jin Minghan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over today's meeting. Among those seated at the rostrum were the chairman, vice chairmen, and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Li Diping, Zhang Fengqi, Che Minqiao, Zhang Dexin, Guang Mengjue, Geng Yuelun, Luo Yuejia, Xin Cheng, Jin Minghan, Cai Qiyun, and (Sheng Tienan), and some Standing Committee members. Listening to CPPCC Committee members' speeches at the meeting were Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Liu Jingzhi, leading comrade of the province.

CSO: 4005/997

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN CONGRESS THIRD MEETING--The third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held the third meeting this morning to listen to a work report of the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress, a work report of the Jilin Provincial Higher People's Court and a work report of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate. Entrusted by the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Yang Zhantao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress, delivered a report concerning the work of the Standing Committee since the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress to the meeting for approval. Wang Hongmo, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, delivered a work report of the provincial Higher People's Court to the meeting. Li Xiangwu, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, delivered a report on the work of the people's procuratorial organs at all levels across the province to the meeting. Executive members of the meeting were Yu Ke, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Wang Jiren, (Tao Longhao), (Xie Xuowen), (Zhao Hongbo) and (Wang Zhongjiang). Cheng Shengsan presided over the meeting. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 May 85]

LIAONING CHAORYANG LEADING BODIES--The second session of the Fourth Chaoyang City People's Congress and the second session of the Fourth Chaoyang City CPPCC Committee were held from 25 to 29 April. New leading bodies were elected. Qin Youren [4440 0645 0088] was elected chairman of the Chaoyang City People's Congress Standing Committee, Xu Hongwen [6079 1347 2429] was elected chairman of the Chaoyang City CPPCC Committee, and Li Yuzhen [2621 3768 3791] was elected as an additional vice mayor of Chaoyang City. Wang Pengcheng [3769 7720 4453], former chairman of the Chaoyang City People's Congress, and Chen Shiao [7115 1102 7663], former chairman of the Chaoyang City CPPCC Committee, retired. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 85 p 1]

LIAONING SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION--Liaoning Province has vigorously developed secondary vocational and technical education. At present, there are 725 vocational and technical middle schools in cities and townships and 114 vocational and technical classes attached to middle schools. The total student body of vocational and technical schools and secondary specialized schools reached 213,000, accounting for

42 percent of the province's total number of senior middle school students.
[Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 1]

LIAONING INFORMATION WORK CONFERENCE--The provincial people's government held an information work conference in Shenyang on 29-30 May. Responsible comrades of the departments and general departments under the city people's governments attended the conference. The governments began to conduct the information feedback work last November. Over 130 civil administrative offices have established information feedback networks within this short period, have timely offered some pieces of economic information, and solved some tendentious problems that can possibly create unhealthy trends. The information feedback networks have put into play their functions for working out leading policy decisions. The conference summed up the situation of conducting the information feedback work, made further studies, and worked out plans. In his speech to the conference, Governor Quan Shuren pointed out: The information feedback work is a work of full importance and a base of working out leading policy decisions. [Excerpt] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Jun 85]

OFFICE COMPUTER SYSTEM--The general office of the provincial CPC Committee has initially established a microcomputer system, thus taking a gratifying step forward in office automation. Yesterday afternoon Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian and city and county secretaries general who are attending a meeting in Xian viewed a demonstration of the system. At the beginning of this year, this office signed an agreement with the Lishan Microelectronics Company for developing office microcomputer application. By April, over 20 provincial departments were using microcomputers for paying wages. In the past, a wage payment required four or five people to work for 5 days in calculation. Now the task can be done in 1 day by one person using a microcomputer. [Excerpts] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 2 Jun 85]

DEATH OF WU XIZHI MOURNED--Shenyang, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--Wu Xizhi, former adviser to the Shenyang Military Region, died of illness despite all treatment in Shenyang on 23 May 1985 at the age of 72. After Wu Xizhi's death, Wang Zhen, Yu Qiuli, Liao Hansheng, and other comrades sent messages of condolence and wreaths to Shenyang. During his hospitalization for serious illness, Li Desheng, Liu Zhenhua, and other leaders of the Shenyang Military Region visited Comrade Wu Xizhi at the hospital several times. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 4 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1033

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

HK301019 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 May 85

["Recorded report" on the regional reception party marking the 1 June International Children's Day]

[Excerpt] This morning, the regional coordination committee for work concerning children and youths held a reception party marking the 1 June International Children's Day. The committee extended greetings to children of various nationalities and to workers taking part in the work concerning children.

The reception party was attended by responsible comrades of the regional party and government, including Wang Enmao and Tomur Dawamat.

Tomur Dawamat delivered a speech at the party.

[Begin Tomur Dawamat recording, fading into Mandarin translation by announcer] On behalf of the regional CPC committee and people's government, he first extended warm greetings to the comrades attending the party, as well as, through them, to all comrades throughout the region who took part in or were enthusiastic about the work concerning children and youths. He also extended season's greetings to the region's children of various nationalities.

Tomur Dawamat said: We are now living in an era in which science and technology develop rapidly, and in which a new high tide of technological revolution will come soon. At present, the competition in economic and technological fields actually also occurs in the areas of qualified personnel and intelligence resources. Qualified personnel are the key to realizing the four modernizations; while the development of qualified personnel depends on economic results, without which there cannot be any qualified personnel.

Tomur Dawamat said: [Words indistinct] strengthening elementary education among young people is an important content in the education undertaking as a whole. Therefore, we should attach great importance to this. At present, the region has more than 5 million people of various nationalities. This is an abundant resource of qualified personnel. We depend on them for future development and creation. Every comrade who acts as a parent or who takes part in the education undertaking, as well as the party and society as a

whole, must thoroughly understand the necessity and urgency of this task, so that everyone will be concerned about the healthy development and education of the children and youths. Party and government leading organs at all levels must really strengthen their leadership, and greatly support, in terms of manpower, material supplies, and financial resources the development of the undertaking of protecting and educating children and youths. They should stop paying lip service and do more practical work, and create better conditions for the healthy development of the children and youths.

In his conclusion, Tomur Dawamat said: This year is the one in which we carry out reforms on full scale. It is also the one marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the region. It is hoped that comrades in various posts will give full play to their potential and advantages, and will make greater contributions to the healthy development of the motherland's younger generation, to doing well in home education and developing scientific successors, and to heightening the level of the region's work concerning children and youths.

CSO: 4005/996

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS--Some 30,000 children and people of all nationalities gathered in the people's park today to celebrate International Children's Day. At 1100, responsible comrades of the party and government in Xinjiang, Urumqi Military Region, the regional CPPCC, and Urumqi City including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, and Li Jiayu arrived at the park to celebrate the festival with the children. [Excerpts] [[Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Jun 85]

CSO: 4005/996

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHENGDU POLITICAL COMMISSAR EXTOLS SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 85 p 4

[Article: "Political Commissar Wan Haifeng Holds that Chengdu Military Region Idea of Willing to be a 'Human Ladder'"]

[Text] Not long ago, Chengdu Military Region Political Commissar Wan Haifeng, [5502 3189 1496] at a plenary meeting for first time cadre from the military region offices, stressed that to carry through with and implement the spirit of the Military Commission forum, they would carry out a series of major reforms and would need to establish a spirit of sacrifice and the idea of willing to be a "human ladder."

After he analyzed the systematic reform, retrenchment and reorganization confronting the unit and the current situation for the cadre contingent, Wan Haifeng pointed out that every comrade faced with these major reforms, must have a correct attitude, promptly subordinate himself to the needs of the greater part and conform to the organizational plan. He said: No matter whether during the years of revolutionary war or in times of peace, all must have the spirit of sacrifice. Naturally, sacrifices in peace time are primarily manifested in giving up certain partial and individual interests and are not like the war years when we had to pay with the price of life at any time or place. As far as an individual is concerned, to devote oneself heart and soul to the building of the unit, to meet work requirements for the cause of the party despite family difficulties, is to sacrifice; to willingly "give up one's seat" to facilitate the maturing of younger cadres is a sacrifice; to destroy the old in order to create the new, to have a keen desire for reform, without concern for individual honor or disgrace, without hesitating to give one's all, this also is a form of sacrifice. Forms and degrees of sacrifice may differ but the spirit of sacrifice is consistent. It embodies a wholehearted offering of tribute to the army, to the people and to society. Comrade Hy Yaobang has pointed out that "Historical conditions have determined that we Chinese of the 20th Century must bear more hardships, must make the necessary sacrifices in the people's interest ungrudgingly, which is something we must do for the well-being of future generations." As members of the communist party, we ought to possess the spirit of making certain sacrifices and enduring hardships

for the revolution. It is only in this way that when contradictions occur between the individual and overall interests that we will be able to consciously and unconditionally subordinate ourselves to the overall interest and to sacrifice certain individual interests. Wan Haifeng said that at present the armed forces are cutting back and looking to younger cadres which also requires that certain of us comrades sacrifice a few benefits. If we are members of the communist party, then we must be willing to think of suffering loss for the greater part, for the party's cause. Revolutionaries set great store by quality of character, a spirit of selflessness and it is precisely this that is manifested in a readiness to suffer loss and never to give thought to personal gain or loss; the honor and virtue of communist party members also are displayed through this kind of self-sacrificing spirit. Senior cadre must have this spirit of sacrifice and middle-ranking cadre and ordinary cadre ought to have it; the moral character of readiness to suffer loss for the revolution was a requirement of the 1950's, the 1960's and 1970's, the requirement of the 1980's and for all time to come. If we do not have this sacrifice of certain individual and partial or local interests, then we must realize that the larger interest of building the state and the armed forces is in difficulty.

When Wan Haifeng spoke of the idea of willingness to be a "human ladder," he pointed out that in war time, prior to attacking a city, block houses are blown up and an advance party of soldiers build a "human ladder" or "human bridge" to permit the larger force to pass over and attack. To wrest victory in combat, many comrades who became "human ladders" and "human bridges" at the time were sacrificed. Today, in order to build up the state and the armed forces, we still must encourage the spirit of making "human ladders." To make rejuvenation of cadre ranks possible, some comrades, whose qualifications and records of service are superficial, have been promoted, even to the point of making exceptions; for certain of the past lower grade levels, it is possible to attain one's equivalent or even higher levels, which ought to make some of our older cadre happy. Because the communist cause is like a relay race, it requires a certain number of generations to complete it. Each generation has its own historical mission, and after this generation has fulfilled its historical mission it will hand the baton on to the coming generation, so as to continue to carry the cause forward.

Wan Haifeng also said that some comrades invariably like to compare themselves with others but the methods and standards by which they appear are not that accurate. Some compare qualifications and records of service but not ability and some compare records of formal schooling but not of real ability and learning. Some compare time spent in office work as long or short, but not whether their work achievements are great or small. In this way the more you compare the narrower your thinking becomes, the more resentment you have and the more you feel your own losses. This method of comparison, apart from being a one-sided way of thinking, also has an important cause, which is having too little strictness in appraising one's own spirit and having a little too much of selfish personal considerations.

12917

CSO: 4005/695

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITIAMEN RUSH TO ATTEND TRAINING AT NEW BASE IN HEBEI

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING (CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 2, 9 Feb 85
p 34-5

[Excerpts] "The trumpet sounds, the company commander calls, and some people only report after training has gone on for a few days."--this was the situation two years ago for organizing militia training.

However, last December when the Gu'an Xian, Hebei militia training base began operations, the situation was quite different: there were to be 100 men coming to train and 103 showed up!

There were some militiamen who ran up asking to attend the training, but since housing could not be arranged, they angrily left to 'wait for the next group.'

What is the reason for this sudden change?

Answer: Reform. The leaders of the armed forces unit in this county adapted to the conditions of economic construction and boldly changed the content of militia training. They broke the old habits of restricting militia training to military affairs and supplemented it with much needed scientific knowledge for developing commodity production.

Military District Commander Zhang Zhenchuan [1728 2182 1557] made some calculations while introducing the experience of Gu'an at an on-the-spot meeting: The entire province has constructed 150 training bases, and should they all perform like Gu'an, then when the militia completes its military training, in one year's time there will be about 200,000 talents produced by the system who are capable of becoming wealthy!

CSO: 4005/932

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN BORDER VISA PROCESSING

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Deng Yunji [6672 6663 1015] and Wang Zehong [3769 3419 3163]:
"Border Visa Processing in Autonomous Prefecture Carried Out Efficiently,
Expeditionously for Travelers, Assuring Border Security"]

[Text] The border security agencies in Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture have so earnestly carried out the directives from higher up on border visa administration that, since last year, agencies in charge have been able to conduct visa processing with such efficiency that a close watch is constantly kept on entering and exiting with measures expedient to travelers; as a result, people benefited by less red tap while the security of border areas was further insured by tight control.

The number of travelers to and from border areas multiplies with the increasingly moderate opening policy of our country. This moderation in policy has brought added burden to the administering of border visas. In the past, some crooks had taken advantage of the situation in which visa processing regulations were not strictly enforced and committed crimes of grave consequence under the cover of border visas and other related identifications or documents obtained fraudulently. In last year, border security agencies in the prefecture organized training sessions for responsible personnel to study directives and regulations regarding border visa processing; there, they absorbed lessons of past experiences and reached the conclusion that all the visa applicants, that do not meet the legal requirement for entering border areas should be rejected; thus, effectively denying criminals opportunities to use the border visa to enter restricted areas for subversive activities. The prefecture border security agencies issued 8,115 border visas (person times) last year, 4,465 (person times) more than the year before. In spite of the tedious, time-consuming visa processing procedures, the staff in charge carried out their duty strictly and fairly; applicants were received warmly and politely. In addition, the previous inflexible schedule for visa application has been replaced by a new system which allows prompt processing as soon as applications are submitted. The implementation of this new system has won high praises from the people.

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CSO: 4005/564

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

DUAL-PURPOSE TRAINING FOR HAINAN MILITARY

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Chen Mianfu [7115 4875 4395], Gao Wuzhong [7559 2976 1813] and Yang Hanjun [2799 3352 6511]: "Hainan Military District Successfully Cultivated Dual-purpose Professionals with a Multichanneled, Multileveled and Multiprogrammed Approach-- 2,248 Officers and Enlisted Personnel Enrolled in the Continuing Education Program, 2,007 Completed Training and Obtained Certificates of Completion and Qualification"]

[Text] The Hainan military district made great progress in cultivating military personnel in non-military specialties and skills, in a dual-purpose training program last year. In the military district 2,248 officers and other ranks enrolled in the dual-purpose training program; most of them learned one or more trades; 2,007 passed qualifying examinations and obtained certificates of completion or qualification.

The military district implemented the following measures in the dual-purpose training program: (1) Multichannel. To make the best use of the talents available in each unit and the surrounding areas of its post, individual units either organized training classes their own cadres and enlisted personnel, as well as local inhabitants, or commission local agencies to teach and train the military personnel; their approach is the one of integrating military training with practical training by engaging the trainees in contacted construction projects. This multichanneled educating system exerts an accelerating effect on the dual-purpose training program. (2) Multilevel. This program was aimed to meet the demands in talents that developments of manufacturing industries in agricultural regions and reforms of economic systems in urban areas created, the military district started by teaching the enlisted personnel in low-echelon units basic knowledges in farming and breeding and trades such as cooking, barbering and repairing to provide skilled workers and craftsmen. Secondly, they set up calligraphy, painting, photography, music and writing classes of different levels for the benefit of the men; in addition, television teaching classes and correspondence schools at university and junior college levels, together with supplementary schools for junior and high school dropouts have been established for the military personnel. Records show more than 3,900 officers and men have learned one or more specialties or technical skills; 1,200 of this school, after completing their military service, are currently employed by local governments and agencies. (3) Multi-program. The dual-purpose training program is designed to satisfy individual specialties and

interests, requirements of different trades and regional demands and covers every field in engineering, agriculture, business, science and health care. The Hainan military district has also taken steps for the military trainee to learn through working and allocate the revenues thus generated to fund their own schooling as compensation in this continuing education program in an effort to put the acquired skills and trades of the men to best use in order to ensure that their programs conform to the demands of the four modernizations. For example, a certain army regiment, through making good use of its soldier-construction workers in training and efficient planning, completed a contracted civil highway project 2 months ahead of schedule earning 110,000 yuan with it. This outfit was commended for its quality work by local authorities.

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CSO: 4005/564

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NAVY, PEOPLE IN JOINT ACTIVITIES

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Ji Mingrong [4764 2494 2837], Zeng Youxiao [6774 2589 3194] and Lin Yong [2651 0516]: "Hainan Naval Detachment Actively Expands the Joint-Effort Construction Program of the Military and the People -- Hainan Cooperating Points Rated Outstanding Culture Cultivating Units"]

[Text] The officers and men from the naval detachment stationed at a certain navy base on this island, together with local cadres and masses have made good progress in their joint-effort construction programs. At present, there are 75 collaborating points or districts; among them, 9 had been rated as outstanding models by prefecture, district or higher authorities and another 3 have been designated to attend the Guangdong Provincial Advanced Delegates Meeting of Cultivating Socialist Spiritual Culture.

To meet the conditions called for the policy to open-up Hainan by the detachment from this base devoted a total of more than 20,000 working days to the joint program of construction last year. The Newport Passenger Terminal in Haikou provides an important link for passenger transportation between Hainan and the mainland; the cadre and enlisted personnel from another naval unit stationed in Haikou aided in landscaping the grounds, improving facilities, keeping order and providing better services for the terminal; nearly 900,000 travellers safely passed through this terminal last year. Because of this and other achievements, the Port Authority of Newport was chosen as an outstanding culture cultivating model by Guangdong Provincial Government. Yezhuang village, in the vicinity of Lou Hui Tou [7773 0932 7373] in Sanya, is a well-known winter resort. The naval unit stationed there, initiated a joint-effort construction program with the villagers to strengthen communist education and improve environmental sanitation and resulted in profound spiritual changes in local residents as well as in the appearance of the village. This collaborating point was designated as an advanced sanitary model by Guangdong provincial government.

The personnel from different departments of another naval base, in their endeavor to advance the joint-effort construction program, exerted their full strength in man power and skills to aid the local joint effort to establish a youth association, an arts and literature center and a library; they donated education materials and exercise equipment and built a television signal receiving and transmitting station as well. In addition, they enriched the cultural life of the local people by teaching them to read and learn new skills.

Hailuo is a village of the Li people in Lishigou district of Sanya. In the past, because of their backward farming techniques, the Li people had suffered low grain harvests and consequently, low incomes. The Hailuo Farm of this naval outfit, as part of their contribution to the joint-effort construction program, showed the production team of the village modern farming techniques to improve their crops. Last year, the seventh achieved an average yield of 1,000 jin per acre in the second harvest; they were also able to raise outputs of other supplementary agriculture products. Of the 31 households in the seventh production team, 7 made more than 5,000 yuan last year.

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CSO: 4005/564

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT THANKS MILITARY FOR ASSISTANCE.

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb p 1

[Article by Wu Jiaming [0702 0163 6900]: "Leading Comrades Go to Shenyang Military Region To Thank the Units for their Assistance"]

[Text] In order to show appreciation for the vigorous support given to our province by the military units stationed in Liaoning, and to wish the comrades in the units a happy Spring Festival, leading comrades of the Provincial Committee and Provincial Government--Guo Feng [6751 1496], Dai Suli [2071 5685 3810], Quan Shuren [0356 2885 0088], Sun Weiben [1327 4850 2609], Xu Shaofu [1776 1421 3940], Wang Guangzhong [3769 0342 0022], Zhang Tiejun [1728 6993 7786], Chen Suzhi [7115 4790 5347], Sun Qi [1327 3823], Peng Xiangsong [1756 4382 2646], and others--on the morning of February 18th, representing the Provincial Party Committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Provincial Government, and the Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference, made a special visit to the Shenyang Military Region. Responsible comrades in the Shenyang Military Region and the Military Region's leading bodies, Liu Zhenhua [0491 2182 5478], Yuan Jun [5913 0193], Gao Ke [7559 0344], Chao Xianshun [6392 0341 7311], Zhang Wu [1728 0582], Cheng Zemin [2052 3419 3046], He Youfa [0149 0645 4099], Zou Yan [6760 5888], Luo Kunshan [5012 0981 1472], Nie Jitong [5110 3444 8525], Ma Ying [7456 3841], and others appeared personally to receive them. Everyone celebrated the Spring Festival and congratulated the units and localities on the happy results in their jointly building the two civilizations, in jointly nurturing two types of competent persons, in strengthening solidarity, and in mutually giving support. Together they discussed how to further develop this excellent situation; they studied the projects and measures which the units might undertake to give even greater support to local construction. Comrades of the units and the locality both expressed that they definitely would tighten their relationship, further strengthen solidarity and cooperation, and do good work in all aspects of economic construction and support of the military and dependents in the Liaoning region.

At the conference, Wang Guangzhong [3769 0342 0022], member of the Provincial Committee's Standing Committee and deputy governor of the province, introduced the accomplishments of the units in their supporting the localities. During 1984 the units stationed in Liaoning took the initiative and along with the

localities jointly constructed civilized counties, civilized towns, civilized streets (committees), civilized schools, civilized factories, civilized shops, civilized villages--in all, a total of 3,600 which encompassed a population of more than 4,600,000. They also sent more than 6,400 after-school activities instructors to vigorously spur the building of the two civilizations. Throughout last year, the units stationed in Liaoning invested more than 1,500,000 labor days on the local economy and construction; they gave assistance to more than 40,000 vehicles and pieces of machinery. In order to speed up the greening of the area through planting and afforestation, the units invested more than 240,000 labor days, in all planting more than six million trees and 90,000 square meters of grass. In Shenyang's controlling the Nanyun River, in Dalian's undertaking such engineering projects as the Bai Yun Shan Zhuang [White Cloud Mountain] park and the Zhou Shui Zi International Airport, the local units made outstanding contributions. Last year, the units stationed in Liaoning sent out more than 34,000 persons to take part in 500 emergencies and disaster-fighting efforts. They used more than 1,000 pieces of machinery and vehicles to rescue 3,300 persons who had encountered danger. In so doing, they rapidly transported 6,700 tons of all types of materials. Last year's excellent situation in our province is indivisible from the units' support. Comrade Wang Guangzhong represented all the people of the province in expressing deep gratitude to the military units. At the conference, Ma Ying, Director of the Shenyang Military Region's Political Department, introduced what the localities had done in assisting the military in such areas as joint military-civilian construction and joint education, finding places for military personnel transferred to civilian work and military dependents, supplying food and shelter equipment, and work places for military training, supporting militia and reserve duty work, and supporting the army and helping their dependents. He expressed sincere thanks for this. Deputy Governor Peng Ziangsong introduced, for the comrades of the military units, the priority projects in our province's 1985 basic construction and technical reform along with those items selected for joint military-civilian construction or contract work.

At the conference everyone felt that the relations between the military and government and the military and the people in our province were improving, especially through party rectification and thorough repudiation of the "Great Cultural Revolution," that solidarity between the military units and the localities had been strengthened even more, that the strength of this solidarity would produce an incalculable influence on all aspects of subsequent work. In their speeches, Guo Feng, First Secretary of the Provincial Committee and Liu Zhenhua, member of the Shenyang Military Region's Political Committee, pointed out that there was new development last year in our province in joint military-civilian construction of the two civilizations, in jointly nurturing both types of competent persons, and in the relations between the military and the government and between the military and the people. They felt that we must fortify these accomplishments, further strengthen this solidarity, and begin a new phase in the relations between the military and the government and between the military and the people.

In the afternoon, the leading comrades of the Liaoning Province's Military Region went to the Provincial Committee in order to mutually celebrate the joyous Spring Festival with the leading comrades of the Provincial Committee and the Provincial Government. They all looked forward to new accomplishments in the coming year in joint military-civilian construction and education.

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CSO: 4005/691

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ARMED POLICE IN SIDELINE PRODUCTION

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 85 p 3

[Article: "The Second Company of the Armed Police Used the Spare Time From Guard Duties to Promote Production and Improve Their Livelihood"]

[Text] The 2d Company of the 1st Battalion of the Hainan Administrative District Armed Police detachment stationed at the Renxingshan area reform-through-labor farm in Dengmai county, after fulfilling their guard duties, has actively engaged in sideline production and their annual income has reached 13,000 yuan, thereby greatly raising the living standard of the cadres and fighters in that company.

Renxing area is originally a well-known poor mountain valley. The cadres and fighters of the Second Company stationed there followed the local people's spirit of working hard to become prosperous and took advantage of the many slopes in the barren hills. In their spare time after guard duties, they reclaimed the waste land, cultivating such crops as vegetables, sugar cane and peanuts. They also engaged in animal husbandry and the raising of the three birds. The income from agricultural sideline production is 9,664 yuan and they have more than enough vegetable for themselves. They have been praised by the Guangdong Armed Police Headquarters as an advanced unit. Last year, the scope of the company's production has again expanded so that the total output value was about 35 percent greater than that of the previous year.

Working with one's hands results in having ample food and clothing. At present, besides saving part of the income for expanding production, they also use part of the money to improve the livelihood of the cadres and fighters.

12380
CSO: 4005/587

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ARMED POLICE UNITS SUPPORT REFORMS

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Zhou Guangting [0719 1639 1656], Xu Weini [1776 4845 1441], and Li Hegui [2621 0735 6311]: "Provincial General Headquarters of Armed Police Support and Defend Reform"]

The officers and men of the provincial general headquarters of the armed police are expanding the glorious tradition of supporting the government and loving the people, following the overall situation in national construction, supporting and defending reform, and devoting themselves to reform. In so doing, they have made positive contributions to Anhui's soaring economy.

Since last year, the provincial general headquarters unit of the armed police, in accordance with instructions from leading comrades of the Central Committee that they should follow and serve the overall situation in national construction in the work of the military units, has adopted a variety of forms, vigorously supported reform in the local economic system, helped local units and the masses to develop production, and caused the economy to flourish. According to incomplete statistics, the entire headquarters unit aided a total of 64 local large and small engineering projects, took part in a total of 43,054 labor days of all kinds, trained 1,684 technicians of all sorts, and also actively participated in handling emergencies and undertaking rescue missions. They undertook afforestation for the localities and repaired machinery; they cured diseases for the masses, and so forth. In April last year, general headquarters units and four detachments shouldered part of the work responsibility for the engineering project on the Yin River section of the park extending around Hefei Municipality and for the Luyang Hotel. Under circumstances in which the duties were heavy, the degree of difficulty great, the time period pressing, the work equipment simple and crude, and technical strength deficient, the cadres and soldiers both worked and studied, ensured to a considerable extent the quality and progress of the project, and received a high evaluation from the concerned units. The second detachment stationed at the Bai Hu Farm, in regard to the situation in which production conditions of the local people were deficient and the standard of living low, took timely measures to assist the people and create wealth. They linked up with 54 households in the area and began by discussing science, transmitting technology, helping in labor, and so forth; and assisted them to follow the path of prosperity.

The provincial headquarters unit of the armed police also vigorously expanded joint police-civilian activities for socialist spiritual civilization. Through a planned, step-by-step, organized, and guiding approach, they expanded the "joint construction network." In all they established contact with 437 local units and came to put emphasis on helping localities to do good reform work as an important aspect in the joint construction activities. Last year, there were 43 units at the company level and above in this headquarters unit which were labelled advanced units in joint police-civilian construction of spiritual civilization by the province, locality, and county. The ninth Hua Shan Company, forth detachment, and forth company also gloriously attended the national "double support" conference of advanced units where they received awards from the general headquarters of the armed police.

The provincial headquarters unit of the armed police also fully developed its function of protecting the people and attacking the enemy. It actively took part in the struggle to severely attack criminal activities, and sent out more than 1,000 patrols to undertake public safety activities and to maintain order everywhere in the cities and countryside, on the main streets and in small alleys, and at bus stations and on the highways. They received commendations from the Provincial Committee and Provincial Government.

6722

CSO: 4005/691

1 July 1985

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY COMMANDERS TRAIN IN HENAN

Beijing Ban Yue Tan [SEMI-MONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 1, 10 Jan 85 p 44

[Article by Tan Deyong [6223 1795 3144]: "Cradle for New Military Officers"]

[Text] The time is early spring. Night has covered the Xi Ce Mountain Forest at the Li Jia military camp in Henan Province. Three platoons of the People's Liberation Army in full battle array have arrived at this place. They put down their packs and quietly gather piles of fallen leaves from among the trees. Afterwards they spread out their blankets. They put their raincoats on top of their blankets, and then put branches and grass on top of that. An order is heard and, apart from alerting the personnel on duty, everyone crawls into his sleeping bag. The cold wind howls through the mountain wilds; the temperature falls to seven degrees below zero.

This is a scene of the PLA's Xin Yang Army School's training its young students in the ability to survive in field operations through carrying out comprehensive tactical drills.

The Xin Yang Army School is situated at the western pass of Xin Yang City. This is the Dong Jian Huai River Plain; on the west it borders the Tong Bai Mountain Range, with undulating hills and crisscrossing waterways. It is a natural training ground for the military. In the last years of the Qing Dynasty, China's military had already constructed a military camp here. During the war against the Japanese, the forces of the patriotic general Feng Yuxiang [7458 3768 4382] handled its rotation forces here. Just after New China was established, the PLA's Southwest Army Political Cadre School moved here, which afterwards was changed to the Fifth Infantry School. For several decades, this school trained batch after batch of officers for the basic levels of the military. In the military units' training, carrying out their duties, and in fighting, these officers played a positive role. Some became heroic models; a number of the students ascended to leadership positions at the division and regiment levels. This is one of the important bases where the PLA develops its officer talent. It is called the "cradle for new military officers."

Coming to the school grounds, one can everywhere feel the atmosphere of the military officers' school. There are all kinds of laboratories, specialization rooms, cable television, electrically powered shooting targets which rise and fall. On the offensive and defensive tactics training fields there are also all kinds of military teaching materials and teaching aids, which form an

excellent study environment for the students. On going into the classrooms, we see that text books are placed on the students' tables, that the students are operating compasses and electronic calculators. A middle-aged lecturer walks about responding to difficult questions for the students. In the physics laboratory, the air compressor makes a "weng-weng" sound. The students, filled with interest, are making all kinds of experiments. The head of the school, Fang Xiang [2455 0686], tells us that, in order to respond to the characteristics of modern warfare and the demand for the development of weapons and equipment, the school has started up 4-year undergraduate college courses. Students are recruited when they take an examination during high school. For the first 2 years of the school, they study high-level mathematics, engineering and mechanics, electronic computers, and so forth--13 cultural courses in all. For the last 2 years they study 23 military and political courses. Upon graduation they become the new type of officer who both has a cultural level at the college level and understands military expertise.

Life at the military school is intense. When the students come here, they must change from young students into qualified soldiers, from soldiers into cadres. They must undergo strict training and meet strict requirements in ideology, work style, technology, and tactics. On three hot summer days, with their heads exposed to the scorching sun, they repeatedly assault an "enemy" camp over an obstacle course several hundred meters long. During the coldest days of the year, they practice making attacks in snow banks, study tactics, go into mountain forests to sleep in the open, and strengthen their determination and physical and mental sides. In 1981 when the second unit student Liu Wuzhou [0491 2976 1558] passed the exam to enter the school, he was a little bit bowlegged. In order to have an excellent military posture, he stood close to a wall and, gritting his teeth with determination, he drew up both of his legs tightly. With his legs stiff and numb, he was still unwilling to rest. When sleeping, he used his back pack to bind tightly his two legs in order to straighten them out. After two months, his drill movements finally achieved outstanding results. The fourth semester artillery student Chen Shaohai [7115 4810 3189] was originally an infantry soldier. After passing the examination to enter the school, he studied diligently. He studied 14 courses on the 82 mm mortar, the 82 mm recoilless gun, and the 100 mm mortar. With the courses concluded, he made superior scores on all his graduation tests. He was evaluated as a "first-rate student" by the school and gloriously won a second-class merit citation.

Apart from mastering quantities of book learning, the students at the Xin Yang Army School also must have superior skills in conducting actual war. Each semester after the military and political course study is completed, the school organizes the students to undertake combined tactical exercises in the field so as to have them in unknown terrain and in predetermined fighting areas, variously direct actual troops engaged in exercises such as motorized advances, marching and sleeping in the open in mountains and forests, mountain attacks, encounters with the enemy, pursuit of the enemy, and defense of field camps and assaults. The teaching personnel assign tasks and announce conditions. Under conditions approaching actual combat, the students apply in a unified manner the knowledge acquired from their military and political classes. They raise their ability to rapidly respond to change, to coordinate during the

fighting, and to survive in fighting in the field. The school has also adopted such measures as having the students take turns in acting as class head, region unit commander, and deputy platoon chief on the units' field duties. They provide all-round training in the ability of the students to handle, train, and use troops.

Following the broad application of science and technology to military matters, the Xin Yang Army School made even higher demands for the military officers to acquire knowledge and expertise. They formulated a far-reaching program for teacher ranks, modernized teaching facilities, and construction in the school area. They stimulated enthusiasm, forged ahead, and became determined to develop even more qualified officers. They are making new contributions for building modernized forces.

6722

CSO: 4005/691

MILITARY ASSISTS LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Li Dahong [2621 2192 3163]: "The Military and People Are All in the Same Boat, Working Together to Build a City of Coal and Iron".]

[Text] "The military and the people are all in the same boat, working together to build a city of coal and iron." This was the slogan raised by the People's Liberation Army unit stationed at Benxi and by the military subdistrict which participated in the building of "two civilizations" at Benxi. Last year four units were selected as advanced units for joint military and civilian construction at the level of city and above. Of these, one unit was named an "advanced unit which supports the government and loves the people" by the PLA's General Political Department and the State Civil Administration Department.

Last year the units stationed at Benxi and the city government set up 206 joint military-civilian construction projects. Several thousand cadres and soldiers left their barracks and threw all their effort into constructing a civilized city. A large amount of manpower and materials was pulled from each unit to help the city government bring under control the problems of stolen goods, disorders, and shortages. They changed the face of the city. Last year in February the city government decided to build a children's park which was to occupy more than 52,000 square meters. The units dispatched people more than 15,000 times who, braving wind and snow and severe cold, worked day and night in a concentrated way. In just 86 days they triumphantly completed work on this advanced children's park with recreational facilities.

The units stationed at Benxi also assisted the local government right in its neighborhood to undertake construction of the "two civilizations". After a joint military-civilian construction unit was formed from a certain unit stationed there and from the Qiaotou town government, the unit commander led more than 600 cadres and soldiers, utilizing vehicles more than 1,800 times, in altering the face of the town, in constructing asphalt roads, and in repairing living facilities. They also sent out 320 propaganda committees and eight propaganda cars, which went into the countryside to disseminate the Central Committee's documents and to assist the peasants to open up their own path to creating wealth. Within one year they enabled this town to bring about tremendous changes. They were named as a civilized unit by the Provincial Government.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MILITIA COMMODITY PRODUCTION SITES--The Weifang Military Sub-district has focused on economic construction in running its militia, achieving striking results. At present, the district's total of 43 militia locations have all established commodity production sites, with 222 militiamen becoming "10,000 yuan households." [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING (CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 2, 9 Feb 85 p 42-3]

ROADWORK MOBILIZATION--Since the onset of winter, the Kangle Xian armed forces department in Gansu has mobilized more than 10,000 militia as a shock brigade to do rush repairs on roadways, guaranteeing that they remain operational. They have received praise and encouragement from higher authorities. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING (CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 2, 9 Feb 85 p 42-3]

MINI-COMPUTER PRODUCED--The people's armed forces department of the state-run Jiangxi nautical instrument factory has applied a mini-computer produced by their factory to militia and reserve troop statistical work. Efficiency has been improved 1300 percent. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING (CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 2, 9 Feb 85 p 42-3]

RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM FOR MILITIA--Qagan Us township in Dulan Xian, Qinghai has established the personal responsibility system for all militia cadres above the squad level. Their daily wages have been supplemented and their sense of responsibility strengthened. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING (CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 2, 9 Feb 85 p 42-3]

SHUOLONG MILITIA AMBUSH SRV--At the end of last year, a small fendui from Shuolong township, Daxin Xian, Guangxi, under the direction of the Shuolong people's armed forces department, ambushed a contingent of invading SRV troops in the Niandian [1819 0368] region, killing 2 enemy soldiers. A Soviet-made Type-73 submachinegun and a semi-automatic rifle were captured. The Guangxi MD circulated a notice commending them. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING (CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 3, 9 Mar 85 p 21]

HENGYANG MILITIA REPAIR ROADS--Militia in the Hengyang Military Sub-district have been mobilized for economic construction. The city at present has 320,000 militiamen braving the severe cold, battling at the forefront of the public roads construction project. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING (CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 3, 9 Mar 85 p 21]

OIL FIELD CONSTRUCTION--The people's armed forces department of the Hekou district in Dongying city, Shandong has made the mobilization of militia to assist in oil field construction an important part of their work. Last year the mobilized militiamen provided 1,700,000 man-hours of construction labor, moving 3,380,000 cubic meters of earth. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING (CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 3, 9 Mar 85 p 21]

ADVANCED UNITS RECOGNIZED--At the representative assembly of advanced units and advanced individuals convened on February 4th, the Shenyang Military Region Headquarters announced the general order establishing 25 unit and individual pacesetters. In choosing the advanced units and individuals, they abandoned the old concept of setting examples and smashed the "consistent system." Each of the pacesetters chosen has new characteristics and has played a leading role in regard to the units' following the path of reform and innovation.

In this selection, a number of units which were strong in technical specialties and which had a considerable number of intellectuals, along with eight intellectuals who had outstanding accomplishments in scientific research and teaching, were entered into the pacesetter ranks. A representative of those who have assumed engineering and research tasks for national defense said: "We are purely technical units; we wear hats indifferent to politics. How could we think of being pacesetters?" Sun Wenqing [1327 2429 3237], deputy chief advisor of the military region, said with emotion: "The comrades of this unit have broken down technical barriers and been of value in building the four modernizations. How can it be said that they are not concerned with politics?" [Excerpts] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 85 p 1] 6722

MISSILE FORCE CANCELS CONTRACTS--The Party committee of the Second Artillery Corps [Chinese Strategic Missile Force] Technical Institute has voluntarily corrected new "unhealthy trends." They have decided to do away with the "Office for Expanding Financial Resources," cancelling 7 contracts and agreements concluded by responsible units through "connections" for the buying and selling of 55 tons of steel, 1000 cubic meters of timber, 40,000 bed frames and one imported automobile. They have also developed education within the unit to suppress the new "unhealthy trends." [Text] [Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 85 p 1]

UNIT 84870 NEW UNIFORMS--Soldiers and cadres of PLA special engineering unit 84870, 5th company have changed into new uniforms. This is army commander Zhang Defu [1728 1795 4395] inspecting the company. [Text of photo caption] [Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 85 p 1]

1 July 1985

CIVILIAN-USE LOGISTICS TRANSPORTS--A Motor Transport Company of the Logistics Department, Provincial military district was commended by the military district Party Committee on 1 February. This company is equipped with nearly 100 motor vehicles of various sizes and has achieved a safety record of operating 3.7 million kilometers without any serious traffic accidents in the past 9 years. This service outfit dispatches 500 to 600 transports annually to furnish logistic support for civilian construction projects; it has been chosen, altogether 8 times as a Traffic Safety Model Group of Guangzhou City, 4 times as Safe-Driving Model Unit by the Provincial military district and Guangzhou Military Region and was recently awarded a Unit Merit, second class as well. [Excerpt] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 1] 12817

SPRING FESTIVAL GREETINGS--On the eve of the Spring Festival, the Shenyang Military Region Party Committee has adopted a variety of means by which to express holiday sympathy and concern for the masses of retired comrades. The Military Region issued a letter of sympathy and concern for the entire body of retired comrades and dispatched persons on a special trip to go everywhere to visit retired cadres at the level of auxiliary corps and above. Military Region senior officers Liu Zhenhua [0491 2182 5478], Yuan Jun [5913 0193], Chao Xianshun [6392 0341 7311], Gao Ke [7559 0344], Zhang Wu [1728 0582], Cheng Zemin [2052 3419 3046], Liu Decai [0491 1795 2088], He Youfa [0149 0645 4099], Zou Yan [6760 5888], and other leading comrades from every department separately took part in the activities to make visits and express solicitude on the part of the Military Region's command, political, and rear organs and the Liaoning Provincial Military Region. The Military Region's literary and art troupe put on a special performance of a splendid literary and art program for the retired cadres living in Shenyang. The masses of retired comrades were extremely appreciative of this and variously stated that they would give heed to the overall situation, support reform, and give their all for building the four modernizations. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 85 p 1] 6722

CSO: 4005/691

TAIWAN

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER OPENS EMBASSY 12 JUN

OW121431 Taipei CNA in English 1356 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Taipei, June 12 (CNA)--Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica Wednesday opened the Embassy of Honduras in Taipei.

Presiding over the opening ceremony at the new premise on Chung Hsiao East Road, Minister Paz said his government hopes that establishment of the embassy will advance friendly relations with the Republic of China [ROC] as the two countries share the same anti-communist stand and other ideals.

The ROC and Honduras have expected for many years that Honduras will open an embassy in Taipei, Paz said. The opening of the embassy will further their cultural and economic cooperation, thus promoting mutual understanding, he added.

He said he hopes that Chinese industrial circles will invest more in Honduras by entering joint ventures with Hondurans or creating their own businesses there. Taking advantage of the American Caribbean Basin initiative, he said, investment in Honduras will benefit the export markets of both countries, he noted.

Many Chinese government officials were present to extend their congratulations, including Premier Yu Kuo-hwa and Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih and Education Minister Lee Huan. Foreign diplomats stationed here also joined the celebrations.

During the ceremony, Paz conferred Minister Chu a Del Valle Grand Cross Grade Silver Medal to thank him for his outstanding contribution towards the friendly relations between the two countries.

Chu, in response, expressed his admiration for the Honduran government's achievements in many fields as the situation in Central and South America is quite unstable.

He also said he is confident that, based on their present friendship, the ROC and Honduras will continue expanding their cooperation.

CSO: 4000/268

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

'ABUNDANT' OFFSHORE OIL DEPOSITS--Taipei, June 12 (CNA)--Chinese Petroleum Corp [CPC] Chairman Chen Yao-sheng Wednesday confirmed reports that CPC has spotted abundant natural gas and oil deposits in the Taiwan straits near Hsinchu County in northwestern Taiwan. Reporting at the legislative Yuan, Chen confirmed that preliminary investigations show that there are about 3 billion cubic meters of natural gas and 5 million barrels of oil deposited in the offshore area. The CPC will be able to obtain about 1 million cubic meters of natural gas and 4,000 barrels of crude oil a day from the area after official production begins in 1986, Chen said. Oil exploration in waters near Hsinchu began in 1978, Chen said. The exploration work was halted after finding that five on ten wells drilled were dry and another five yielded only moderate amounts of natural gas. Recently, however, after another U.S. dollars 3 million was poured into the exploration project for another four wells, CPC engineers found abundant reserves of natural gas and crude oil, Chen reported. Answering an interpellation from legislator Chou Wen-Yung on CPC's operations and financial condition, Chen said that CPC, under the guidance of the government, will arrange a timetable for systematic production of the deposits. Initially, production from those four wells will top 1 million cubic meters of natural gas a day, about one-third of the volume for domestic consumption islandwide per day, and 4,000 barrels of crude oil a day, Chen said. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1006 GMT 12 Jun 85 OW]

NEW TAIPEI, KAOHSIUNG MAYORS APPOINTED--The president has issued an order as follows: Taipei Mayor Yang Chin-Tsung tendered his resignation, and his resignation is hereby approved. Kaohsiung Mayor Hsu Shui-te is hereby relieved from his post for another appointment. Hsu Shui-te is hereby appointed to the post of mayor of Taipei City, and Su Nan-cheng is hereby appointed to the post of mayor of Kaohsiung City. [Text] [Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 May 85 OW]

NEW TAIPEI, KAOHSIUNG MAYORS APPROVED--The Executive Yuan held a meeting in which Hsu Shui-te was approved to be appointed to the post of mayor of Taipei City and Su Nan-cheng was approved to be appointed to the post of mayor of Kaohsiung City. Former Taipei Mayor Yang Chin-tsung tendered his resignation and his resignation was approved at the meeting. Mayor Hsu Shui-te is 53 years, a native of Kaohsiung City, and is currently mayor of Kaohsiung City. Mayor Su Nan-cheng, 49, is a native of Tainan and is currently mayor of Tainan City. [Text] [Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 May 85 OW]

FIJIAN PRIME MINISTER FETED--Premier Yu Kuo-hua pointed out: Although the Republic of China [ROC] and Fiji are separated by the sea, the peoples of the two countries share a common stand and ideals. They uphold freedom and democracy and are doing their utmost to preserve international justice and world peace. Premier Yu said this at a banquet he gave at the Grand Hotel on the evening of 27 May in honor of Fijian Prime Minister Mara and his wife who are visiting the ROC. Mara and his wife arrived in the ROC on 25 May for a 4-day visit. They are scheduled to leave [words indistinct]. [Text] [Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/981

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

NAMelist OF HONG KONG BASIC LAW DRAFTING COMMITTEE

HK121009 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Jun 85 p 2

[Article: "Namelist of Basic Law Drafting Committee (Draft)"]

[Text] This reporter learned that the namelist of the Basic Law Drafting Committee for the PRC's Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Draft), which is being discussed at the 11th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th NPC, is as follows:

Chairman: Ji Pengfei

Vice Chairmen: T.K. Ann, Yue-kong Pao, Xu Jiatur, Fei Yimin, Hu Sheng, Fei Xiaotong, Wang Hanbin, and Li Kuo-pao

Members (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames in simplified Chinese): Ma Lin, Wang Hanbin, Wang Shuwen, Wang Tieya, Mao Junnian, Yue-kong Pao, Kuang Kuang-chieh, Situ Hua, Wu Wei-yung, Liu Huang-fa, T.K. Ann, Xu Jiatur, Xu Chongde, Rui Mu, Li Hou, Li Kuo-pao, Li Chu-ming, Li Yumin, Simon Li, Li Ka-shing, Xiao Weiyun, Wu Dakun, Wu Jianfan, Zhang Youyu, Chen Xin, Chen Chu, Shao Tianren, Lin Hengyuan, Zhou Nan, Zheng Weirong, Xiang Chunyi, Rong Yiren, Hu Sheng, Ke Zaishuo, Cha Liang-yung, Cha Chi-min, Fei Xiaotong, Fei Yimin, Yong Longgui, Mok Ying-kwai, Jia Shi, Qian Weichang, Qian Changzhao, Guo Dihuo, Rung Yung-tao, Ji Pengfei, Ryson Huang, Wong Po-yan, Shih Chueh-kuang, Lu Ping, Qiu Shaoheng, Lei Jieqiong (female), Liao Hui, Liu Yiu-chu (female), Duan Muzheng, Maria Tam Wai-chu (female), Tam Yiu-chung, and Henry Fok

Secretary-General: Li Hou

Deputy Secretary-General: Lu Ping, Mao Junnian

CSO: 4005/1027

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WANG ENMAO ELABORATES ON XINJIANG'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS

HK180318 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 16 May 85 p 4

["Special Feature" by contributing correspondent Wen Po [2429 3134]: "Drawing on the Experience of the American West to Open Up Xinjiang--Wang Enmao Invites 10 Famous U.S. University Presidents To Visit This Autumn"]

[Text] Many Similarities to California

After visiting the United States last October, 72-year-old Wang Enmao had an ever better thought-out plan for the next step in the development of Xinjiang. He holds that there are many similarities in ecological conditions and resources between Xinjiang and California, a state in the Western part of the United States. In developing Xinjiang, China can draw on the experience of the American West.

According to his experience over many years and in light of the practices of the United States in opening up its West, this administrator of Xinjiang, who enjoys high prestige, put forward the strategic guidelines that "water conservation is lifeblood. Communications are arteries. Capable people are the key. These three should advance side by side." He has drawn a magnificent blueprint for the development of Xinjiang.

Three Solid Reservoirs

The United States proceeded in the development of California with water conservation work. In Xinjiang, the Gobi Desert extends over a vast area. Without water there will not be any oases, life, or society. Therefore, water conservation work is the essential factor governing the economic development of the entire Xinjiang. In Xinjiang there are three "solid reservoirs"--the Tian Shan, Kunlun Shan, and Altay Shan. Melted ice in high mountains is the chief water source for rivers and lakes, and it is necessary to protect and rationally use water resources. What is particularly pressing is to work out as soon as possible plans for harnessing in a comprehensive manner more than a dozen major rivers, including the Ili He, Tarim He, Ertic He, Aksu He, and others. A project of "sending water from the south to the north" in Xinjiang will be started in the near future in order to solve the serious water shortage problem in the Karamay Oilfield. Once water conservation work in Xinjiang has

made progress, several new cotton, sugar beet, and fruit bases will appear in south and north Xinjiang.

Three-Dimensional Communications Network

Wang Enmao held that since Xinjiang covers a vast area and the communications distances are long, it is necessary to build a three-dimensional communications network of highways, railways, and airlines. Highways will be paved with asphalt. Railways will stretch toward the interior areas. Airlines will extend to foreign countries.

The first step of the construction of the North Xinjiang Railway, which has commenced, will join Urumqi with Usu. The second step, which is to spread out like a fan, will go westward to the Alataw Pass and join the Soviet railways, northward to Karamay, and southwestward to Ili. The South Xinjiang Railway has crossed Tian Shan and reached Korla. This railway will be extended along the ancient silk road. It will pass Kuqa and Aksu, reach Kashi, the famous town in south Xinjiang, cut across the southern edge of the Tarim Basin, extend further in a southwest direction, pass Hotan, and finally reach Mangnai on the boundary between Xinjiang and Qinghai. In this way the railways of south Xinjiang and north Xinjiang will form a framework linking the major cities in Xinjiang.

The Xinjiang local airline company, which has already been set up, can make use of the favorable conditions of over a dozen airports in the region to develop passenger and freight transportation. At the same time it will strengthen ties with big cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and others and will develop ties with the Hong Kong region, Islamic countries, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe.

Necessary To Develop Intellectual Resources

The development of Xinjiang depends on a large number of capable people. Wang Enmao stressed that the development of natural resources should be propelled by the development of intellectual resources. On the one hand, it is necessary to start with the education of the next generation and do a good job in making education universal. Lessons in the Han language should be taught in primary schools. On the other hand, it is necessary to employ with preferential treatment capable people from other parts of the country to disseminate technology in Xinjiang. It is necessary to increase the enrollment of new students in the 13 institutions of higher learning in order to train more technical personnel with tertiary education. At the same time, large numbers of students should be sent to receive training in China's hinterland and abroad. Wang Enmao has officially invited the presidents of 10 famous American universities to visit Xinjiang this autumn. In addition to listening to their views on the strategy for developing Xinjiang, the question of sending more students to study in the United States will also be discussed.

Qualified personnel, water conservation work, and communications are the most fundamental and important conditions for the development of Xinjiang. In addition Xinjiang is stepping up work in making clear its geological resources

and formulating a general plan for the development of the oil, coal, power, and nonferrous metals industries. This is preparatory work for the overall development of Xinjiang.

During Wang Enmao's visit to the United States, a U.S. scholar predicted that the world will belong to China in the 21st century and China will belong to Xinjiang in that century. Wang Enmao is fully convinced of this--Xinjiang has bright prospects.

CSO: 4005/979

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

NEW PRO-TAIWAN NEWSPAPER NOT REGISTERED IN TAIWAN

HK110518 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Jimmy Leung]

[Text] The latest pro-Taiwan newspaper--the CHIANG KAI-SHEK DAILY--is not registered in Taiwan.

An official of Taiwan's Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, in a telephone interview yesterday, told the SCM POST they had not received an official application from the newspaper.

The newspaper appeared on Hong Kong's streets last Thursday with a free 20,000 distribution.

The commission's cultural bureau spokesman, Mr Chen Chi-huan, said: "We only received an official letter regarding its publication in Hong Kong."

He said the commission, which deals with the registration of overseas Chinese publications in Taiwan, would have to consider questions such as the content and title of the newspaper--if an application was received.

It appears the new paper might encounter obstacles--especially over its name--as Mr Chen said it could prompt fears of disrespect for the late head of state.

"It should be avoided," he said.

In Hong Kong, the new daily's publisher, Mr Johnson Lai Cho-sum, said the title was chosen purely in memory of the late nationalist president and had no other significance.

Mr Lai said the paper would apply for registration two weeks after its inaugural issue in a bid to have it sold in Taiwan.

"I don't think there is any problem in registering," he said.

He claimed that the paper provided a far wider coverage of China than the Taiwan-supported HONG KONG TIMES.

Its appearance on the streets apparently caught even Taiwan's most senior unofficial representative in Hong Kong by surprise.

The newly-appointed chairman of the HONG KONG TIMES, Mr Eddie Tseng, said: "All I know is that the newspaper has registered under that name. I don't know why the government allows a paper to be registered under a person's name," said Mr Tseng, a former bureau chief of Taiwan's Central News Agency.

He said he was surprised when he saw it on Friday.

It is understood the paper first registered with the government under its Chinese name CHUNG CHING YAT PAO, with the English name CHIANG KAI-SHEK DAILY being submitted later.

CSO: 4000/267

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC MAY HAVE ACQUIRED FRENCH EXOCET MISSILE

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 3 Mar 85 p 4

[Article: "Western Analysts Reveal Possibility That China Already has Acquired French Manufactured Exocet Guided Missile From Three Nations; Objective Reportedly is to Reproduce This Type Modern Weapon"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (AFP)—Western military experts here declare that China may already have acquired the above mentioned Exocet [feiyu 7378 7625] missile from France through any of three nations with the objective of reproducing this weapon.

The Western military experts claim that there are many signs to indicate that the Chinese military may possibly already have the Exocet missile but say they have no official proof.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry has refused to comment on this news story.

The experts say that China still lacks the advanced technology that is necessary to reproduce this weapon. The effectiveness of the Exocet missile was confirmed during the war between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands during 1982. Last year, in the military review during the 35th October First National Day celebrations, the Chinese armed forces displayed a modern missile which some observers considered to be a rather rudimentary imitation of the Exocet.

Its outer shell was almost exactly like that of the French Exocet missile, but there was nothing to indicate that this weapon was already in service within the PLA.

Informed sources here say that during the Falkland Islands war, China displayed a keen interest in the Exocet missile, even setting up a military research committee to draw lessons from this major naval air war.

In November, Chinese official media said that within 4 years the Chinese Navy may possess a supersonic guided missile that would be able to hit targets with great accuracy at extremely high or low altitudes. Chinese engineers are adopting microelectronics and other techniques to develop the

above-mentioned missile. Western analysts say that the characteristics of this missile, designated the iron fish, dovetail with the characteristics of the low-flying, supersonic Exocet.

The experts say it is possible that Pakistan, Thailand or Iraq could supply China with the Exocet, but there is no evidence to indicate that any of them actually has done so. They assert that it is unlikely that Iraq would have done so, but give no reason for saying so.

The greater part of China's conventional weapons are lagging behind and Western analysts here say that whenever Beijing considers plans for military investment, it first and foremost stresses missile development.

In the course of China's research on strategic and tactical nuclear missiles, the military particularly has longed for development of a submarine launched missile. In 1982, China test-fired such a missile for the first time.

The Chinese Navy has 360,000 troops and 35 large-scale warships but the majority of the ships already are obsolete; in addition, the navy has 2 nuclear submarines and 100 conventional submarines.

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CSO: 4005/673

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

BASIC LAW COMMITTEE WELCOMED BY UK--The British government has placed great importance on the appointment of local people to the Basic Law Drafting Committee, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Sir Antony Acland, said yesterday. He was speaking at Kai Tak airport before leaving for Shanghai at the end of a three-day visit to Hong Kong. Asked about the inclusion of Umelco members Miss Maria Tam and Mr Wong Po-yan and an Appeal Court Judge, Mr Justice Li, on the Beijing-appointed committee, Sir Antony said: "We attach lots of importance to that. The government very much welcomed the fact that representatives of Hong Kong will be able to take part in the drafting process." Earlier this week Miss Tam said she would accept the appointment, but had yet to seek clearance from London. The seal of approval from Sir Antony paves the way for further Umelco additions. On Monday, the government, Sir Edward Youde, said he saw "no conflict at all" in Umelco members joining the committee. Sir Antony said he will pass on to the British government concern expressed by Hong Kong people who want to be kept informed about the discussions of the Joint Liaison Group. "There is some concern about people wanting to be informed about the deliberations in the JLG. I will represent the views to the authorities in London," he said. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Jun 85 p 16 HK]

PETITION AGAINST U.S. AID--The death of Mr Benigno Aquino is a proof of the oppression of the people in the Philippines, envoys in Hong Kong were told in a petition yesterday. Banner-waving representatives of 13 student and concerned groups petitioned the Philippines and US consulates over what they described as the dehumanising of the Filipino people. They demanded an end to political repression and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Filipino people to determine their own destiny, the removal of US military bases from the Philippines and an end to US military aid and any form of support to the government of President Ferdinand Marcos. The groups comprised the Hong Kong Federation of Students, Friends of the Philippines (Hong Kong), Concerned Clergies for the Philippines, Association for the Advancement of Feminism, Hong Kong Catholic Youth Council, Hong Kong Federation of Catholic Students, Centre for the Progress of Peoples, Asian Students Association, Tao Fung Shan Ecumenical Centre, Young Christian Workers, International Movement of Catholic Students, Society for Community Organizations and Arena. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Jun 85 p 14 HK]