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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 477

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6 December 1983

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 477

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GENERAL

USSR, BULGARIA OPPOSE TURKISH STATE ON CYPRUS

OW180905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--The Soviet News Agency TASS Thursday issued a statement urging Turkish Cypriots to revoke their declaration of independence in the northern part of Cyprus.

The statement said that the declaration has led to a split in Cyprus, and runs counter to the relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. It asked the Turkish-Cypriot leadership to repeal their decision and resume as soon as possible constructive intercommunal negotiations with the mediation of the UN Secretary General so as to reach a stable and fair agreement between the Turkish community and the Greek community.

On the same day, the Bulgarian News Agency made a similar statement, which said that the founding of "The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" runs counter to the efforts to resolve the problem of Cyprus and the long-term interests of the Cyprian [as received] people. It is harmful to the peace and security in that area, said the statement.

The only correct and reasonable way, the statement said, is to carry on the negotiations between the Turkish community and the Greek community in accordance with the UN Secretary General's proposal. This will be favorable to the basic interests of the two communities and those of the peoples in the areas, the statement added.

The Polish Press Agency also denounced in a statement today that the decision of the founding of a separatist country in Cyprus was a one-sided action.

CSO: 4000/94

GENERAL

U.S. URGES TURKEY TO REVERSE CYPRUS DECISION

OW160256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department today called on the Turkish Government to use its influence to seek a reversal of the decision by the Turkish-Cypriot Legislative Assembly on Cyprus to declare the Turkish-Cypriot part of the island an independent republic.

U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said, the United States "will not recognize the new polity, and we urge all the countries all over the world not to recognize it."

The Turkish Cypriot National Assembly declared the Turkish-Cypriot occupied northern Cyprus Tuesday the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus". The declaration plunged the strategic East Mediterranean island into a new crisis.

Romberg said, "This move by the Turkish Cypriots comes as a complete surprise to us. We are dismayed by the move which we considered unhelpful to the process of finding a settlement of the Cyprus problem."

He said U.S. officials were actively meeting with all parties in the dispute both in Washington and other capitals to reverse the action. "We have urged the Government of Turkey to use its influence with the Turkish-Cypriot community to bring about such a reversal," Romberg said.

CSO: 4000/94

GENERAL

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON ON NUCLEAR TESTS IN PACIFIC

OW150926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Wellington, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--French Minister of External Affairs Claude Cheysson today ended his two-day visit here which is the first leg of his three-country tour of New Zealand, Australia and Indonesia.

The first French foreign minister ever to visit New Zealand, Cheysson had talks with Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and Minister of Foreign Affairs Warren Cooper on French nuclear testing in the Pacific and trade between New Zealand and the European Economic Community.

Part of the talks were reportedly aimed at overcoming differences over New Zealand's farm exports to Europe as well as promoting closer political and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The French minister told a press conference here that his country had not yet decided on a date to end French nuclear testing in the Pacific. He was unaware of any date being given to Prime Minister Muldoon for phasing out the testing, he added.

Muldoon had said upon his return from France earlier this year that he had been given a date for an end to the testing.

Cheysson said his country's relations with New Zealand are good and the two countries have an extensive consensus of opinion on current international issues.

CSO: 4000/94

GENERAL

BRIEFS

'ARAFAT'S SUPPORT APPEALS TO USSR--Moscow, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat has appealed to the Soviet Union and Yuriy Andropov personally for "all necessary aid and support" to the PLO and the Palestinian people to enable them to "tide over the current dangerous stage in the history of the Palestinian people." 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, made the appeal in a congratulatory telegram to Yuriy Andropov on the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution. His message was printed in the Soviet Government newspaper, IZVESTIYA, this evening. The message says that the imperialists, Zionists and their agents have made every effort to trample upon the rights of the Palestinians and nullify their military and political achievements in the Arab world and internationally. 'Arafat describes the PLO as the embodiment of all these achievements. The experiences of the Palestinians and the tests they have stood show that the Palestinians, based on the unity of the PLO and the support of the fraternal and friendly forces, can defeat all schemes and surmount any difficulties and dangers, the message says. [Text] [OW120803 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 12 Nov 83]

USSR 'CONTACTS' WITH SYRIA, PLO--Tunis, 10 Nov (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is making "busy contact" with leaders of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) about the military confrontation in north Lebanon, the Tunisian News Agency reported today. The report quoted Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], a member of the Executive Committee of the PLO, as saying a Soviet special envoy, who was not identified, held talks with Palestinian leaders on the Lebanese situation in Tunis recently. The Soviet envoy reaffirmed Moscow's support for "the unity of the PLO led by Yasir 'Arafat." He also conveyed a letter from Soviet leaders to the Central Committee of Fatah, Abu Mazin said. Although the contents of the letter have not been disclosed, it would appear to be the Soviet reply to an urgent letter sent earlier by Fatah to Moscow. According to a Kuwait News Agency report, the PLO representative in Rome Hamad told reporters that in a recent message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Soviet leaders said that they were well aware of Syrian involvement in the fighting in Tripoli and that the Soviet Union would never give weapons or other support to Syria in its war against the Palestinians. [Text] [OW101010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0923 GMT 10 Nov 83]

CSO: 4000/94

UNITED STATES

AMERICANS PROTEST CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

HK141300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 83 p 6

["Special dispatch" by Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429] and Zhang Liang [1728 0081]: "20,000 People in Washington Rally To Protest U.S. Policy on Central America"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Nov--Some 20,000 people from various circles throughout the United States started in Washington on 12 November a demonstration and rally against the U.S. Government's policy toward Central America.

In the early morning that day, people gathered at three squares near the Department of State, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Many of them arrived in more than 400 buses from different cities in the Eastern part of the country. Protest demonstrations and rallies were also held in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and other cities in the Western part of the country on the same day.

At noon, demonstrators departed from the three different assembly places and started the demonstration. They held placards and banners reading: "Stop intervening in Grenada's affairs;" "no war, no gunboat policy;" "stop the superpowers from intervening in the Third World;" and so on. They loudly shouted slogans: "Gunboat policy destroys democracy," "United people are invincible." Among the demonstrators were young students, professors, workers, doctors, personages from religious circles, gray-haired old men, women with babies in their arms, and disabled people in wheelchairs. A rally was held at the square opposite the White House after the demonstration. Those who addressed the rally unanimously and strongly denounced U.S. policy of invading Grenada and intervening in the affairs of Central America. Jackson, Democratic candidate for president, gave a speech, in which he said: We join the rally here to express our objection to an unjust, inhumane, and threatening foreign policy. A congressman pointed out that the Reagan administration's act of invading Grenada was immoral, illegal, and against the constitution. The demonstration and rally were held from the early morning till evening.

This demonstration was organized by an organization called the "November 12 League" and was cosponsored by more than 70 mass organizations and many well-known personages.

The U.S. armed invasion of Grenada has been condemned throughout the world. However, recently, news media in the United States revealed again and again that the American people, according to some public opinion polls, support the government in its invasion of Grenada. Some leaders in the U.S. Government have also become dizzy with their "triumph" in the occupation of the small island. It was under such circumstances that today's demonstration was held. Local sources held that this action showed the real views and will of the American people.

CSO: 4005/167

NORTHEAST ASIA

NANJING BANQUET WELCOMES DPRK AMITY GROUP

OW131258 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee on 11 November evening gave a banquet at the (Xinning) Hotel in Nanjing to warmly welcome a friendship visiting group of the Korean Workers' Party headed by An Sung-hak, secretary of the WKP Central Committee. The banquet was presided over by Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee.

At the banquet, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and Korean people, Shen Daren after extending a welcome to Comrade An Sung-hak and other members of the group on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the people of Jiangsu, said: Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the people of Korea, who are our brothers and sisters, have scored great achievements in their revolution and national construction. We heartily rejoice at their success. We hope that they will win still greater victories.

Comrade An Sung-hak said: The people of Korea are very familiar with Nanjing. Through this visit we have noticed the new mental outlook displayed by the people of Jiangsu and Nanjing since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and have seen your marked achievements. We wish that the people of Jiangsu will strive to make it more prosperous under the guidance of the second plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

The Korean visiting group arrived in Nanjing by plane from Beijing on 11 November. The Korean comrades visited the Nanjing Changjiang bridge, the Nanjing radio plant, toured a park and visited a grand chrysanthemum exhibit yesterday.

CSO: 4005/132

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC PROVINCE, JAPANESE PREFECTURE FORM AMITY TIES

OWL30408 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Nagano, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--China's Hebei Province established formal friendship ties today with the Japanese Prefecture of Nagano. An agreement to that effect was signed by Zhang Shuguang and Qoro Yoshimura, governors of Hebei Province and Nagano Prefecture respectively.

At a grand ceremony held to sign the agreement, Zhang Shuguang said that establishing ties of friendship would "help develop continuously the friendship and cooperative relations between Hebei Province and Nagano Prefecture." Yoshimura said that from now on "sustained and firm efforts should be made to strengthen exchanges in various fields and to develop the relations of everlasting friendship."

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang attended the agreement-signing ceremony and delivered an address.

Also present at the ceremony were leaders of the Nagano prefectural government and assembly, leaders of various circles in Nagano Prefecture, as well as representatives from the Nagano municipal government and assembly, numbering more than 100 in total.

To mark the establishment of friendship ties with Hebei Province, the Nagano prefectural government sponsored a pictorial exhibition on China's Hebei Province. On display are 185 color pictures, featuring the work of industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education as well as the life of the people of Hebei Province.

The friendship delegation from Hebei Province, headed by Provincial Governor Zhang Shuguang, arrived in Nagano Prefecture on 9 November.

CSO: 4005/132

NORTHEAST ASIA

DETAILS ON JAPANESE DELEGATION VISIT TO BEIJING

HK090326 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Report by Qi Lin [4359 2651]: "Tokyo Metropolitan Friendship Delegation, Headed by Suzuki, Arrives in Beijing"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the 12-person Tokyo metropolitan friendship delegation, with (Shunichi) Suzuki, governor of the Tokyo metropole, as its head, and (Tetsuo) Kando, vice governor, as its deputy head, arrived in Beijing yesterday to make a friendly visit to the municipality. Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, Bai Jiefu, vice mayor of Beijing, She Diqing, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, and Wang Xiaoyi, president of the Beijing branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, went to the airport to warmly welcome them.

Mayor Chen Xitong said, we have been anticipating Governor Suzuki's visit for a long time. Governor Suzuki has made outstanding contributions to promoting the friendship between the two cities; he is the distinguished guest of the people and the municipal government of Beijing.

At 1630, the Tokyo metropolitan friendship delegation visited the municipal government where they were warmly received by Mayor Chen Xitong and Vice Mayors Bai Jiefu, Han Boping, Zhang Baifa, and Sun Fuling. Several hundred young people, teenagers, and children, holding flowers and colored ribbons, and cadres of the organs under the municipal people's government lined the street to welcome the distinguished Japanese guests. During their visit Chen Xitong said, this is Governor Suzuki's second visit to Beijing since October 1980. Certainly he will carry forward the intimate and friendly relations between the capitals of the two countries to a new phase. Governor Suzuki said Tokyo and Beijing have much to learn from each other and the relations between them are like those between two wheels of a vehicle which move ahead together.

Later, the delegation visited the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress. Chairman Zhao Pengfei and Vice Chairmen Fan Jin, Yang Chunmao, She Diqing, and Chen Mingshao warmly welcomed them at the entrance. Zhao Pengfei and Governor Suzuki became friends when the former led the municipal people's congress delegation on a visit to Japan in May this year,

and they felt especially happy about their reunion. They said the friendly relations between Beijing and Tokyo are steadily developing and their wish that China and Japan will remain friends from generation to generation is taking root in the hearts of the people.

In the evening, the Beijing Municipal People's Government held a ceremonious banquet in the Great Hall of the People to fete the delegation. Present at the banquet were Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Jia Tingsan, Chen Xitong, Zhao Pengfei, Bai Jiefu, Han Boping, She Diqing, Wang Xiaoyi, Xia Xiang, Sun Pinghua, Yang Zhenya, and Hiromoto Seki, the Japanese minister to China. At the banquet, the hosts and the guests warmly proposed toasts and jointly wished for further development of the profound friendship between the people of the two capitals and the two countries.

CSO: 4005/132

NORTHEAST ASIA

KOREAN ART TROUPE PERFORMS IN, VISITS PRC

HK100902 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by reporter Zhang Yunfang [1728 0061 2455]: "Dances and Songs Give Expression to Feelings Among Comrades-in-Arms--The Korean Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang in Beijing"]

[Excerpts] The Korean Mansudae art troupe of Pyongyang is an emissary of the Sino-Korean friendship. Ten years ago, the art troupe made an unforgettable and pleasant impression on the Chinese audience when it staged its first performance in China. Even now, the song "Flower Girl" is still sung in towns and throughout the country in China. Since its founding in 1969, the Mansudae art troupe has received the kind attention and instructions of President Kim Il-song, who has watched the performances of the art troupe on more than 300 occasions. Many Chinese leaders have also enjoyed the brilliant performances of the art troupe. On this occasion, the art troupe received a warm welcome from the Chinese people as soon as it stepped onto Chinese soil. The leader of the Dongfang song and dance troupe, Wang Kun, said: We shall take advantage of the arrival of the Mansudae art troupe to learn artistry from our Korean comrades and to deepen our friendship.

Through the current visits and performances in China, the artists of the Mansudae art troupe have made new contributions in deepening the friendship between China and Korea. While in Beijing, they made nothing of hardships and put on seven performances in 7 days. They also staged an extra performance for the working personnel of Yanjing Hotel. On 7 November, the troupe visited the Hongxing Sino-Korean friendship commune. When the comrades from the art troupe saw that the pine trees which President Kim Il-song, when visiting China in 1975, had planted with Comrade Ye Jianying had grown very tall, they were very excited. They took photos in front of the pine tree as mementoes and watered the tree. The youngest member of the art troupe, 18-year-old Quan Mei-shu [2938 5019 3219] said: "I love art but I love even more the Sino-Korean friendship personally founded by President Kim Il-song and Chairman Mao. I am willing to add new splendor to the friendship with my dance." This represents the aspirations of the new generation for friendship.

The art troupe will also go to Xian, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, and Dandong for visits and performances. We sincerely wish that their friendly performances in various places will be crowned with the greatest success.

CSO: 4005/132

NORTHEAST ASIA

KOREAN YOUTH DELEGATION WELCOMED IN SHANGHAI

OW071427 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Young people from various circles in Shanghai gathered at the municipal palace of youth on the evening of 5 November for a soiree to welcome the delegation of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League, led by Yi Yong-su, (?member of) the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and chairman of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League Central Committee. Accompanying the delegation at the soiree were Wang Zhaoguo, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the CYL Central Committee; Li Yuanchao, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee; and Tian Hong, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee.

A responsible person of the palace of youth gave a brief report to the Korean comrades on the various activities carried out at the palace. He presented the guests with souvenirs, including traditional Chinese paintings, calligraphic works and seals symbolizing the friendship between China and Korea. Then, Chinese and Korean song and dance programs were performed by the Shanghai youths and Korean comrades. The whole auditorium was permeated with an atmosphere of fraternity between the people and youths of the two countries.

More than 5,000 representatives attended the soiree. Among them were shock fighters in the new long march, outstanding CYL cadres, representatives of three-good students and youths from various circles in the municipality.

The delegation of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League arrived in this municipality on the morning of 5 November. On the afternoon of the same day, the delegation visited the primary school affiliated to the Shanghai Municipal No 1 Teachers School.

CSO: 4005/132

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI MAYOR FETES OSAKA GOVERNOR--According to a XINHUA report, Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan on the evening of 12 November met and gave a banquet in honor of Osaka Prefecture Governor (Akira Kishi) and his party. Wang Daohan had a cordial conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Governor (Akira Kishi) arrived in Shanghai on 11 November for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. [Text] [OW131130 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 83]

LIAONING DELEGATION VISITS DPRK--At the invitation of the people's committee of the North Pyongan Province of the DPRK, the 11-member Liaoning provincial friendship delegation led by Zhang Zhiyuan, deputy governor of the province, left Shenyang today for the DPRK for a friendly visit. Those present at the station to see the delegation off were Zuo Kun, deputy governor of the province; (Yu Xili), deputy secretary-general of the provincial party committee; (Fang Zheng), deputy secretary-general of the provincial people's congress; (Chen Jinxiang), secretary general of the provincial government; (Cui Yikun), deputy secretary-general of the provincial government; (Meng Han) and (Li Jizheng), deputy directors of the provincial external affairs office; and (Lou Guocen), deputy director of the Shenyang City External Affairs Office. [Text] [SK091036 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Oct 83]

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN TIANJIN--A 9-member Kobe Municipal Council friendship delegation to China, headed by (Yoshimota Taro), chairman of the Kobe Municipal Council, arrived in Tianjin on 31 October. Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, received the Japanese guests at the guest house. On behalf of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and the people in Tianjin, Comrade Zhang Zaiwang welcomed the delegation and expressed the hope that the friendship and coordination between the two municipalities will move to a new level. Other municipal leaders were also present on the occasion. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Nov 83] Mayor Li Ruihuan received the delegation at the Tianjin Municipal Youth Club on the evening of 1 November. Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and relevant Tianjin Municipal leaders including Wang Enhui, Li Zhongyuan, Lu Da, Yu Fujing, Wang Ping and Xu Wanhua, were also present on the occasion. Mayor Li Ruihuan feted the delegation. [Excerpt] [SK091036 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Nov 83]

CSO: 4005/132

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA STRIVES TO MEND RELATIONS WITH ASEAN

OW092004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1947 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Canberra, 9 Nov (XINHUA)--The Australian Government is now trying to repair the rift in relations with the Association of the Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) as their differences over policies on Indo-China have surfaced.

Newspapers here today said that as Prime Minister Bob Hawke is preparing a trip to Thailand next week on his way to the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in New Delhi on 23 November, foreign ministers from the five ASEAN countries decided at a meeting Monday in Jakarta to continue to suspend high-level talks with Canberra at least until Hawke explained in Bangkok his government's Indo-China policy.

The ASEAN countries last month postponed the Australia-ASEAN annual meeting to protest Australia's refusal to co-sponsor the ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea in the United Nations last month.

They were reportedly also upset by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's address to the UN General Assembly session, in which he did not even mention Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan told the press in Jakarta Tuesday that recent statements by Hayden on Indo-China had caused serious doubts in the ASEAN countries about Australia's initiative to try to "facilitate" a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean conflict.

"My own view is that he (Hayden) is trying to bend over backward to please Vietnam, thinking thereby that Australia will have a role to play," Dhanabalan was quoted as saying.

When asked what Australia could do to restore ASEAN's confidence in its approach to Indo-China, Dhanabalan said, "It is necessary for (Australian) political leaders to make clear where they stand on Kampuchea in terms of rejecting the Vietnamese occupation and a clear indication that they would maintain political and diplomatic pressure to get Vietnamese to change its policy." [Sentence as received]

Speaking in Parliament Tuesday, Hayden refuted Dhanabalan's remark as "provocative commentary" and "bludgeoning pressure" on Australia, while Prime Minister Hawke claimed that the basic position of his government in regard to the "tragedy of Kampuchea" was "at one with that of our colleagues of ASEAN." He expressed the hope that after he had discussions in Bangkok next week the ASEAN countries would "understand the consideration" of Australia.

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs Peter Henderson Tuesday called in all the ambassadors from the five ASEAN countries to explain Australia's position on the Kampuchea issue. Same [as received] work was also done by Australian ambassadors in the five ASEAN capitals.

CSO: 4000/86

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIAN PAPER SCORES GOVERNMENT STAND ON SRV

OW111614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Canberra, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--The newspaper THE AUSTRALIAN says in an editorial today that ASEAN is justified in regarding Vietnam as an aggressor within the region and that "Australia should realize the ASEAN members have good reason to be concerned about their security."

Commenting on Australia's policy differences with ASEAN on Kampuchea, the editorial, entitled "Understanding ASEAN," says before its election victory, "the present government numbered the strengthening of Australian relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) among the highest priorities" of its foreign policy. "Yet in the short time since, our relationship with ASEAN has been marked by a serious deterioration."

The editorial says, "Mr Hawke and Mr Hayden should not be altogether surprised by the vehemence of the ASEAN response to aspects of the Australian approach to Vietnam."

It then points out that one of ASEAN's main political goals is "to coordinate the efforts of its members to resist what they perceive as the threat of expansion of Soviet influence in the region.

"Its members, with complete justification, look on Vietnam as a close ally of Moscow and as the Soviet standard bearer in Southeast Asia. They regard the Hanoi government, correctly, as an aggressor within the region.

"The principal basis of the ASEAN complaint is that Australia's attitude to the (Vietnamese) occupation of Kampuchea is dangerously ambiguous.

"It too often seems the Australian Government's desire to 'mediate' with Hanoi gives insufficient recognition to the necessity of the total withdrawal of the occupying troops before Vietnam can be accepted by the Southeast Asian community."

CSO: 4000/86

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI RADIO HITS SRV 'COLONIZATION' OF KAMPUCHEA

OW111037 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Bangkok, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--Radio "Free Asia" of the Thai Foreign Ministry quoted Thai military sources as saying that the Vietnamese authorities have intensified colonization and plunder in Kampuchea.

The radio said in an article which was carried in the press here today, that evidences have shown that the Vietnamese authorities are trying to change the population structure and the way of life of the Kampuchean people. Lately, the Vietnamese occupation authorities in Kampuchea have announced that every three Kampuchean families in Phnom Penh should support one Vietnamese family. Vietnamese troops in Siem Reap Province have announced that Kampuchean women who marry Vietnamese militarymen will enjoy the same right as the Vietnamese does, in addition to exemption from hard labor.

The article added that Vietnamese and Heng Samrin puppet regime officials recently met in Siem Reap, in preparation for the establishment of a so-called "Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity society" to nurture "cooperation spirit" between the Kampucheans and the Vietnamese.

The article described Vietnam as a blood-sucker in the economic life of the Kampuchean people. It has plundered all available resources and farm produce from Kampuchea back to Vietnam. The Vietnamese authorities have through the Phnom Penh puppet regime forced the Kampuchean people to sell 40 percent of their grain harvests to the puppet regime and another 20 percent to Vietnam.

Moreover, the article said, the Vietnamese aggressor troops have press-ganged Kampuchean youths of 16 to 28 years of age in the Pailin region, Battambang Province. They threatened that if anybody refuses, his family will be punished.

CSO: 4000/86

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE

OW081240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Nov (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said today there must be sufficient justification to hold the second round of International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) under the United Nations. He declared: "It is useless to do so if there is no progress."

Sitthi expressed this view while answering reporters' questions about the possibility of holding an ICK in the near future. He just returned from a 2-day visit to Indonesia, where foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries--Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore--held a special meeting to discuss the Kampuchean problem.

He revealed that other ASEAN foreign ministers had asked him to inquire Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke several questions during the latter's visit to Bangkok on 19-22 November to fathom Australia's real policy on Kampuchea. ASEAN might consider rescheduling a meeting of Australian and ASEAN senior officials, which was postponed indefinitely from last month because of Australia's refusal to be co-sponsors of the UN resolution on Kampuchea, he added.

CSO: 4000/86

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND URGES SRV TO WITHDRAW FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW150216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--Thailand urged Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea when the United Nations General Assembly began to consider the "question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia" this afternoon.

Phiraphong Kasemsi, permanent representative of Thailand to the UN, pointed out in his speech that the invasion of Kampuchea by foreign forces and the continued foreign occupation of that country constitute a threat to the security of neighboring states, particularly Thailand.

"The war in Kampuchea has also resulted in the enormous refugee burden for the neighboring countries, particularly Thailand, and for the international community as a whole. In short, the situation in Kampuchea has had a destabilizing effect on the whole region," he said.

Referring to the proposal for a peace zone in Southeast Asia, Kasemsi said Thailand believes that the situation in Kampuchea poses an obstacle to the achievement of that worthy goal.

Calling for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem which will ensure the restoration of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity to Kampuchea, he stressed: "All foreign forces must be withdrawn from that country to permit self-determination by the Kampuchean people without any form of coercion."

CSO: 4000/86

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK REPORTS VIETNAMESE ARMY LOSSES IN KAMPUCHEA

OW150329 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--Over 500 Vietnamese were killed or wounded by Kampuchean national forces and guerrillas during attacks in Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces from late October to early November, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

From 24 October to 7 November Kampuchean national forces and guerrillas attacked Vietnamese strongholds, barracks and ammunition depots along highways 5 and 10, and Mongkol Borei and Sangke Rivers, killing 102 and wounding 124 others. They also destroyed an ammunition depot, 21 enemy barracks and captured some weapons. They liberated a dozen villages in Mongkol Borei District of the province.

Over 10 Vietnamese strongholds at three districts in Siem Reap Province were attacked by the Kampucheans from 23 October to 2 November. Thirty-four Vietnamese were killed in these attacks and 43 others were wounded.

Guerrilla attacks on the Vietnamese were launched between 29 October and 9 November at many places in the provinces of Preah Vihear, Kompong Spen and Kompong Thom, during which more than 100 Vietnamese were killed or wounded.

In southwestern Kampuchea, Kampuchean guerrillas went deep into the Vietnamese-controlled province of Tokeo and Kampot. They killed 33 and wounded 49 others in a number of districts from 30 October to 6 November.

CSO: 4000/86

BRIEFS

DEMONSTRATORS AT U.S. BASE--Canberra, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--More than 100 women demonstrators were arrested yesterday when they forced their way into the top-secret U.S. military base at Pine Gap near Alice Springs in Australia's central region. The arrested were part of the about 500 women who have camped outside the base since last Friday for a 2-week demonstration to protest against the U.S. installation there and to support the peace movement in Europe. Pine Gap Base, which became operational in 1970, is officially a joint U.S.-Australian space research facility but it is said to form a key part of the U.S. early-warning satellite communications system and is also a link in communications with the U.S. missile submarines. [Text] [OW141136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 14 Nov 83]

NO COMPROMISE WITH VIETNAM URGED--Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast a commentary today indicating that no compromises should be made with Vietnam in settling the Kampuchean problem. The commentary said that last month the UN General Assembly adopted for the fifth time a resolution urging Vietnam to pull its troops out of Kampuchea. Instead of implementing the resolution, Vietnam has dismissed it and dispatched more troops and weapons to Kampuchea. The commentary said that any compromise of principles in the search for a solution to the Kampuchean problem would bring no peace to Kampuchea but would merely encourage Vietnam to intensify its aggression in Kampuchea, its provocation against Thailand and its threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The commentary called on all peace-loving people to throw their support behind the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese occupation and not to desist until all Vietnamese troops have been driven from Kampuchea. [Text] [OW110927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 11 Nov 83]

FORCES ATTACK SRV TROOPS--Bangkok, 12 Nov (XINHUA)--The Nationalist Sihanoukian Army recently launched a major attack on Vietnamese barracks 60 kilometers from Tatum, the main Sihanoukian base, opposite Surin Province of Thailand, BANGKOK POST reported today. The newspaper quoted a senior Sihanoukian official as reporting that the assault took the enemy by surprise and inflicted heavy casualties on them. On their way back, the Nationalist Army ambushed a Vietnamese convoy moving towards Tatum. The official told the BANGKOK POST that during the rainy season, the Nationalist Army launched a series of small-scale attacks designed to harass Vietnamese troops and cut their supply lines. He said: "I have noticed one major

change among our soldiers. In the past, they had the impression that Vietnamese were some kind of supermen, that there was no way to defeat them." [Text] [OW141150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 12 Nov 83]

HENG SAMRIN TROOPS DESERT--Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--More than 90 Heng Samrin troops deserted in October and nearly half of them have joined the Democratic Kampuchean forces, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. The radio said these soldiers, stationed in Phum Tram Kak of Takeo Province, Kralanh of Siem Reap Province, and Kampot of Kampot Province, resented the Vietnamese control and discrimination. Forty of them have joined the Democratic Kampuchean forces and the rest returned to their homes. The radio also said 13 Vietnamese soldiers were killed in Siem Reap and Kampot provinces last month by Heng Samrin troops who later fled into the forests with their weapons and some joined the local anti-Vietnamese guerrilla forces. [Text] [OW150809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 15 Nov 83]

NEW ZEALANDERS PROTEST U.S. SUBMARINE--Wellington, 9 Nov (XINHUA)--A U.S. submarine on a goodwill visit to Auckland was forced to reverse and stop twice today by protest boats as police battled demonstrators on the harbor. Nearly 100 boats waiting off Devonport formed a line between the container terminal and the ferry wharf to block the passage of the 6,000-ton nuclear-powered submarine, Phoenix, which arrived at Auckland at 9 am. At the height of the action, police boarded a 10-meter sloop and scuffled with its crew. Two protesters were arrested for obstruction and two police boats suffered minor hull damage. No injuries were reported. The protest fleet waited until Phoenix was well inside the harbor and then began their demonstration, joined by thousands of motorists ashore honking horns for peace. [Text] [OW090947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 9 Nov 83]

SRV CASUALTIES IN KAMPUCHEA FIGHTING--Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops suffered more than 200 casualties from attacks by Kampuchean resistance forces in Koh Kong Province bordering the Gulf of Thailand in late October and early November, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. From 28 to 30 October, the report said, forces of Democratic Kampuchea cut the road between An Long and Thmar Pong, and raided Vietnamese camps at Ta Mat, height 309 and Chay Tach in Koh Kong Province, inflicting 88 casualties on the Vietnamese forces. Beginning 1 November, the resistance forces have repeatedly attacked Vietnamese strongholds at height 170 and near height 309 in the province. By 6 November, three Vietnamese strongholds were captured with 62 Vietnamese troops killed and 68 wounded, and three ammunition depots destroyed. [Text] [OW130333 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 13 Nov 83]

CSO: 4000/86

WESTERN EUROPE

TURKISH CYPRIOTS PROCLAIM INDEPENDENT STATE

OW151858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--The legislative assembly of the Turkish Cypriots in northern Cyprus today voted unanimously to declare an independent republic, according to reports received here.

Proclaiming the Republic of North Cyprus, Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish Cypriots, said this morning: "The two peoples of Cyprus are destined to exist side by side...we can and must find a peaceful and lasting solution to all our differences through negotiations on the basis of complete equality."

The Cyprus cabinet met immediately and Foreign Minister Georgg Iakovou was to fly to New York later today to meet UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, an official source said here.

In Ankara, a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the news took them "by surprise." He said Turkey's National Security Council would meet later today under President Kenan Evren to discuss the situation.

In Athens, the Greek National Defense Council convened immediately upon hearing the announcement. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou chaired the meeting.

In Cyprus, there have in fact existed two authorities, the internationally recognized Cyprus Government of the southern Greek Cypriots and the northern Turkish Cypriot authorities supported by Turkey since 1974. Negotiations for unity were held for eight years with no results. Denktash said earlier this year that the Turkish Cypriot community was preparing to declare independence and would subsequently seek international recognition.

A report from London said that the British today deplored the unilateral proclamation of an independent state by the Turkish Cypriots. A Foreign Office statement says: "The British Government recognize only one Cypriot state, the Republic of Cyprus under the government of President Kyprianou."

CSO: 4000/88

WESTERN EUROPE

SFRY, SRI LANKA CONDEMN TURKISH STATE IN CYPRUS

OW170214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0201 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka have condemned the founding of "the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" declared by Turkish Cypriots, according to reports reaching here.

In a statement Wednesday, the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia said the action was the gravest violation of the resolution of the UN Security Council.

It pointed out that at a time of worldwide tension, the action has turned Cyprus into another crisis point in the Eastern Mediterranean, a source of danger and instability in the region. This is unacceptable, it said.

Yugoslavia hopes that the United Nations and the Security Council discharge their responsibility in resolving the Cyprus issue, take immediate action in accordance with previous resolutions and declare the unilateral decision will and void, [as received] the statement added.

Yugoslavia urges the two parts in Cyprus to negotiate and seek a solution acceptable to both sides. The independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of Cyprus should be respected, it said.

The Sri Lanka Government also condemned the unilateral declaration of independence by Turkish Cypriots today and ruled out recognition to it.

Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed described the action as "illegal and totally unacceptable to the international community."

CSO: 4000/88

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA ON FRENCH CONCERN OVER EUROMISSILES

OW151234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 15 Nov 83

["Roundup: France and Euromissiles"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--The French Government has a mixed feeling about the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe. While satisfied with the decision of the deployment, it is also worried about it.

France possesses an independent nuclear force outside NATO's military integration, not belonging to the category of countries to be deployed with U.S. missiles.

The position taken by France's Socialist Party Government on the deployment arrests greater attention, as compared with that of its predecessor or other West European governments.

President Francois Mitterrand has repeatedly pointed out that the deployment of the Soviet SS-20 missiles has broken the military balance in Europe, and the existing imbalance must be corrected through the U.S. deployment of medium-range missiles.

The French authorities hold that it is absolutely necessary for NATO to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe if U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva fail. Otherwise, NATO's "weakness" could encourage the Soviets to consolidate and enhance their superiority in intermediate nuclear weaponry, and the West European countries that need U.S. nuclear protection would be "unhooked" from the United States in defense.

At present, as the deployment seems to have become inevitable, French officials described it as a successful battle of the West over the Soviet Union in the two-year-old struggle over the issue of medium-range missiles.

Meanwhile, they estimated that a failure of the Geneva talks and the subsequent NATO's deployment of missiles will naturally bring about Soviet retaliatory measures. But these measures will be limited and will not lead to a crisis in the East-West relations.

French officials also thought that the Soviet threat to suspend the Geneva talks will become a reality, but the two parties will be back to the negotiation table after a "short break."

Faced with such a situation, France is particularly concerned about the following problems:

First, as the intermediate missile problem has become the major area of the contest between Washington and Moscow for supremacy, the stalemate in Geneva could also block avenues of negotiations on all other major issues, in what reflects an increase of the tensions worldwide.

Secondly, France has to see to it that its independent nuclear force be maintained. The Soviet Union has at the Geneva talks proposed that the nuclear forces of France and Britain be included in the talks, while the United States, though officially being supportive of London and Paris' rejection of the proposal, does not really want to have their nuclear weapons excluded in a possible deal. As France is unshakable on this issue, it has to keep guard on both Moscow and Washington. President Mitterrand in his address to the UN General Assembly on October 28, said that if France accepts such a proposal, it would place the modernization of its own defense means under the control of the two superpowers.

While speeding up the modernization of its nuclear force, France has demanded that the United States and the Soviet Union take the lead in nuclear disarmament, stopping their race in outer space and in anti-missile systems. France holds that the race between the two superpowers in these fields have posed a threat to world peace as well as to the prospects of its nuclear deterrent force.

Thirdly, the problem of Euromissiles will produce multiple effects on the political situation of Europe. The French socialists and the opposition parties are especially worried about a possible occurrence of neutralism in Federal Germany. The Euromissile is more a political problem than a military one, they said.

CSO: 4000/88

BRIEFS

SECRETARY GENERAL ON CYPRUS SITUATION--United Nations, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar "deeply regrets the announcement of a 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus'" and "considers that this move is contrary to the resolutions of the Security Council on Cyprus," said UN spokesman Francois Giuliani here today. He went on to say that "it is bound to affect adversely the situation in Cyprus and to complicate the efforts of the secretary-general to promote an agreed, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem under the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council." The announcement had been made, he pointed out, at the moment when the special representative of the secretary-general had arrived in Cyprus to initiate consultations in preparation for the high-level meeting suggested by Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash to pave the way for a resumption of serious intercommunal negotiations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. The secretary-general appealed to all those involved to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any action that may further aggravate the situation, the spokesman said. [Text] [OW151944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 15 Nov 83]

U.S. OFFICER ASSASSINATED IN GREECE--Athens, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--The U.S. Naval Chief of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group, Captain George Tsantes, was assassinated here today while driving to his office. Captain Tsantes was shot dead by two unidentified gunmen. His Greek driver was critically wounded and later died in the hospital after a five-hour operation. Police said the gunmen riding a motor scooter approached Tsantes' car and opened fire with a revolver. The killers then sped away from the scene of shooting, eyewitnesses said. Premier Andreas Papandreou today expressed to the U.S. ambassador to Greece, Monteagle Stearns, his deep grief over the murder of the U.S. Navy captain and his driver. An official announcement said that Papandreou also assured the U.S. ambassador that all necessary measures had been taken for the discovery and exemplary punishment of the killers. Government spokesman Dhimitrios Maroudhas expressed the Greek Government's deep grief for the "abominable murder". [Text] [OW151936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922 GMT 15 Nov 83]

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SUPPORTS MISSILE DEPLOYMENT--Paris, 16 Nov (XINHUA)--The European Parliament now in session in Strasbourg announced its support in a resolution tonight for deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 170 to 107 with 26 abstentions when

failure is more likely than ever at the U.S.-Soviet Euromissile talks in Geneva. The resolution rejected a proposal by Greece for a postponement or a six-month "freeze" of the Euromissile talks. The proposal had won support from most socialists and pacifists in the parliament. The resolution drew attention to the grave danger that the West's negotiating position of compromise at the Geneva talks might put forward a proposal which could deprive the Western camp of a considerable number of arms of the type already deployed by the other camp. The communists in the parliament voted against the resolution. Only the French among the socialists voted for the resolution. [Text] [OW170951 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 17 Nov 83]

CSO: 4000/88

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NICARAGUAN LEADER WARNS OF U.S. INTERVENTION

OW131124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Managua, 12 Nov (XINHUA)--Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega said here today after a tour of the four contadora countries that the presidents of the four nations had pledged to try to prevent what he warned of a possible U.S. invasion of Central America.

He told a press conference that during his tour, he had made it clear to the four presidents that new ways should be sought for a peaceful solution of the Central American crisis in face of the threat of a U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

He called again on the international community to support the contadora group's efforts to seek peace in Central America, as the United States has chosen Nicaragua and El Salvador as its targets of intervention.

The peace-seeking contradora group consists of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

The Nicaraguan leader also said that the people in his country should be mobilized and armed to prepare against an outside intervention and at the same time, efforts should be exerted to avoid such an intervention.

Ortega ended his tour of the four contadora countries earlier today in Panama, where he had an two-hour meeting with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, Jr. Both sides praised the peace-seeking efforts of the contadora group.

CSO: 4000/95

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

U.S. OFFICIAL PLEDGES PROTECTION OF COSTA RICA

OW122003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--The United States will aid and protect Costa Rica if it is attacked, U.S. Under-Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle pledged during his visit to Costa Rica which ended today.

Ikle concluded his four-nation tour in Central America and left for Washington.

Ikle promised Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, "The Reagan administration will aid and protect Costa Rica once it is attacked."

Curtin Winsor, Jr, U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, said that Ikle's visit to the country is aimed at discussing issues such as an increase of U.S. aid to the nation so as to guarantee security in its northern region.

After Ikle's talks with Monge yesterday afternoon, Winsor announced that the U.S. National Guard will send 400 to 1,000 people to Costa Rica next January as part of a civil action program, which includes construction of highways, irrigation facilities and medical aide. But he said that those who will be sent to Costa Rica are ordinary people with a military commitment.

Before his visit to Costa Rica, Ikle also visited Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador.

He said in Honduras on November 9 that Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador must have enough military power to counter violent forces. After the Grenada incident, the United States is extremely concerned about Nicaragua's arms race.

He admitted in El Salvador that Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador are cooperating with each other in military training.

Ikle's Central American tour came when Nicaraguan leaders and Salvadoran guerrillas exposed a potential U.S. invasion of Nicaragua and attacks on Salvadoran guerrillas.

CSO: 4000/95

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

U.S. TROOPS TO WITHDRAW FROM GRENADA BY CHRISTMAS

OW160808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov (XINHUA)--Grenada's new interim government took office Tuesday as the United States announced that it will withdraw its troops from the Caribbean island nation no later than Christmas, according to foreign reports from St George's.

An official swearing-in ceremony was held for the nine-member advisory council appointed earlier by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon. But the chairman of the council, Alister McIntyre, was not at the occasion.

McIntyre, a 51-year-old Grenada-born economist, is currently the deputy secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The advisory council will serve as an interim government until a general election is held within six months or a year.

Nicholas Brathwaite, acting chairman of the council, declared after his oath-taking that "this council will not be a puppet of anybody. This council will certainly be independent."

Following the ceremony, acting U.S. Ambassador Charles Gillespie told reporters that the U.S. troops will be out of Grenada "by Christmas" as required by the U.S. Congress.

CSO: 4000/95

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

OAS DELEGATES RAP U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

OW161420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--Delegates of many members of the Organization of American States (OAS) attending the OAS annual meeting today attacked the U.S. invasion of Grenada and called for U.S. withdrawal from that country.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said that his government feels regret for the Grenada incident and condemns the U.S. violation of the principles of non-interference, self-determination, respect for territorial integrity and non-use of force.

He pointed out that Grenada should not be set as a precedent and foreign presence in that country must not be legalized.

Brazilian Ambassador Dario Moreira criticized the United States and the other countries for their military action in Grenada. He reaffirmed his government's support for the efforts of the contadora group to settle the Central American issue.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega said that the Panamanian Government held that all foreign troops must be withdrawn immediately from Grenada, and constitutional and democratic order must be restored in that country.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco said that any violation of the principle of non-interference, no matter where it comes from, outrages human dignity and cannot be accepted.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado expressed his government's disapproval of interference in Grenada in whatever forms and stressed that his government supports the principle of self-determination and non-interference as well as the activities initiated by the contradora group.

CSO: 4000/95

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADA'S TRUDEAU REVEALS 'PEACE PROPOSAL'

OW141112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Ottawa, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau this afternoon revealed details of his peace proposal discussed with six NATO leaders during his five-day West European trip last week.

Trudeau was briefing a liberal fund-raising dinner party in Montreal on his trip and his four-element proposal aimed at easing East-West tensions.

The first element is the need to establish, as soon as possible in the course of the coming year, a forum in which global limits might be negotiated for all five nuclear countries, the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China.

"What we must seek to provide," explained Trudeau, "is a negotiating forum for those five countries which recognizes the rights of the United States and the Soviet Union as strategic equals and provides a mutually acceptable and stable framework for the relationship between the forces of the other three states and those of the superpowers."

The second element is remedial action to shore up the non-proliferation treaty itself.

The third is to establish a more reasonable balance of conventional forces between Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The fourth is the strategy of suffocation proposed to the UN Special Session on Disarmament in 1978 by Trudeau which needs further elaboration to keep pace with technological advances.

Proposing some agreement should be reached, he called for an international agreement to ban the testing and deployment of high-altitude anti-satellite systems, to restrict excessive mobility of intercontinental ballistic missiles and to require that future strategic weapon systems be fully verifiable by antional technical means.

Trudeau announced his scheduled visit to Japan for consultations with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone next Saturday.

CSO: 4000/95

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION TO BROADEN MEMBERSHIP

OW170920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--The China Democratic National Construction Association (CDNCA) and an affiliated organization made up of industrialists and business persons will recruit more members from industrial and commercial and other economic circles, according to their new constitution adopted recently.

The revised constitution of the CDNCA approved at its fourth national congress provides that "those engaged in industrial and commercial and other economic work who have historically had close relations with the association may apply for membership in the association."

This provision will enlarge membership and help carry out the policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision with the Communist Party, said Sun Xiaocun, vice-chairman of the association, in an interview with XINHUA.

According to the old constitution, the 76-year-old industrialist said, the association only admitted former industrialists, those engaged in business and intellectuals in industry-related work, the youngest of whom are now in their 50s.

He said that while maintaining the historical characteristics of the association, the revised constitution enables it to develop and bring in younger members with experience in management, administration and technology.

Quite a few key members of the 3,344 collective enterprises set up by the association and its affiliated organization--the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce--have joined the association in recent years, he said.

Another change in the constitution is that its members have the right to ask the association for help if their legitimate rights and interests are infringed.

Meanwhile, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce also approved a revised constitution at its fifth national congress. Members will be recruited from the collective enterprises it runs and associations of urban collective enterprises, as a step to enlarge membership.

The federation's new constitution says that one of its duties is to assist the government in promoting friendly contacts and economic and technical exchange with foreign countries.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES WANG ZHEN ARTICLE ON YOUTHS

HK130303 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by Wang Zhen [3769 7201]: "Youths Are Vanguard Revitalizing China"]

[Text] October 10 this year marks the 60th anniversary of the first issue of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN [YOUTH OF CHINA]. Comrades of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN have asked me to write something on the occasion, which I am willing to do. This is because since the 1920's, I have been a reader of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN. In 1924, I was serving as a laborer on the Changsha Railroad. In our workers' detachment and workers' night school, we vied for an early turn to read ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN when its initial issue had appeared not long before, with Comrade Yun Daiying as its chief editor. With little education and not being very good at reading, I was taught at the workers' night school by my good teachers and helpful friends--some revolutionary intellectuals at that time--and began to realize what is meant by oppression and exploitation. I came to know the names of some revolutionaries such as Marx, Lenin, and Mao Runzhi, and learned bit by bit some truth about revolution. It can be said that ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN was my teacher of enlightenment in my youth. I have a deep feeling for ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN.

Over the past six decades, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN has made outstanding achievements in propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in propagating the lines, principles, and policies of the party in different stages, and in inspiring and educating the youths of one generation after another. Here, I want to extend my heartfelt respects to those comrades who have worked for and are working for ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN.

Young people are full of the vigorous vitality of youth; they are the hope of the motherland. Here, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the first issue of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN, I would like to express my innermost thoughts and feelings to the broad young people of our country.

The 12th CPC National Congress has put forth the magnificent program of creating an overall new situation in socialist modernization. Many great and creative undertakings are awaiting completion by our young people, and the great responsibility of revitalizing China has historically fallen on the young. I earnestly hope that the young generation of our country will strive to become vanguards in revitalizing China at a time when there is much for them to accomplish.

To revitalize the Chinese nation is to revitalize socialist China. It is necessary to persist in the four basic principles. Back in March 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out "In order to bring about the four modernizations, it is necessary for us to persist in the socialist road, the proletarian dictatorship, the leadership of the party, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought." The four basic principles are the solid pillars of the socialist mansion we are building; they should by no means be damaged or shaken. The core of the four basic principles is the leadership of the party and the socialist road. Without the CPC, there would be no new China; only socialism can save China. This is the basic experience derived from the revolutionary practice over the past six decades since the May 4 Movement of the Chinese people. In the course of invigorating the Chinese nation, young people should always remember the four basic principles and resist and oppose those erroneous ideological trends that express doubt in the leadership of the party and the socialist road. The editors of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN are architects of the soul of the young generation. It is also my hope that you will resolutely persist in and propagate the four basic principles, run the magazine as a staunch front in persisting in the four basic principles and propagating the ideas of patriotism and communism, and do your best to guide the young generation in growing up ideologically and politically healthy.

In order to invigorate the Chinese nation, it is necessary to study assiduously and work hard to raise the level of science and cultural knowledge. At present, the party and state are creating good study conditions step by step for the young generation, conditions incomparable to the years of revolutionary war in the past. In those years of revolutionary war, many revolutionary youths had no conditions to attend regular schools; they were unable to receive education in many subjects. What they could do was to study during the intervals between wars, on horseback, and in trenches. When some of them fell in the rain of bullets, they were still carrying with them their notebooks and pencils, which had been worn down to nubs. Today, there is an environment of long-term good administration and security for our country and a good study condition for the young people. All this has not come easily and should be valued. Youth is the golden age for learning skills and for the growth of knowledge. It is my heartfelt expectation that the broad masses of young people will make full use of the good condition created for you by the party and the state, value your time as gold, study diligently, and sail far on the ocean of knowledge. It is necessary for our youths to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to make firm the faith in the struggle for the cause of the people and for communism. It is necessary to study the brilliant history of the motherland, strengthen the concept of patriotism and national faith, and learn the knowledge of modern science and technology and management so as to be more skillful in the service of the people. In short, I earnestly hope our youths will arm themselves with the whole wealth of knowledge created by mankind, dexteriously master and incessantly improve the skills needed in invigorating the Chinese nation, and be a new generation of youths possessing ideals, morals, culture, and observing discipline. I believe that in the young generation, there will certainly appear a large number of excellent talented people who will scale the peak of modern science and technology.

To invigorate the Chinese nation, it is necessary to acquire the revolutionary spirit of arduous pioneering, blazing the trail, and marching forward courageously. Our nation is wide in expanse of territory and abundant in natural resources. Rich reserves are stored in the land, in the territorial seas of the motherland, and in the vast earth of the central plains. Whether in the southeast, the northeast, the southwest, or the northwest, many places are waiting for us to develop them, and this greatly needs the spirit of arduous pioneering and the courage of blazing the trail. Recently, our General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang put forth the strategic idea of developing the great northwest, which has inspired the enthusiasm for revolution and construction of the broad masses of youths. I took part in the struggle for developing the northwestern frontier of the motherland. Even today, I still keep thinking about those heroes who have plunged themselves into the construction and defense of the frontier, and I admire them for their glorious feats. I have told young comrades on many occasions that after I am gone to meet Marx, I will have my remains scattered on the Tianshan mountain range so that I will be mounting guard for the Chinese nation forever. It is my belief that under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the great northwest will change its feature and grow prosperous with each passing day. It is my hope that in this age of change and invigoration, young people will carry forward their forerunners' revolutionary spirit of arduous pioneering, blazing the trail, and marching forward courageously; take any place where the motherland needs you as the place where you will devote yourselves to pioneering; and take whatever post the people need you for as the battlefront where you will devote yourselves to pioneering, bear hardships and stand hard work, give no thought to personal gains or fame, stand heroically on the forefront in safeguarding the security of the motherland and building modernization, and make creative contributions to invigorating the Chinese nation.

CSO: 4005/129

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES IN MUSIC

HK041528 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 7

[Article by Zeng Gang [2582 0474]: "Separation From the Roots Results in Withering--On Unhealthy Tendencies in Music"]

[Text] "Roots," a novel written by Black American writer Alex Haley, is a best-seller in the West. The main theme of this novel is seeking the racial roots of blacks so that people may not forget the sufferings and hard struggles of their forefathers and so that the "national pride of Blacks can be rescued."

This makes me think deeply.

A river has its source. A tree has its roots. Without a distant source, the stream cannot be long. Without deep roots, the leaves cannot be luxurious.

This is a simple truth known to all. It is also a universal law governing the development of things. In nature or in social life, everything has its roots. However, what is strange is that the phenomenon of "people being ignorant of the history of their own country" has not yet completely vanished. Therefore, I cannot help thinking of literature and art, and thinking of music as a part of them.

Literature and art have their sources in life. Life is their root. All outstanding works, which can be handed down from generation to generation, have been rooted in the people's lives. No matter whether or not you recognize it, history has given us this answer. Music is not a linguistic art. It cannot provide us, like literature and painting, with concrete and vivid images to reflect life. It reflects human life in a specific way. Social life is also the root of music. In 1875, when hearing Tchaikovsky's "Andante Cantabile" in the "String Quartet in D Major," Lev Tolstoy was moved to tears and said: "I have already touched the inner most soul of the toiling people." Then, how was this masterpiece created? In the summer of 1871, when Tchaikovsky was orchestrating the "Water Monster" in a house near his sister Ka Ming Ka's [0595 2494 0595] garden, he heard a gardener singing a folk song. A new idea struck his affectionate feeling for the Russian people, and he wrote this masterpiece, which later became a synonymous with Tchaikovsky. Even pure music is

created in this way, not to mention vocal music. In China, the pioneers of our revolutionary music, Nie Er and Xian Xinghai, were more deeply rooted in the masses of people. They had very close relations with the people, like milk mixing with water. Their creative works were outstanding contributions to the progress of history. Comrade Deng Xiaoping exhorted us: "The people are the mother of literary and art workers. The artistic life of all progressive literary and art workers lies in their flesh-and-blood relations with the people. It will wither if they forget, neglect, or sever these relations." These remarks profoundly expound the relations between the people and literature and art, and point out the serious consequence of forgetting their roots. Therefore, we must earnestly follow these instructions.

Over the past year or so, after dispelling the apathetic atmosphere in which "10,000 horses were all muted," an unprecedentedly prosperous situation has appeared in China's musical undertakings. A large number of outstanding works, represented by "Song of a Toast" and "Premier Zhou, Where Are You," have been created one after another. They have aroused sympathy among the broad masses of people, because they have been deeply rooted in the soil of the people's life and have been nurtured by our national traditional art. However, we must not fail to see that in our society, there really exist some songs which use certain adjectives (such as indiscriminately using ornaments and changing rhythm) to conceal a life devoid of meaning. These songs are gaudy in appearance and indifferent and vulgar in content. They have even made people feel faint and sentimental. They are not only divorced from the people's life, but also from our national traditions. Although at the beginning they attracted some listeners for "being new and strange," they were soon detested and treated coldly by the people. Does not this phenomenon in music, which is characterized by being divorced from its roots, call for deep thought?

There are reasons for this phenomenon. Some people who have wavered in adhering to the socialist orientation in literature and art no longer have enthusiasm for learning from life and learning from national traditions. In their creative work, they no longer absorb the theme and feeling from the people's life, but are fond of self-expression. They show no respect to the people's artistic interest and look down upon our national traditions. Some of them have even made known to the public that they would "challenge traditions," and have indiscriminately imitated the tunes played in the ballrooms and bars in Hong Kong and Taiwan. These abnormal phenomena have brought about serious consequences in our society. Many listeners, especially young listeners, have had their minds seriously polluted, and have become unable to distinguish between beautiful and ugly and between right and wrong. If this tendency is not checked in time, it will bring great losses to our socialist musical undertakings.

"The people need art, and art needs the people all the more. The fundamental road toward a flourishing socialist literature and art is to conscientiously absorb materials, theme, plot, language, and poetic flavor from the life

of the people and to nurture ourselves with the fighting spirit, with which the people have created history." This road, which was pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his "congratulatory speech" at the Fourth National Congress of Writers, is the broad road for the healthy development of revolutionary literature and art. Deviation from this road will result in the withering of musical creation.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WENYI BAO REVIEWS MODERNISM IN SOVIET UNION

HK240914 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese No 10, 7 Oct 83 pp 74-80, 65

[Article by Xia Zhongui [1115 0112 5065]: "Review on Modernist School in Contemporary Soviet Union"]

[Text] Russia also witnessed the thriving of the modernist school at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. However, the fate of Russian modernists were quite unlike their Western counterparts. Symbolists like D. Merezhkovski, K. Balmount, A. Bely, and V. Bryusov, [word indistinct] as represented by N. Gumilev, A. Akhmatova, and S. Gorodetsky, and futurist poets including B. Mayakovski all did not last long as representatives of particular schools. Some of them eventually passed into oblivion under particular social and political conditions, and others basically renounced what they advocated and followed the trend of revolutionary literature. The majority of them were neither able to break away from traditions as they declared nor had the strength to fight the trend of revolutionary literature represented at that time by M. Gorki. They eventually passed into oblivion although they continued to exist for a while after the victory of the October Revolution.

However, the Soviet Union continued to introduce Western modernism up to the 1930's. Nevertheless, such introductions were mostly restricted to leading figures among the early modernist writers, such as James Joyce and Marcel Proust. At that time, some people suggested learning Joyce's techniques, and a few stanzas of "Ulysses" were translated and published in INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE (Footnote 1) (A foreign literature monthly published in Moscow between 1938 and 1943) A multi-volume collection of Proust's works, which included the complete story of "A La Recherche du Temps Perdu," was published with an introductory note by A. Lunacharski. However, after the Soviet literary circles met at the First Congress of Writers and formally proposed taking socialist realism as the basic method of creative writing for Soviet literature, the advocations of the modernist school gradually lost the conditions on which to survive. Seen objectively, the stalemate in the study of the question of the modernist school was caused by the war to defend the country in 1941, the intense post-war recovery efforts after 1945, and some deviations in the policy of literature and art at that time.

It was not until the 1950's, when the political situation in the Soviet Union underwent some changes, that the question of the literary trend of modernism once again became a matter of concern to critics. On the one hand, this came as a repercussion produced by the reappraisal of writers of the 1920's and of resolutions concerning questions of literature and art by the Soviet Literary circles. On the other hand, a more liberal policy for literature and art in the 1950's and 1960's made it possible for Western modernist trends of thought to find their way into the unified literary realm of the Soviet Union. A direct reflection of this phenomenon was that attempts at modernist methods appeared in Soviet literature. This can be seen not only in the writing of fashionable writers like Evtushenko, Voznessenski, and Aksev, as even older writers such as A. Panova adopted methods of artistic expression which were a breakaway from socialist realism in their novels (Panova's 1958 novel of "The Sad Romance" was obviously influenced by the "new novels"). K. Simonov also made attempts in this connection. This period also saw more frequent exchanges between Soviet and Western literature, which made it necessary for Soviet critics to study carefully modernist literature of the West and to state their views.

On the whole, there was no formal and systematic study of Western modernism in the Soviet Union until the 1960's. At that time, abstract art and modernist literature were quite active because there was a brief period of liberalization in the ideological realm following the death of Stalin. Among the first responses of the Soviet literary critics to modernist literature were the discussions on realism in 1958, on socialist realism in 1959, on comparative literature in 1960, and on "the questions of humanism and contemporary literature" in 1962. The emphasis of these discussions were on Soviet literature itself, and one of the underlying motive forces was the impact of the ideological trend of modernist literature of the West. The nature of these debates on the influence of Western literature was quite apparent, although the method of elucidating one's stand was adopted. Toward the second half of the 1960's, more and more articles which directly criticized Western modernist literature were written by Soviet critics. A debate over the "ideological forerunners" of contemporary literature broke out at a meeting of the European Writers' Union held in Leningrad in 1967. This was in fact a battle between modernism and realism. Around that time, Eastern European countries like Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria all carried out discussions on the question of the creation of contemporary literature. For example, a symposium on Franz Kafka's creative works was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1963. The symposium viewed the idea of "dissimilation" as an eternal law which transcends time and space. It concluded that Kafka's creative writings seemed to contain predictions about the future, and that even fascist atrocities which took place long after Kafka's death were clearly revealed in his works. The magazine FOREIGN LITERATURE carried in issue No 1, 1964, translations of Kafka's "In the Penal Colony" and "The Metamorphosis," and published in the following year separate editions of the full-length story "The Castle" and other short stories and fables. In that same year, articles commenting on Kafka's writings appeared in a number of journals. (Footnote 2) At (these articles included "Using Reality To Explain Kafka's Creative Writings" by B. Sukhov and "Franz Kafka" by E. Knipovich) the same time,

D. Zhadonski also published an article entitled "Franz Kafka and the Questions of Modernism" which represented in a fairly comprehensive way the views of Soviet critics. From these articles one can more or less see that an important feature of the study of Western modernism in the Soviet Union was its argumentative character.

In December 1964, the Soviet Writers' Association and the Gorki Institute of World Literature jointly sponsored an academic symposium on "The Question of Realism and Modernism of Our Time." As suggested by the theme of the symposium and the research papers delivered, the purpose of the symposium was to attempt to find answers to questions concerning realism and modernism from two aspects. (Footnote 3) (The speeches delivered during this symposium were compiled into the "Collection of Essays on the Questions of Realism and Modernism of Our Times" published by the Science Press in 1965. There were 33 articles in this collection (included are the opening address and round-up speech delivered by Asimov, director of the Gorki Institute of Literature under the Soviet Academy of Sciences).) These questions were: Have the Soviet writers come to their wit's end as far as the forms, methods, and means of expression are concerned? What are the so-called "increasingly new" forms, methods, and means of the modernist school of the West?

At one stage, Soviet critics tried to withstand the impact of the trends of modernist literature by positively explaining the theory of realism and socialist realism. In the 1960s, they began to analyze the theory of modernism itself. On the one hand, this shows the increasingly apparent influence of Western literary trends on the literary and art circles of the Soviet Union. On the other hand, it shows the profundity of research conducted by the Soviet critics. At that time, research was no longer focused on individual writers or problems but had moved on to period study or case study of a larger scope. In 1961, Kiev University published a book by D. Zhadonski entitled "The Twentieth Century: Notes on the Forms of Western Literature." This was one of the more voluminous works on modernism at that time, although less than half of the space in this appropriately 200-page book was actually devoted to the discussion of the modernist school. It first reviewed 20th century literature as a whole and then looked at modernist literature in particular against this general background. It also differentiated between the decadents and the avant-gardes who were the harbingers of the modernist school. The book recounted in particular the causality of the historical development of 20th century literature and presented a clear picture of the essence of such ideas as "going against tradition" advocated by modernism. Another important work on this topic was "The Characteristics of Twentieth Century Novels" by V. Kneprov (Soviet Writers' Press, 1965). This book was more of a collected works than a monograph as far as its style was concerned, but its angle of discussion, that is, the method of making analysis on the three aspects of historical development (that is, its relationship with classical novels), philosophy (with special emphasis on the influence of Freudianism), and artistic form (the so-called dramatic element, expressiveness, and poetic vitality of novels) represented the general principle followed by Soviet critics in discussing the modernist school of the West.

In addition to this kind of general commentary, more and more attention was paid to the study of the modernist school by countries by the 1960's. The first of these discourses on Western modernist literature appeared in the multi-volume history of literature of various countries published by the Gorki Institute of World Literature under the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Although Volume 4 of the "History of French Literature" published by the Academy of Sciences in the 1960's did not have a special chapter on French existentialist writers, 21 pages were devoted to Jean-Paul Sartre and 11 to Albert Camus. Books on French, British, and American literature were also published around this time. They included "Contemporary French Novels" by M. Efnina (1962) [as published] "Twentieth Century British Novels" by D. Shandieva (1965), and "Contemporary American Novels" by M. Mandelstam (1964). Although these books still discussed realism in 20th century literature as an integral whole, considerable attention was given to modernist writers. For example, D. Shandieva's "Twentieth Century British Novels" clearly showed objectivity in that it set great store by materials and historical facts. The book discussed eight representative writers of 20th century British novels. With the exception of John Galsworthy and Hert Wells, who were considered by Soviet critics as the chief representatives of orthodox realism, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, D. H. Lawrence, John Foster, Thomas Huxley, and Ao-er-ding-tun [1159 1422 0002 7319] could all be classified as modernist writers to varying degrees.

Particularly noteworthy about these books published in the 1960's is the emergence of writing which specially looked into particular stages or issues in the trend of modernist literature. These included "Neo-Realism in Italian Literature" by E. Potapova (1961), the special collections "Twentieth Century Literary Trends" (1967), "Marcel Proust" by G. Andreyev, and "William Faulkner" by Y. Paliyevskaya (1970). They were all published between the second half of the 1960's and the early 1970's. The proportion of Western modernist literature in the college curricula was also increased. There was an evident increase in the weight of contemporary foreign literature in [word indistinct] teaching materials. The "Contemporary Foreign Literature Series", which laid emphasis on introducing modernist literature, was published. This series included "The Theories of Contemporary Bourgeois Literature" (Y. Elisberg, 1972) approved by the Ministry of Education. Social compilations on the study of "new criticism" were also translated and introduced.

By the 1970's, the study of Western modernism in the Soviet Union became quite comprehensive. Research on the literature of various countries and on special topics developed in much greater depth. In particular, many types of special compilations on contemporary American literature were published. Among these was A. Zeverev's "Modernism in American Literature" (1979), which discussed the various manifestations of American modernist literature from the beginning of this century to the 1970's. Others included "The 'New Novel' School in France" by Elemeyev, which was devoted to the study of this particular school in France. [as published] It also showed a more meticulous and systematic study of different schools of thought. Other evidence of the development of more comprehensive study could be seen in the three books

written by D. Zhadonski, namely, "The Art of Novels and the Twentieth Century" (1973), "The Mirror of Art" (1976), and "In Our Times" (1979). The publication of these books reflected the thoroughness of the techniques and understanding of the Soviet critics in their study of Western modernist literature. It can thus be seen that the discussion on the modernist school was no longer argumentative in character as had been the case since the 1960's. In other words, instead of merely taking up the cudgels for modernism, people began to analyze and investigate it with a cool head and adopted a more scientific attitude by conducting specific research on the basis of the historical development of literature and from the actual facts and phenomena of literature. In the mid-1970's, a debate concerning the appraisal of Western modernism was unfolded in "Foreign Literature," "Problems of Literature," and journals. (Footnote 4) (They included "The Fates of New Forms: The Lessons of Bi-Jia Suo. Ge-ni-ka" [3968 0502 4792 2706 1441 0595] by V. Dnepov, "Foreign Literature," No 4, 1975; "Returning Modernist Art to Modernist Writers" by V. Nazarenko, "Foreign Literature," No 11, 1975; "It Is Necessary to Make Analysis" by V. Dneprov, "Problems of Literature," No 11, 1975; "New Times, New Writing Techniques" by V. Ivasiova, "Problems of Literature," No 9, 1975; "On the Road of Seeking Out the Heroes" by N. Anastasyev, "Problem of Literature," No 5, 1976; and "The Undefined in 'The New Writing Techniques'" by D. Urnov, "Problems of Literature," No 11, 1975) At that time, the side represented by V. Dneprov and V. Ivasiova held that the modernist school had enriched the artistic forms of the 20th century and that some artistic forms of the modernist school were inherent in realism. The side represented by N. Nazarenko and Urnov believed otherwise. They held that modernist simply could not be counted as artists because they had brought disgrace to the artistic forms and had wrought havoc to creative writing. After more than 10 years of groping between the early 1960's, and the mid-1970's, the Soviet critics had finally arrived at a more comprehensive view on the trend of modernist literature and art.

The Soviet Union has its own unique method and standpoint in the study of modernist literature. In the first place, research on modernist literature was conducted against the general historical and social background of the 20th century. Modernists love to parade themselves as the true representatives of the times. They claim that they stand for the orientation of the times. They say: "We alone are the representatives of our times. What we sound with the language of art is the clarion call of our times." (Footnote 5) ("A Slap in the Face of Public Taste" in "Twentieth Century Russian Literature," Education Press, 1980, p 500.) The Soviet critics never dissociated modernist literature from the general background of 20th century literature. For example, V. Serbina said: "Twentieth century literature no doubt included all modernist schools and the principles and protagonists of these schools, but it is groundless to assert that 20th century literature primarily referred to a small range of works by James Joyce, Marcel Proust, and Franz Kafka."

G. Nedoshinin clearly told us in his article entitled "The New Trend of Realistic Art" that because everything that had happened in the field of art since the end of the last century was attributed to modernism, people

believed that 20th century realism was no more than old "classical realism" plus an added ingredient of "modernism" as far as its form and structure are concerned. Thus, the development of realism was described as a negative, defensive, and passive process, while modernism was described as a positive, effective, and enterprising phenomenon. Actually, modernism can at best be the product of certain factors of 20th century society. The social condition on which it emerged and developed was the world outlook crisis in people's ideological life. "When a clear-cut and consistent view on the world occupies a dominant position in a given scope, modernism will not have the right kind of soil on which to thrive. However, when there is vacillation in certain principles and ideals, or when people are preoccupied with self-examination and the sentiment of submitting to the will of heaven and shows signs of wavering and unsteadiness in spirit, there will be unfavorable soil for the development of various modernist schools." D. Zhadonski also said in his book "The Art of Novels and the Twentieth Century": "It thus appears that what follows is by no means a coincidence. The latest French, British, and American novels of our age not only have points in common with romanticist writings but also resemble the works of 18th century satiric writers and even illusionist writers of the Renaissance who loved to exaggerate in that their creative works are all produced at the turning point in history, at the intersection of times, and when the world is undergoing revolutionary changes.... Thus, it is particularly important that we must not dismiss them as absurdities or as having strayed off the right path, but must take them as the law and the truth of the century." This view not only explains the cause of the emergence and development of Western modernism but also shows why the trend of modernist literature surged forward in Russia at the beginning of this century and why the advocations of modernist literature were again in vogue during the 1950's and 1960's.

In the Soviet Union, the term "modernism" was not given recognition and extensively put into use until after 1957. It was only then that the distinction between the "decadents" and the "modernist school" became more and more clearly spelled out. On the whole, new and rising trends before the 1920's were called the "decadent school" according to their ideological inclinations, while the subsequent phenomena in literature were called the "modernist school." According to Soviet critics, the period between the second half of 19th century and the 1920's may be regarded as the stage of the emergence and formation of the trend of modernist literature, or the first stage. With the state of things at the end of the last century aggravated by the disastrous confusion produced by World War I in various European countries and the strong shock produced by the October Socialist Revolution on the capitalist world, many people in Western societies were at a loss as to what to do and were unable to explain these phenomena. Overcome by a sense of despair and helplessness in the face of reality, some literary schools around this time clearly showed decadent sentiments. Their way out was to withdraw back to their own small world of subjectivist thinking and try to avoid knowing reality by seeking "anatta" on the strength of passive and self-centered willpower.

D. Zhadonski held that some writers of that period were called decadents because they "sensed that social destruction was inevitable and they were linked with such a society at least spiritually, if not politically and economically. Thus, they mourned the dying while protesting against the system which was not in accord with what they hoped for." ("What Is Modernism?")

By the 1920's, the Western world had experienced the revolutionary shock produced by World War I and the October Revolution. The literary trend of the modernist school entered the period of the avant-garde. Some modern writers saw the world as an unfathomable abyss. At the same time, they sensed a bright future and the new things that were distinctly different from the past. They had a great urge to create new art. They bustled about a bit naively and childishly. They were also rather muddled about the real meaning of future. Thus, they concentrated more on denouncing, negating, and destroying the past. People tend to regard the decadent, avant-garde, and modernist schools as synonyms in some degrees when they make use of these terms. Actually, the evolution of terminology fully reflects the progress of literary trends. Nonetheless, the complicated literary phenomena of the 20th century constantly pounded away at the bindings of this type of terminology. In the end, terminology which tended to pass judgment and attempted to illustrate the real meaning was replaced by the new term "modernism" which did not suggest anything literally. The extensive use of the term "modernism" since the 1920's was itself proof of the confusion and unsteadiness of this trend. The term "modernism" does not point out anything in particular other than the fact that the phenomena reflected are new and modern. This attempt to avoid giving a definition by offering a term with extended meaning shows that literary trends become more and more complicated, contradictory, and varied with changes in time. Thus, the Soviet critics not only have their own way of looking at the meaning of the literary trend of modernism at different stages on the whole, but also understand the all-inclusive but disunited connotation of the term modernism. D. Zhadonski held that within the modernist school there were people who conscientiously probe into problems, but there were also some who made a flash and then disappeared with their unconventional and unorthodox ideas. Viewed from the art of the 20th century as a whole, this is a protracted and complicated process. It embraces confrontations, intense struggles, stubborn resistance, the morbid withering away of old things, and the painful birth of new things. In this struggle, the modern world and art itself are moving forward in the final analysis. This method of overall study is no doubt an important feature of the discussion on modernist literature in the Soviet Union.

Another feature of the discussion of the modernist school in the Soviet Union is the insistence on specifically observing the literary phenomena of the modernist school from the historical development of literature, taking modernist art as what it is--a phenomenon in the development of history, and making a conscientious effort to discover what is valuable. All modernist writers think that they represent opposition to tradition. The new novel school of France regarded some of the basic techniques of traditional novels as "useless ornaments." The core idea of the artistic calls to "oppose novels," "oppose drama," "do away with plots," and "do away with heroes" was to oppose tradition. Still, the Soviet researchers simply analyzed and studied this

literary trend of the modernist school, which claimed to be opposed to traditional development of literature. The reason for this is that in the development of literature, tradition and innovation have never been two antagonistic concepts. What is rational in the previous trend will never be casually discarded, or there will be no such thing as development. Absolute opposition to tradition does not exist.

Thus, V. Servina said: "Illusions, nightmares, ravings of madmen, split personality, the fusing of several persons into one, and so on, have long been portrayed in classical literature. The ravings of Poprischin (the protagonist of Gogol's "Diary of a Madman"), the hostile illusions of the Underground Man (the protagonist of "Notes From the Underground"), the symbolic nightmares of Ke-li-mu-sa-mu-jin [0344 6849 1191 5646 1191 6855]...all serve to show the true look of the protagonists and to illustrate the concealed inner qualities of temperament." ("The Pressing Issues of Contemporary Literature") The modernists often push some of the artistic techniques and genres to the extreme and turn these into something pointed, exaggerated, and eye-catching, thus giving people an impression that these artistic techniques and means are original creations of modernism unknown to past writers. G. Nedoshinvin held that in fact "the absurdities of 20th century literature are not purely the products of modernism. It is true that modernism has magnified and upgraded these absurdities, but this does not make them the founder of this particular artistic technique...." ("On New Trends in Realistic Art"). However, the artistic accomplishments of the modernist school should be given recognition. Even artistic techniques with historical origin have different qualitative qualifications. There were all kinds of literary schools in the history of literature, but not all of them moved forward in step with history. The British Gothic novels have become quite fashionable since the second half of the 18th century. This kind of fiction, with mysterious and incredible plots, was once a child of its own age and an artistic trend that contended with rationalism in the 18th century. It lasted more than a century, but fell into oblivion after the end of the 19th century although some of its artistic techniques were to some degree retained in subsequent literary trends. It can thus be seen that the final choice is on time itself. By adopting this method of historical comparison in their studies, the Soviet scholars are able to bring out what is truly valuable in modernist art and have an accurate grasp of its originality. In this way, they will not regard one-sided and extreme artistic techniques or even somewhat naive attempts as new and original. Although it has been proven by means of logic that new artistic forms of the 20th century do not entirely stand on their own, it is still wrong to equate the emergence of these new phenomena with modernism itself. V. Dneprov and B. Sukhov suggested that new forms of 20th century literature which have been created to meet the needs of the time should be distinguished from the effects they have produced on modernist art. This at least shows that the Soviet critics do recognize new phenomena in artistic techniques. This recognition can also be seen in the creative writings of many contemporary writers. When the Soviet critics put forward in the 1970's the argument that socialist realism mean "truthfully portraying life and historically lifting the restrictions on systems," they were in fact declaring that all artistic techniques of the modernist school would be tolerated. This practice of drawing a clear line of demarcation between the ideas and concepts of modernist art and its artistic forms and

techniques can be seen not only in the handling of various creative sects of modernism. Even with a critical sect like the "new crypicks," the Soviet critics were able to note objectively after pointing out their hostility toward Marxist commentaries and historical and cultural schools that the methods employed by them in practice "are effective and will contribute to a deeper understanding of poetry. If we can combine this method with the content and form of artistic works in line with the principle of criticism based on unified and organic study, while taking into consideration all social, historical, and ideological factors, and interpret the creative works in the spirit of the 'new critics,' then this method will yield good results just as any formalist analysis." (Footnote 6) ("A Concise Encyclopedia of Literature," vol 5, p 303)

The Soviet critics also attach importance to the study of the relationship between modernism and contemporary Western philosophy. However, their point of departure is that philosophical ideas and literary and artistic trends are all products of given social, historical, political, and economic conditions, and both are expressions of the concept of a particular time. This is different from the point emphasized by Western critics that the modernist school stands for some philosophical ideas. Western scholars always regard philosophical advocations related to the modernist school as eternal truth and take them as the basis of interpretation. They even interpret literary works before the emergence of the modernist trend with the same philosophical concept. However, philosophy, like literature, can only show its real meaning against given social and historical backgrounds. The decadent trend which appeared in literature at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century echoed with certain philosophical trends. They have the same root, but literature is by no means the fruit of the tree of philosophy. At that time, philosophy as an important expression of capitalist social ideology was more inclined to publicizing agnosticism, that is, the so-called Kantism and positivism which only recognized superficial phenomena but did not touch on rationality. At the same time, Schopenhauer's "voluntarism," which advocated "will as the noumenon of cosmic life," was held in high esteem. These two schools of philosophy were in conflict with each other because one maintained that the external world was unknowable while the other advocated seeking a direct understanding of the absolute noumenon. But, in the final analysis, they were similar in their fundamental attitude of avoiding an understanding of the essence of objective reality. Reflected in literature, these were some of the more decadent schools of the early modernist period. For example, in T.S. Eliot's difficult poems "The Waste Land," the imagery suggests a crumbling world and people who are spiritually and physically exhausted. With faith already gone, the earth is only a stretch of wasteland, the world is the sickroom for mankind, and modern society is a dilapidated house. In the poem, life is obscene, the implied relationship between the two sexes is repulsive, and vulgar lust is close to apathy. Everything, from the objective world to man's innermost being, is seen as barren. The imagery used in this kind of poem is indeed true, but such truth is neither revealing nor encouraging. It shows the real fear on the minds of modernist writers and reflects the real unevenness of modernism as a mirror of art.

After World War II, the various schools of modernism seemed to be more centralized than they were at the turn of the century and in the 1910's and 1920's. Moreover, they also lasted longer and were not as short-lived and changeable as they were at the beginning of this century. From existentialist literature and the new novel school to drama of the preposterous school, one can see that the basic concept of modernist literature has undergone a change in direction from the reflection of irrationality of the objective world and the self-expansion of some kind of nihilism at the beginning of the century to the revelation of the absurdity and existing dangers of the objective world and of real life. For the early decadent schools, philosophical idea could only throw light on the ways of their formation. For example, voluntarism advocated by Schopenhauer and Nietzsche and life impulse advocated by Henri Bergson at that time could only provide writers with a basis for magnifying subjective will to the extreme. By the time existentialism came into being, the concept of philosophy itself became a part of what was expressed in literature. Man is left in a preposterous world; he is lonely, helpless, weak, and incompetent and simply does not have any strength to positively know and change reality. "The fragile is drowned in the boundless universe, with loneliness, feebleness, and nothingness pounding away at it every second." In some ways, many of Sartre's works can be seen as illustrations of philosophical work on existentialism "being and nothingness." The system of unconsciousness, the theory of individuality, and such concepts as the Oedipus complex, Libido, and Eros of the system of Freudian psychoanalysis were illustrated with great care in stream of consciousness novels. For example, Schopenhauer said in his book "The World as Will and Idea": "Whether it is the past beginning of life, or the future after the termination of life, there is no need for us to study them. Instead, we should recognize 'now' as the only form of the expression of our will." In the hands of the decadents, this argument was expressed as a typical kind of end-of-the-century sentiment and the free experimentation of artistic forms. As for the contemporary modernist trend which encompasses existentialism and preposterous drama, concepts which are meaningless to the history of mankind and which have no governing laws but recognize "now" alone are absorbed into the basic theories of "existentialism." History and reality are thus portrayed in literature as chaotic and preposterous. Weighed down by fear, dark instincts and the great force of social system, man can only pace up and down the long passageway of nothingness. Living in such a world, Antoine Roquentin, the protagonist of Sartre's first literary masterpiece "Nausea," feels nothing but loneliness and a sense of lose. He simply cannot find a place that he can call home. He leads a hermit's life and avoids meeting or talking to anyone. We have no idea where he came from and acquired his education. We also do not know anything about his thoughts and feelings before coming to the small town of Bouville. The author merely captured the episodes of the life of a disheartened man in the form of a diary. Life, work, and lust are not essential to him. The world is full of absurdities. It is nothing less than an obscure living hell which is filled with things foul and dirty. Living in such a world, peace are at a loss what to do. [as published] They are constantly reproaching themselves and are overcome with imaginary fear and uneasiness. This uneasiness even finds its way to physical feelings and he is filled with nausea. Nausea thus becomes an all-embracing feeling:

"The nausea is not inside me: I feel it out there in the wall, in the suspenders, everywhere around me.... I am the one who is within it." What goes on in Roquentin's mind naturally reflects some people's understanding of the time. "All existents come to this world without cause or reason, linger on in a steadily worsening condition and die all of a sudden." The existentialists themselves thought they had created a serious and sober philosophy. Thus, they not only tried to expound and prove their point in philosophical writings but made use of literary works to express these ideas. This philosophy was based on real life and experience during the two world wars. The wars and turmoil in those days had frustrated all subjective illusions and made it quite plain that the beautiful language and high-sounding slogans of out-moded humanitarian ideas were void. Albert Camus, another representative figure of existentialist literature, delivered a speech when he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1957. In this speech, he clearly pointed out that existentialist literature, as the mainstream of modernist literature, was conscious of the times. He said: "They are people born in the early days of World War I. When they were 20, Hitler's regime was just founded.... During this time, some preliminary progress was made in revolution. When they completed their education, what they found before them was a Europe torn between the Spanish War, World War II, concentration camps, and torturing and imprisonment. It is these people who have no choice but to educate others and to work in a world threatened by atomic destruction. I think no one has the right to demand moderationism from them...." (Foot-note 7) ("Problems of Literature," No 1, 1965, p 144) This partly explains the callousness expressed in existentialist literature. Camus held that these people should "learn the art of living in an age of disasters." The dangers and preposterous ideas portrayed in contemporary modernist literature are in a way reflections of this kind of life.

The Soviet critics consider the literary concepts of modernism in the same social and historical background as that in which contemporary philosophical concepts of the West are formed. Modernism is not merely an all-embracing phenomenon of literature, it is a phenomenon which is constantly evolving and developing along with changes in the times. Around the 1920's, it assumed varied forms which died out soon after they emerged because history itself was in the process of change, destruction, and creation. After World War II, it gradually reached identity in its understanding of the world along with the development of the situation. This identity in understanding was a conspicuous sense of crisis toward existence (including a sense of estrangement from the objective world) and an understanding of the universal absurdity of this world. From this point on, philosophy and literature began to express the same theme. Both are expressions of the various mental states unique to the age. It is precisely for this reason that they can verify each other. Analysis of the essence of philosophical ideas contributes to a better understanding of the essence of modernist literature. This point has been clearly illustrated in reviews on the modernist school in the Soviet Union. On the one side is a weak philosophy which is completely helpless, and on the other side is a listless literature which accepts the status quo. They "do not seek to acquire a better understanding" of the contradictions and confusion in the modern world, but they have a sensitive subjective response to these contradictions and confusion. "To them, there is no law

in this mess. Thus, they refuse to portray this world. Instead, they focus their attention on the artist's subjective world and on their own inner world. There is a split between the objective and the subjective. The objective world has virtually disappeared from the field of vision of many modernist artists. Even in the best of all cases, they can at most sense the initial motivation of subjective creation in the objective world" (Footnote 8) ("On the Philosophical Foundations of Modernism" by A. Mesnikov) Thus, they tend to show the following state of mind and the philosophy of survival: The world is incurable and man has lost confidence in his ability to change this world. There is nothing but absurdity, confusion, crisis, emptiness, mediocrity, vulgarity, misunderstanding, and hopelessness in life. Man's mission is but to sanction the inevitability of such an existence and recognize its own feebleness and helplessness. Philosophy and literature both clearly indicate this response, but rarely bother to probe into and discover the cause.

As the emergence and development of modernist literature are closely related with the progress of the times, a special feature of this literature is that it is constantly in the process of vigorous changes and divisions. This calls for concrete analysis of the concrete changes within the school and of the writers and their works. V. Sukhov held that not all new phenomena which go beyond the scope of the methods of traditional realism can be regarded as modernism. The key lies in analysis. G. Nedoshinvin also held similar views. For example, the French writer Louis Aragon, who was at first a leading figure of dadaism, made a go at surrealism and eventually turned to the theme of actual politics in society. In 1951 he completed his novel "The Communist." Bertolt Brecht, the great expressionist dramatist, also had similar experience. In her book "Contemporary French Novels," E. Efnina [as published] also clearly showed this principle of "concrete analysis" in the discussion on the existentialist writers Sartre and Camus. This is to say that a writer may show different inclinations in different periods. The basic idea of these commentaries is: Modernism is to be judged primarily by its concept of the world and of life as well as the subjectivity of the method of artistic expression arising therefrom. The great variety of artistic forms and means which stand as symbols of the modernist school, only have very relative significance. This kind of concrete analysis is particularly important in studying the relationship between the writers and their works. The disunity between objectivity and subjectivity is an eye-catching phenomenon in the creative works of modernist writers.

A common phenomenon among writers of the 18th and 19th centuries is that their subjective political stand was usually more conservative than the kind of understanding of the objective world reflected in their works. This phenomenon of failing to keep up with one's image ideologically was very common and was more notable in the case of great writers. Goethe, Balzac, Tolstoy, and Dostoyevski were all like this. Strangely, the opposite case was seen in 20th century modernist writers. These writers were sometimes very sincere in their subjective thinking. They viewed this despicable world with pain and hatred in their hearts and felt bitter about moral degeneration, inhuman behavior and the evils of money. They usually had the good intention to help others, but their works became an integral part of this abnormal world. This is a very strange phenomenon. Some modernist writers were not

accepted by society and the government, at least they received this kind of treatment when they started off, but they abnormally showed bourgeois ideology in their works. They neither criticized nor put up resistance. Instead, they did their utmost to show this ideology in their works in a despairing way. The representative figures of modernism were often the uncooperative ones in the society of the ruling class. D. Zhadonski sharply criticized the naive view of regarding the modernist school as men of letters kept by languor and idle bourgeois elites. To the contrary, important representative figures of modernism such as Franz Kafka and James Joyce only belonged to the class of ordinary intellectuals in their social status, and people like Joyce practically had to struggle to survive all their lives. In the capitalist society, they were not men of letters who led a leisurely life. For another example, what the "new novel school" advocated was in fact a departure from the popular taste of the bourgeoisie. Its attempts to "do away with plots," "do away with characterization," and discard all traditional forms were obviously challenges against the habits of bourgeois thinking. It destroyed the foundation of the traditional art of the bourgeoisie. One can even say that it aroused skepticism about the existing order. Thus, it is of course wrong to classify them as bourgeois government spokesmen or as men of letters kept by the bourgeoisie. Their literary movements also did not take place in upper-class society. Nonetheless, the languor and idle life and concept of life in capitalist societies as reflected in their works were most despairing indeed. D. Zhadonski rightly pointed out: "Whether it is war or revolution, whether it is social crisis, volcano eruption, or earthquake, it is a tragedy--a tragedy of character and of the mind--as far as modernism is concerned. The mind is like a piano left in the open with the cover removed. Wind, rain, snowflakes, autumn leaves, naughty boys, or drunkards can all play on its keyboard. The piano produces deep sighs, which merge to become sad and shrilling cries. It can only produce sound. The rich and colorful world is reduced to a few monotonous sounds. This is its absolute and subjective response to the objective world" ("What Is Modernism?") In this way, the process of the creation of modernist literature becomes one of turning actual phenomena, events, and problems into epigrams, symbols, and signs. Rather than portraying reality, it merely suggests in a vague way the abstract form of reality for the sake of creating something that corresponds with inner feelings. However, there is a complicated relationship between modernism and realism in 20th century literature. Literature differs greatly from the past in many ways, from content to form, from the means of expression to basic concepts. In particular, there is growing interpermeation of artistic techniques. Thus, it is bordering on formalism to discuss the modernist school or realism simply in terms of artistic techniques. M. Ye-hong-tuo-wa [5102 3163 2094 1216] clearly pointed out in her book "Opposing the Use of Formalist Standards in the Evaluation of Techniques" that one must not "confuse modernism with the whole set of extrinsic techniques which only involve artistic forms and are unique. The modernists are not the only ones who make use of these techniques." For example, in the hands of the modernists, "stream of consciousness" is associated with the ultimate exaggeration of the irrational nature of man's psyche, and the objective material world is presented as unlinked and at time somniloquy-like subjective feelings. In

contemporary realistic literature, reversal in plot sequence and the interweaving of recollection and reality, of time and space and so on are related with the revelation of historical process because "by erecting a bridge that links the present with the past or the future, it is possible to make simple, direct, and expressive comparisons of the events before one's eyes with their cause and results." (Ibid) Besides, modernist and realistic writers do not employ the technique of basing the narration on different characters with the same goal in mind. The former usually make use of this technique to negate objective truth and to show the confusion and disunity of people's opinions and points of view (an example is Nathalie Sarrante's novel "The Golden Fruits," 1962) The latter often appraise the same event or phenomenon from different angles and bring to light in a more impressive way the philosophy or moral implication of a particular event or phenomenon from different aspects (examples are some of Heinrich Bauer's long novels). As for hypothesis, incredible plots, exaggeration and illusions, they are techniques consistently used in literary creation and not in the special service of modernism. Thus, it is only through concrete analysis that we can show the nature of a particular writer or piece of writing. It is necessary to analyze the concept of 20th century literature because it includes a great number of literary schools and there is a complicated crisscrossing of traditional literary trends and new ones. It is also necessary to make concrete analysis of realism and modernism: What are the new developments of realism and which of the new factors should be accepted? Are the unconventional and unorthodox concepts of modernism unprecedented creations, or are they the intensification and exaggeration of certain artistic techniques? It is also necessary to analyze the works of the same writer. For example, "The Outsider" (1942) by Albert Camus is a typical modernist work, but "The Plague" (1947) is something else. Friedrich Durrenmatt can produce a masterpiece of absurd art like "The Marriage of Mr Mississippi" (1952), but he can also write outstanding satirical plays like "The Visit" (1956). There are even different ingredients in the same piece of work by the same writer. Twentieth century literature is such a polygon. D. Zhadonski recounted this view of 20th century literature, including modernist literature, in the following passage: "In 20th century art, everything is not stagnated, fixed, and unchangeable. Everything is in modern and in the process of formation. Thus, this art reflects real changes, the vivid changes of a great revolutionary period." ("The View on Art as the View on the Times") For this reason, "Concrete analysis" becomes a principle for the study of modernist literature in the Soviet Union.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOURNAL DESCRIBES MEETING OF HU YAOBANG, TEACHER

HK151304 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 109, 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by He Xiaoxiao [6320 3469 3469]: "Yu Yaobang and His Teacher"]

[Text] Published in October this year, the first issue of the ZHONGQUO LAONIAN [OLD PEOPLE IN CHINA] magazine carried an article by Zhang Zhenguo entitled "Comrade Hu Yaobang and His Teacher." According to the article, Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote a letter to one of his teachers, Yu Keying, on 29 November 1981. The letter reads as follows:

"Comrade Keying:

"I have never forgotten you. Nor have I forgotten several other teachers during my years at primary and junior secondary schools. All of you greatly inspired me with your integrity, honesty, and zeal for teaching."

"It will be very nice to see you again in Beijing. But, the weather is bitter cold here at the moment. And this is not suitable for an aged person. I hope that you come here in summer or autumn next year."

Yu Keying departed from Nanjing by car on 5 July 1983 and arrived in Beijing the next day. The teacher and his student, who had been apart for more than 50 years, met again at 1500 on 7 July. In an unrestrained atmosphere, they recalled the past and had a heart-to-heart talk.

"I can always recall your name very clearly!" the student said. Looking at the large tall teacher, he went on, with some gestures: "I can still roughly recognize your profile. But your face has really changed a lot!"

"Oh yes, you have a really good memory! I was only about 20 years old one-half century ago. Now I am nearly 80!"

"My teacher, for a long time I have been looking for you and some other teachers who taught me in primary and junior secondary schools. However, I can find only you!"

The teacher and the student chatted about the past and the present and about their hometown, Liuyang, and the current construction of four modernizations.

The student, showing concern for the teacher, asked him about the area of his house, the income of his family, his life after retirement, and so on. The teacher told the student: "I am in good health. I like to fish and play chess. Sometimes, I also undertake some public welfare work." When walking at Yingtai in Zhongnanhai, they happened to stop at a bench. Comrade Yaobang said: "Let us take a photograph here!" So the teacher and the student had a photo taken as a memento. They had dinner together. The teacher presented to his student as gifts two seals on which he had personally engraved the following two sentences, respectively: "Build the four modernizations" and "revitalize China." And the student presented some dress material to his teacher in return. The revered Comrade Yu stayed in Beijing for 10 days. Feeling regret at their parting, the student said to the teacher: "I wish you good health and a long life! Do come again!" Having the same feeling, the teacher said: "Thanks a lot. I will try my best to visit the Great Wall once again!"

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ILLITERACY BARRIER TO BUILDING OF COMMUNISM

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese, 12 May 83 p 3

[Article by Jiang Shan [3068 1472]: "A County of Too Many Illiterates Cannot Build Communism"]

[Text] "A nation of illiterates cannot build a communist society" ("Selected Works of Lenin", Vol 4, p 357). This was a statement brought out by Lenin as early as the beginning of the founding of Soviet authority. On the one hand, Lenin criticized the view that Russia was backward economically and culturally and, therefore, could not carry out the revolution and could not build socialism, and, on the other hand, he repeatedly emphasized the importance of carrying out cultural reforms and improving the cultural level in a Russia that was economically and culturally backward. He pointed out, Russia's political and social reforms had to be carried out before cultural reforms. Now, as this cultural reform was realized, Russia would become a complete socialist nation.

This is a theme proposed under special social and historical conditions. According to the general laws of socialist development, socialism is the product of the full development of capitalism, and it is built on a developed economic and cultural foundation, therefore widespread illiteracy never exists. But, the movement of the world's proletarian revolution made its breakthrough first in backward nations, therefore the difficult task of economic and cultural buildup began following the revolution. Before the victory of the revolution, our nation was a semifeudal and semicolonial society. The economy and culture were also very backward. Therefore, it is not possible to build a modern, highly civilized, highly democratic and strong socialist nation without elevating the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation.

Modernization means to establish industry, agriculture, national defense and science on the foundations of current advanced technology. Modern advanced technology can be mastered only by possessing a fair knowledge of science and culture. Mass production that is highly complex and highly socialized requires scientific business management, and it could not be done without culture and knowledge. The realization of the task of quadrupling total industrial and agricultural production value by the end of this century

depends mainly on improving the level of science and technology [S&T] and on applying scientific inventions and creations in production. Advanced technical inventions, creations and applications frequently can improve productivity by many times, by 10 times and by hundreds of times. Our nation's agricultural development has relied on policy and on science. Now, policy has already developed its invincible power. The implementation of various types of responsibility systems linking production to contract work has liberated productivity, and the enthusiasm of farmers has surged up like a volcano. The key to further agricultural development is S&T. Improving scientific and cultural knowledge of farmers, training various kinds of agricultural technicians and specialized personnel, and gradually making agriculture scientific and modern have already become urgent tasks. In general, S&T are the key in realizing the four modernizations while the foundation of S&T is education and they depend on a general elevation of the cultural level of the entire nation.

The building of a sophisticated spiritual civilization is directly linked to culture. The building of a sophisticated spiritual civilization includes two aspects: one is a buildup of education, science and culture, and the other is the building of ideology centered around communism. Without culture, cultural buildup cannot be realized well. This is obvious. Without culture and relying simply on emotions, it would also be difficult to truly grasp the ideological system of communism--Marxism. This is because Marxism is the most advanced social science today. To systematically grasp Marxism, there must be a definite cultural level and level of knowledge. The improvement in the consciousness of communism and the level of communist morality is the result of comprehensive political ideological work, and a definite cultural level and definite knowledge are necessary fundamental conditions. Communism needs fully developed people, and a general elevation in the ideological consciousness of the whole people and the level of morality. This, of course, cannot be realized in a situation of widespread illiteracy.

A high degree of socialist democracy is also conditioned by a high degree of economic and cultural development. Lenin said a long time ago, only by elevating the cultural level of the workers and farmers to the point where workers and farmers can directly participate in state management can bureaucratism be finally eliminated, and only when all the people become fully developed persons who can engage in productive labor and carry out management and when the society no longer needs a specialized managerial team can the state do away with itself. Only by that time can communism be realized.

In the past, we attempted to carry out a transition toward communism when economic and cultural levels were very low. The method did not involve developing the economy and developing culture but compromising the higher levels to meet the lower levels, and forcefully leveling them out. During the "cultural revolution" and the period of the "gang of four," even the slogan of "having more knowledge means being more reactionary" was advocated and intellectuals were persecuted at will. This way of doing things destroyed science and culture and created serious results and great loss

in our socialist endeavors. Historical experience and lessons prove that we must emphasize knowledge and intellectuals today because the glorious historical mission that the working class must realize communism requires us to. All communists and builders should understand the problems from the viewpoint of this glorious historical mission, respect knowledge more, welcome knowledge and seek knowledge so that knowledge can truly become a strong force in building socialism and communism.

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CSO: 4005/902

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROLE OF CONTRADICTIONS IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY

HK141025 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by the Compilation Group of the Scientific Socialism Teaching and Research Office of the CPC Central Committee Party School: "Contradictions of Socialist Society"]

[Text] The socialist system is a brand-new social system in human history. Compared with the old social system, it has infinite superiority. But various contradictions still exist in socialist society. We must study these contradictions, have a clear idea of the nature, origins, types and laws of these contradictions and find ways to correctly solve them, so that contradictions can be solved and relieved and kept from being exacerbated. This will more effectively help in giving play to the superior features of socialism and stimulating the development of socialist society.

Concerning whether contradictions exist in socialist society, there was a process of recognition in the history of development of Marxism. Marx and Engels pointed out that in the first stage of communist society, there would exist contradictions between physical and mental work and between urban and rural areas. They also analyzed the origins of these contradictions. Due to the limitations of the era, they could not possibly make a concrete analysis of the contradictions of socialist society. Lenin did not have sufficient time in which to make an overall investigation and a systematic study of socialist contradictions. But he pointed out that contradictions still exist in socialist society.

In an analysis of socialist society, by applying the law of unity of opposites, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that there existed a situation of both compatibility and contradiction between the relations of production and productivity in socialist society and between the superstructure and the economic base. He also put forth the problem of correctly handling the contradictions among the people.

As far as the relationship between the relations of production and productivity is concerned, the socialist relations of production based on public ownership of the means of production basically suit the development of productivity.

They can allow the development of the enthusiasm of producers and the development of productivity at a pace impossible in the old society, and can bring about the continuous expansion of production and the gradual fulfillment of the ever growing material and cultural needs of the people. But as far as the relations of production are concerned, there exist contradictions between two kinds of public ownership, contradictions among various sectors under a system of ownership by the whole people, contradictions among various units under a system of collective ownership, contradictions between public-ownership economy and other economic forms, contradictions among the state, the collective and the individual, contradictions between accumulation and consumption, contradictions between production and livelihood, contradictions between planned economy and regulation by market forces, contradictions among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and also such problems as distribution, pricing, the system of management, and so forth. As far as the relationship between the superstructure and the economic base is concerned, the state system of our people's democratic dictatorship and the legal system and also communist ideology with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guide, play a stimulating role in the formation, consolidation, and development of the socialist economic foundation. They are compatible with the socialist economic foundation. But the existence of bourgeois thinking and the remnants of feudalist thinking in the ideological area is also incompatible with the socialist economic foundation. In our society at present, apart from the contradictions between the people and hostile elements, there still exist contradictions between democracy and centralization, between freedom and discipline, between the leadership and the led, between the bureaucratic style on the part of certain working personnel of state organs and the masses, between the thinking of the working class and the thinking of the exploiting classes, and so forth. As socialist society is a society subject to continuous change and reform, a long process must naturally be gone through. In the different stages of development of socialist society, a main contradiction acts on other social contradictions.

There are multifaceted causes of the contradictions generated and existing in socialist society. Socialist society is an offshoot from the old society. It inevitably has traces of the old society in the economic, moral, and spiritual fields. In the socialist stage, with social productivity still not fully satisfying the material and cultural needs of the people, three major differences still exist. People's ideological consciousness and moral caliber are still not high enough compared with communist society. Given the influence of various factors on the international and domestic scenes, classes will still exist within given limits for a long period to come. In the final analysis, contradictions in socialist society are related to the inadequate development of social productivity and unbalanced economic and cultural development in various areas.

As far as the nature of contradictions is concerned, there exist two different types of contradictions--the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and contradictions among the people. The contradictions between the people and hostile forces antagonistic and disruptive to socialism and hostile elements represent the main content of class struggle that still exists in

our country within given limits at the current stage. As far as social contradictions as a whole are concerned, contradictions between ourselves and the enemy represent a small part while those among the people constitute a large part. One type of contradiction among the people finds expression in contradictions among different concrete interests on the basis of unified fundamental interests among the people, such as the contradictions among state, collective, and individual interests, contradictions between advanced and backward areas, contradictions among people of various nationalities, contradictions between workers and peasants and intellectuals, contradictions between the leadership and the led, contradictions between armymen and civilians, contradictions between affluent and not so affluent people, and contradictions between producers and consumers. Another type of contradiction finds expression in contradictions between the advanced and the backward and between right and wrong in regard to awareness, given a unanimous main goal among the people as a prerequisite. In addition, there are contradictions between different schools of thought scientifically and artistically, contradictions among different views and opinions in regard to concrete measures, steps, and methods in coping with work and problems, and so on.

Contradictions in socialist society are different from those in capitalist society. Contradictions in capitalist society find expression in sharp antagonism and conflict and as fierce class struggle. They can be solved only through socialist revolution and the establishment of a socialist system. Socialist society has eliminated exploitation and is devoid of antagonism between exploiting classes and exploited classes and also the conflict between exploiting groups. The fundamental interests of the whole people are unanimous. In given classes in socialist society, there exists class struggle within given limits, which is sometimes still very fierce. But generally speaking, contradictions in socialist society will not find expression in acute antagonism and conflict and can be solved by the socialist system itself in a well-led manner. Concerning methods of solution, constructive and reformative ways are adopted. Given the maintenance of political stability and unity, through the energetic development of socialist economic and cultural undertakings, through the reform and improvement of various concrete socialist systems and through the unfolding of criticism and self-criticism, state, collective, and individual interests are brought into harmony and differing views of various kinds are unified, giving an effective boost to the development of socialist society.

CSO: 4005/165

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC PROPAGANDA OFFICIAL ON CIVILIZED VILLAGES

OW132213 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1419 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 12 Nov (XINHUA)--Yu Wen, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, delivered a speech at the national discussion meeting on building civilized villages (towns) in rural areas on 5 November. Excerpts of the speech, entitled "Extensively, Thoroughly, and Persistently Carry Out the Activities To Build Civilized Villages (Towns)," read as follows:

In keeping with the decision and guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, our current meeting concentrates on the question of opposing spiritual pollution in rural areas. The essence of spiritual pollution is the dissemination of kinds of reactionary and decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, as well as the spread of distrust in the socialist and communist cause and in the Communist Party's leadership role. To oppose spiritual pollution, we should use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to criticize the decadent ideas of the bourgeois and other exploiting classes that influence our people, so as to enhance the people's consciousness in upholding the four basic principles and enable them to take their own road in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is the purpose of our efforts to build civilized villages (towns) and develop socialist spiritual civilization in rural areas throughout the nation, and of our current discussion meeting on building civilized villages (towns).

Building civilized villages means developing a new, socialist, and modernized countryside with Chinese characteristics. Based on their experiences in recent years, some localities have generalized the features of the current activities to build civilized villages as "five discards and five conversions" [wu zhi wu bian 0063 3112 0063 6239], namely, discarding the old and converting it into the new by attending to ideological education; discarding ignorance and converting it into knowledge by attending to cultural and scientific work; discarding filth and converting it into cleanliness by paying attention to environmental sanitation; discarding chaos and converting it into order by attending to public security work; and discarding poverty and converting it into prosperity by attending to production. Practice in all localities and many typical experiences shared at this meeting show that the

activities to build civilized villages have displayed good vitality, even though they have only just begun. To begin with, the following eight aspects can be mentioned:

1. The activities to build civilized villages help the implementation of the strategic principle of simultaneously building the material and spiritual civilizations, adopted by the 12th National CPC Congress. They help integrate the party's strategic task with the peasants' personal interests.
2. The activities to build civilized villages help strengthen and improve the party's ideological and political work in rural areas.
3. The activities to build civilized villages promote cultural development in rural areas, giving the peasants a richer spiritual life and constantly raising their scientific and cultural level.
4. The activities to build civilized villages help combine the communists' task of changing prevailing habits and customs, and transforming society, on the one hand, with the efforts to eliminate spiritual pollution in social life and social practice in contemporary China's countryside on the other hand. They bring about fundamental improvements in the standards of social conduct and in public security.
5. The activities to build civilized villages help bring out the peasants' role as masters of their own affairs and engage them in the democratic management of social life in rural grassroots units.
6. The activities to build civilized villages help establish new-type socialist interpersonal relationship.
7. In places where the army is stationed, the joint military and civilian efforts to build civilized villages also help improve and strengthen the relationships among the army, the government, and the people.
8. From a long-term point of view, the activities to build civilized villages will also help narrow the differences between urban and rural areas, between workers and peasants, and between mental and manual work. They will help create a new socialist countryside with Chinese characteristics.

All in all, the emergence of the activities to build civilized villages is by no means accidental. These activities are an inevitable product of the readjustments in production relations in rural areas, the rapid expansion of the productive forces, and the urgent need to reform the superstructure to ensure more balanced development. They are inevitable when the peasants have achieved material prosperity and have urgent demands for a richer spiritual life.

We are deeply convinced that as the activities to build civilized villages are carried out more thoroughly, new and more fruitful results will be made in the great practice of building a new, socialist countryside with Chinese characteristics and bringing up new-type socialist peasants with lofty ideals,

morality, education, and good discipline. Party organizations at all levels in rural areas should fully realize the strategic significance of building civilized villages--a new-born thing--actively exercise leadership over this work, provide enthusiastic support, ensure its steady progress, stress practical results, and carry out the activities to build civilized villages extensively, thoroughly, and persistently.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GONGREN RIBAO ON WORKERS' IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

HK090952 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 83 pp 2-3

[Article by Lin Jianqing [2651 3386 7230]: "Writing a New Chapter of Workers' Ideological and Political Education"--"Based on his speech delivered to the 10th National Trade Union Congress on 25 October"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The "CPC Central Committee resolution on party rectification" was adopted at the recent 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun delivered important speeches on party rectification. In his speech, Comrade Xiaoping also put forth the question of strengthening our work on the ideological front. He stressed that on the ideological front, there must not be any spiritual pollution and party leadership must be earnestly strengthened. It was also resolved at the 2d plenary session that the CPC Central Committee will hold some meetings between this winter and next spring to discuss these questions and to make resolutions on it. Rectifying our party on a full scale and opposing spiritual pollution are two closely related important matters. In a certain context, opposing spiritual pollution is an important part of party rectification. These two important matters greatly affect our vast numbers of workers. Our party is the working class's vanguard and the core of leadership in our socialist modernization. Whether our party is ideologically united, whether its work style is proper, whether its discipline is strict, and whether its organization is pure, directly affect the success of the four modernizations, the future and destiny of our party and state, and also, of course, our working class's future and destiny. Therefore, the vast numbers of our workers must show concern for and support our party rectification work. It is even more important for party members among the workers to respond to the call issued at the 2d plenary session of the CPC Central Committee. They must conscientiously study the "resolution" and play an active part in party rectification. Our comrades have learned from the "resolution," which was published in the press, the basic tasks, guiding principles, policies, and methods of party rectification. Sorting out the "three kinds of people" is the key question in our current party purification campaign. Those "three kinds of people," who have ambitions of their own, constitute a political force which must be resolutely weeded out in party rectification. Those committing serious offenses of seeking private gains by taking advantage of the power

of their offices, and other elements who undermine or bring harm to our party, must also be solemnly dealt with. If the evil practice of seeking private gains by taking advantage of the power of public offices is not vigorously curbed or is not curbed at all, our party will become corrupt and the close relationship between our party and the masses of people will be seriously impaired. Only by vigorously curbing this evil practice can our party's work style basically improve. This is what the vast numbers of workers have desired for a long time. On the ideological front, some people have generated spiritual pollution, leading to very serious harmful effects. Articles seriously violating Marxism, pernicious works, and vulgar performances have affected and corrupted some workers, particularly some young workers and workers' children. For a long time, the vast numbers of workers have shown a dislike for various forms of spiritual pollution. They are indignant and demand the curbing and elimination of spiritual pollution. The putting forth of this fighting task by the CPC Central Committee is compatible with the basic interests and aspirations of the working class and the whole nation. It enjoys popular support. Our vast numbers of workers must vigorously go into action and throw themselves into the struggle against spiritual pollution to help eliminate it. In this struggle, strengthening ideological-political work is of particularly great importance, because not only is ideological-political work itself an important means and form of struggle against spiritual pollution, but this work can strengthen the vast numbers of workers' ability to resist spiritual pollution. I will discuss this question below. To sum up, the CPC Central Committee resolution concerning party rectification, as well as the important speeches of Comrades Xiaoping and Chen Yun, are of great and far-reaching significance in guiding the strengthening of ideological-political work for our workers. We should conscientiously study them.

In July this year, the CPC Central Committee commented on and transmitted the "program for ideological-political work for workers of state enterprises (provisional)," which scientifically expounds and clearly defines the questions of aim, tasks, content, principles, methods, personnel, leadership, and so on, concerning ideological-political education for workers during the period of socialist modernization. This is one of the important documents issued since the founding of the PRC. It specifically discusses ideological-political work for workers. It contains a good set of principles and methods concerning future ideological-political education for our workers. How to strengthen workers' ideological-political education is an important topic for discussion at the 10th National Trade Union Congress. The leading comrades of the National Federation of Trade Unions have asked me to discuss this question. Today, I will speak on three questions about studying and implementing the "program."

#### 1. We Must Fully Understand the Importance of Strengthening Workers' Ideological-Political Education in the Current New Period

Why must our party strengthen workers' ideological-political education and strengthen the working class's ideological construction throughout the entire course of socialist modernization? This question can be answered from many angles. The "program" stresses the following three aspects

regarding this question: The working class's historical responsibility, the relationship between political work and economic work, and the resistance and opposition to the corrosive influences of decadent capitalist ideologies.

/Let us first discuss the working class's historical responsibility/  
Lenin said: "The contributions of Marx and Engels to the working class can be expressed in a few words: They taught the working class to understand itself, to acquire self-consciousness, and to substitute science for illusions." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 34) What does self-consciousness mean here? It means understanding the working class's historical status and role. What does the science for substituting illusions refer to here? It is Marxism. Marxism not only scientifically proves that socialism will inevitably replace capitalism, but also scientifically expounds what social force can accomplish this historical task. This social force is the working class. Thus, Lenin said: "A major point expounded by the Marxist doctrine is the role, which is of global and historical significance, of the proletariat as the creators of the socialist society." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 2, p 437) Our party has always advocated relying wholeheartedly on the working class. Any viewpoint that neglects or obliterates the working class's historical position and role is necessarily wrong. All members of our society should correctly understand the working class's position and role. One who has the honor to be a member of the working class naturally has to understand the working class's present situation and its future as well as its position in historical development and how it can promote historical development. Only by correctly understanding its own historical position can it very consciously shoulder its historical responsibility.

What are the historical positions and historical responsibilities of the Chinese working class of the 1980's? The "program" sums up the working class's historical position in three expressions, namely, it represents advanced productive forces and advanced production relations; it is our country's leading class; and, it is the main force in modernization construction. The "program" sums up the working class's historical role by saying that it will always play the leading role in building our country into a strong modern socialist country. By leading role we mean the role of leadership. We say the working class is the leading class and its role is the leading role--this formulation can more clearly highlight the working class's leading and exemplary role in our building of two civilizations. We know that at the present stage, in our country, the working class exercises leadership over the PRC through its vanguard, the CPC, and not by a direct exercise of leadership power by all members of the working class. Our party put forth the program, line, guiding principles, and policies concerning the four modernizations, and our working class plays a leading and exemplary role in implementing them, serving as an example for the peasant class and other workers. This is the most important and concentrated expression of its leadership role or leading role. In the new democratic revolution period, the path of our country's revolution was the encircling of cities from the rural areas, so that the main force of revolution was the peasants under the leadership of the working class's vanguard. In our current modernization, things are different. Although

the peasants constitute a main force of modernization, the main force at the foremost front is the working class. The reasons are: The working class is linked to the most advanced productive forces of the present era and it represents the requirements of modernization and the historical trend of our country's social development; since the founding of the PRC, our national economy has developed greatly, industry has become the principal part of our entire national economy, and the working class has grown in size by the dozens; and, having received prolonged and rigorous training under circumstances of large-scale industrial production, the working class has the highest sense of organizational discipline and has attained the highest degree of consciousness. The "program" says: "Whether the working class has a high degree of political consciousness and a strong sense of organizational discipline, and whether its members are proficient in their own occupations and have a good command of modern science and technology, determine the success or failure of modernization." This is a Marxist conclusion from a scientific examination of the historical position and role of our country's working class in the present stage. The working class's historical position is an objective thing and its historical responsibility is not affected by people's subjective will. However, members of the working class cannot spontaneously understand their own social position and historical mission. They can turn this advanced and scientific class consciousness into their personal consciousness only through instillation and education, that is, through study. Through vivid, painstaking, and persistent ideological-political education, we should enable all workers to have in their minds a firm conviction, so that at any time or place they will remember that they shoulder an important historical responsibility toward the state's future and destiny; and in all their words and deeds, they will be conscious of their honor to be members of the working class.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, through bringing order out of chaos, correcting "leftist" mistakes, and opposing rightist errors, our party has put forth a series of line, guiding principles, and policies concerning socialist modernization, which are compatible with our national condition. Whether we can achieve the four modernizations does not depend on whether our party's guiding principles, line, and policies are correct or not, because this question has been resolved. Where does the question lie? The question is how the enthusiasm of all the masses of people can be further mobilized and organized so that the correct line, guiding principles, and policies can be implemented. At present, all of us can feel that the enthusiasm of the 800 million peasants has been mobilized and the rural situation is very fine. What about the situation in the cities? Has the enthusiasm of the 100 million workers been brought fully into play? Everyone is concerned about this question. Overall, the situation is fine in the cities: the working class has shown great enthusiasm in the four modernizations and has made great contributions. However, judging from the objective requirements of the development of modernization and judging from the working class's proper historical responsibility, the working class still has great potentials and a great deal more can be done. Among our contingent of workers, some advanced workers with an intense sense of political responsibility have fully developed

the spirit of being masters in building the two civilizations and have made valuable contributions in strengthening China and undertaking the four modernizations, while some workers are in an intermediate state and some others remain backward. Among these two latter categories of people, there are many ideological and cognitive problems which must be solved. At present, the reform of cities is quickening, and this reform helps create conditions for further enhancing the enthusiasm of the enterprises and workers. Moreover, strengthening ideological-political education to enhance the workers' class consciousness is also an important measure. What is class consciousness? It basically means correctly understanding a class's own historical position and responsibility and using this understanding to govern the class's own action, or understanding a class's own basic interests and getting united to fight for these interests. Our party's programs, line, guiding principles, and policies embody in a centralized way the working class's basic interests. Strengthening "instillation" and studying scientific theories are necessary for a correct understanding of these basic interests. It is difficult for one to acquire this understanding by relying on one's personal daily experience. We should firmly believe that through strengthening ideological-political education, we can enable all members of our working class to consciously adhere to the four basic principles, to consciously implement the line, guiding principles, and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to consciously shoulder their own historical responsibility, and to fully develop their leading role through wholehearted cooperation. In no way can we overestimate this strength. Thus, it is absolutely possible to predict the resultant encouraging economic situation and political situation. This is the basic reason why, after the establishment of the correct line, our party has strongly appealed to the working class, and has repeatedly stressed reliance on ideological-political work to teach the workers to understand and fulfill their own historical responsibility. This is definitely not something prompted by a sudden impulse, but is an inevitable requirement arising from the objective reality of development in socialist modernization.

/Let us now discuss the relationship between political work and economic work./ The basic viewpoint in the "program" is that strengthening ideological-political work for workers is an important guarantee of socialist economic development.

At present, the total value of our country's industrial output accounts for 70 percent of our total national economic output. The tax payments and profits turned over to higher authorities by industry account for 80 percent of the state's fiscal revenue. Actually, our national economic lifeblood depends on whether or not our several hundred thousand enterprises are satisfactorily run and whether their economic benefits are great. To build modern socialist enterprises, we naturally need modern science and technology and we naturally need advanced management systems. However, are these two conditions sufficient? They are not. A third condition is required, that is, the provision of high-powered and effective ideological-political education for workers. To improve the enterprises' quality and economic benefits, we naturally need intelligent and capable management

personnel, such as factory directors and managers, and also engineering and technical personnel, such as designers and engineers, who are well versed in advanced science and technology. However, is it sufficient to have these two categories of people? It is not. We also need a large contingent of ideologically advanced, well disciplined, and technically skilled workers at the first front of production. Machinery and equipment are operated by people, and people have a mind. Systems must be practiced by people and are not omnipotent. Given any good system, opportunity always exists for ideologically unhealthy people to take advantage of the system. The capacity of any advanced technology or management systems can be fully developed on a good ideological basis only if we strengthen ideological-political education to enhance the ideological consciousness of the vast numbers of workers and enhance their sense of responsibility toward work. Only thus can we satisfactorily build our enterprises. The 12th CPC National Congress stressed the simultaneous grasping of building the two civilizations and also stressed the strengthening of ideological-political education, precisely because it is necessary to correct some comrades' erroneous tendency of not grasping the building of worker contingents in economic work and not paying attention to ideological-political work.

/Let us now discuss the question of resisting and opposing the corrosive influences of decadent capitalist ideologies./

In his speech at the 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, while affirming that the theoretical, art, and literary circles mainly have done a good job over the past 2 years, Comrade Xiaoping also pointed out the continued existence of considerable confusion, and in particular, the existence of spiritual pollution. What is the essence of spiritual pollution? It means the propagation of various kinds of reactionary and decadent ideologies of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and the propagation of sentiments of distrust of the socialism and communism cause and CPC leadership. Unhealthy works and performances by some artists and writers can pollute people's souls. Our comrades can easily discern this. In particular, some actors "do everything for money" and give nonsensical performances everywhere. Many people make a profit by means of vulgar content and forms, producing very bad influences. Everyone clearly sees this point. In the theoretical circles, articles which violate Marxism and socialist principles will also sap people's minds and pollute people's souls. This question is a bit more complicated. Not all questions can be clarified by means of intuition. Let us consider the question of humanitarianism and "alienation." These ideas are propagated by some comrades of the theoretical circles. What are the comrades who discuss these questions interested in? They are interested in criticizing socialism, not capitalism. To use the Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods to study and criticize humanitarianism and alienation is naturally a duty of our theoretical workers. Regrettably, some comrades depart from the Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods, and their articles or speeches actually chime in with, or help propagate, erroneous bourgeois viewpoints. Whatever the subjective aspirations of these comrades, they bring about undesirable objective efforts. Marx had used the term "alienation" mainly to discuss the alienation of labor under capitalist conditions. That is, under the

wage labor system, the means of production belong to the capitalists, not the workers; the wealth created by the workers' labor becomes a force which dominates and oppresses the workers themselves; and therefore, the workers' labor is alienated from the workers themselves, and instead of making the workers happier, the products of workers' labor cause them to be pauperized while causing the capitalists to become wealthy. The greater the wealth created by the workers' labor, the greater the force that dominates and oppresses the workers. Thus, the workers' labor becomes something opposing the workers themselves. Marx did not talk about the existence of any alienation in socialist society. Socialism itself basically negates the alienation of labor. Some comrades surpass the limits of capitalism, saying that alienation also exists under socialism, in the political, economic and ideological realms. To talk about alienation in this way is to mean that socialism is hopeless. This actually leads people to criticize, be skeptical about, and negate socialism, so that people lose confidence in the future of socialism and communism, thinking that socialism is as hopeless as capitalism. Theory guides action. Theoretical mistakes often lead to serious consequences. In opposing spiritual pollution on the ideological front, we must direct solemn and Marxist criticisms against these erroneous viewpoints.

Opposing spiritual pollution means that we must use the working class advanced ideology to conquer the reactionary and decadent ideologies of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes. That is, we must use socialist spiritual civilization to clear various kinds of spiritual rubbish pertinent to the exploiting classes, so that people's consciousness and firmness in adhering to the four basic principles can be strengthened. To oppose spiritual pollution, we must of course do a great deal of work and adopt many measures. To strengthen workers' ideological-political education and to train the 100 million workers into a strong contingent of workers who have ideals, who have high moral and education standards, and who abide by discipline, constitutes a measure of great strategic significance against spiritual pollution. At present, the proportion of workers among residents of cities and towns has reached about 60 percent. In other words, the vast numbers of workers constitute the bulk of the residents of cities and towns. If we strengthen ideological education for workers and enhance their ideals, moral standard, discipline, and educational standard, we can strengthen their "immunization ability" and their ability to distinguish right from wrong, beauty from ugliness. Then, all over our society, an enormous healthy force against spiritual pollution will be formed.

The three parties: society, the enterprise, and the family, are closely interrelated. If we strengthen workers' ideological-political education so that the vast numbers of workers harbor lofty communist ideals, care about our country's future and destiny, diligently and creatively do a good job of their own work, highly value public property, and become united and cooperative, then, this kind of ideological consciousness and professional ethics, arising from rigorous training under the circumstances of socialized large-scale production, will extend to the many other realms of social life, and will promote a basic improvement of the general mood of society. The enterprises in our industrial and communications sector, particularly

the large key enterprises, should take the lead and set an example in implementing centralized state plans and making greater contributions to society. They should take the lead to resist evil practices such as "going in by the back door," wildly and unreasonably apportioning things or raising prices, taking advantage of the state by exploiting the state's weak position, and so on. They should resolutely struggle against the undermining of the interests of the state or the consumers. If they can do this, then, this lofty socialist spirit will spread from the sectors of production to other links and sectors, such as circulation, exchange, consumption, and so on, and will cause a restoration, consolidation and development of a lofty spirit in commerce, the financial and trade sector, offices, institutions, schools, and other sectors. If we strengthen ideological-political education for all workers, then, we can send successive contingents of retired workers, who have the proletarian revolutionary spirit and a fine moral character, to society, so that among residents of neighborhoods, they can serve as a mainstay behind the building of spiritual civilization; moreover, we can educate, transform and employ those less advanced youngsters, delinquent youngsters and other negative forces, who give up their former social status to become workers, so that they can become qualified workers and useful personnel to help build the four modernizations. To sum up, if the working class's spiritual civilization standard is raised, then it will be easier to build spiritual civilization in the cities; and if the cities set a good example, they will be followed by the surrounding rural areas. In this way, the nationwide building of spiritual civilization will be highly promising.

The working class is dutybound to resist the corrosive influences of the decadent ideologies of capitalism and other exploiting classes, and to struggle against spiritual pollution. To wage struggles, we must take up the theoretical weapon of Marxism and organize the workers to study Marxism. This consideration is an important reason why the "program" particularly stresses systematically instilling workers with Marxist theory. We must not only understand the arduous and complicated nature of the struggle in the ideological realm, but we must soberly recognize the long-term nature of this struggle. Just as we must persist in the long-term measure of opening our country to economic intercourse with other countries, we must also persist in a long-term struggle against corrosive influences and pollution. Class struggle within certain limits will continue to exist in the long term in our society. All this is a historical and objectively existing fact. Therefore, we must continue far into the future to satisfactorily and firmly grasp workers' ideological-political education. We must never, never slacken this effort.

During the "great cultural revolution," there was a slogan saying that "the working class must take over every realm of the superstructure." The actual and specific substance of this slogan was that worker propaganda teams were sent to schools, cultural organizations and social science research institutions to "exercise leadership over struggle, criticism and reform." History has proved that this "leftist" practice tremendously undermined the development of our country's cultural, scientific, and artistic undertakings as well as the building of the contingents of workers

themselves. Therefore, it was erroneous. It is because at the present stage, in our country, the working class role of leadership over the superstructure and the ideological realms is exercised through its vanguard, the Communist Party. If so, does it follow that in the realms of superstructure and ideology, our country's working class can only be an audience and a reader, passively accepting the spiritual pollution inflicted on itself by others? Absolutely not. In these realms, the working class similarly has a leading role to play. For example, our workers can organize book and magazine review teams and movie and drama review teams to criticize unhealthy or bad works or performances. Going to extremes in criticism should be avoided at all times. However, the current main tendency is a lack of Marxist criticism and an even greater lack of Marxist self-criticism. We must organize workers to write poetry, fiction, and plays that reflect the working class new life, and organize them to form performance teams and cultural troupes for performing singing, dancing and various kinds of dramas, so as to replace unhealthy or undesirable cultural and recreational activities. In recent years, workers' movie review and book review activities, which were organized by some local trade unions, have provided workers with guidance over seeing movies and reading. Thus, the educational effects of good books, magazines and movies have been enhanced and the negative influences of those books, magazines and movies which spread spiritual pollution have been offset. Moreover, workers' book review and movie review activities constitute an important source of public opinion which has vigorously promoted an improvement of the quality of services offered by professional cultural workers. In various localities, the launching of activities at workers' cultural palaces and workers' clubs have attracted less advanced workers, promoted their ideological transformation, reduced their vulnerability to spiritual pollution, edified their minds through healthy and uplifting spiritual life, and given them a motive force for advance. Many localities and units have begun to pay attention to these activities of education people through recreation and have organized many activities, with the consequent emergence of numerous talents. These activities actually constitute an indispensable part of workers' ideological-political education. We believe that with the development of the practice of providing communist ideological education, the working class will certainly continue to create many varied forms and methods of struggle against spiritual pollution, so that the realm of ideological-political educational activities will further expand.

## 2. We Must Vigorously Grasp the Laws of Ideological-Political Education for Workers of the Current New Period

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Whatever thing we do, if we do not know that thing's condition, its nature, and its relations to other things, then, we will not know the laws governing that thing, will not know how to do it, and will not be able to do it well." There are laws governing education as a social phenomenon and an activity for training people. There are also specific laws governing workers' ideological-political education. Some comrades think that workers' ideological-political education is a kind of human subjective activity and they doubt whether there are any objective laws governing it. I think we should not doubt it. In undertaking

ideological-political education for workers, we often find that in various localities, sectors, or units, if a certain educational subject is appropriately taught, or if a certain educational principle or method is appropriately applied, the result is always satisfactory. For example, in ideological education, we must resort to persuasion, not coercion. If the persuasion method is used in actual work by our political work cadres, no matter whether they belong to the industrial, commercial, cultural, or educational sector, and no matter whether they have little or a great deal of experience, the result is, as expected, always good. If they use the coercive method, people will be coerced into compliance or verbal agreement without being convinced, so that anticipated results cannot be achieved. Another example is to educate young workers in patriotism by starting from teaching them modern history. This systematic educational method began in Tianjin and is now being popularized in Shanghai, Beijing, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, and so on. Everywhere, the result has been good. It can be said that if we follow the law of proceeding in an orderly way and step by step, proceeding from the simple to the complex, and developing from a lower level to a higher level, and if we thus conscientiously run rotational training classes, then the ideology of the young workers thus trained will be upgraded. A third example is that since the initial organization of workers in Shanghai to launch the activity of studying for the sake of strengthening China, this activity has vigorously developed all over China. And so on and so forth. The large numbers of repetitions of these phenomena show that there are some inherent, essential, and inevitable relations. That is to say, we should analyze these phenomena and thus discover the laws we must follow in providing ideological-political education for the workers of the 1980's.

What is the subject of study of the science of workers' ideological-political education? Can we say that it comprises phenomena pertinent to workers' ideological-political education and laws governing these phenomena? Specifically speaking, we must scientifically explain the following question: 1) What is the aim of this education? 2) What is the role of this education? 3) What are the basic characteristics of the objects of this education? 4) What is the content of this education? 5) What are the principles governing this education? 6) What are the methods of this education? 7) What is the process of this education? 8) How can we build the contingent of educators? 9) How can we strengthen party leadership over this education? If, on the basis of availability of detailed information and materials, we conscientiously and scientifically study these questions and draw scientific, not concocted, conclusions, then, it shows that to a certain extent we can master the laws governing workers' ideological-political education. According to dialectical materialism, it often happens that a number of laws simultaneously play their roles in a complicated process of movement. For example, in socialist economic development, a number of specific laws play their roles concurrently with a basic economic law. In workers' ideological-political education as a complicated process of movement, a number of specific laws play their roles. Of course, a basic law must be playing its role. We all know that the "program" scientifically expounds, and sets forth clear stipulations about, the basic questions concerning workers' ideological education, such as its aim,

role, objects, content, principles, methods, process, personnel, leadership, and so on. For example, the "program" divides workers' ideological-political education into two basic parts: systematic education and daily education. In the arena of systematic education, it has been stipulated that in the coming several years, we must stress a satisfactory study of three courses: "Modern Chinese history," "a general knowledge of scientific socialism," and "the Chinese working class." It has also been proposed that the rotational release-from-work method of studying these courses should be adopted. On the basis of studying these three courses: "A basic knowledge of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought," "socialist democracy and the socialist legal system," "communist morals," "Marxist aesthetic outlook," "the PRC in the world," and "most recent achievements in contemporary science and technology." It has been stipulated that in light of differences in workers' educational, ideological, and theoretical standards, teaching requirements for various levels must be put forth and the courses are to be completed in various forms in a certain number of years. Daily education comprises six areas: Education about the situation, policy education, factory discipline education, education concerning propaganda and mobilization with regard to key tasks, exemplary deeds education, and individual education. The "program" also sets forth six major principles to be observed in ideological-political education, namely: The principle of integrating theory with practice; the principle of democracy; the principle of integrating ideological work with economic work; the principle of integrating commendation with criticism, with commendation as the principal measure; the principle of integrating the upgrading of ideology and understanding with caring about and solving actual problems; and the principle of integrating teaching by example with teaching by instruction, with teaching by example taking priority over teaching by instruction. The "program" says that workers' ideological-political education is a process in which the forces of enterprises, families and society must be mobilized and the educational influences exerted by various parties must be unified and consistent. The "program" puts forth the viewpoint that we must fully pay attention to and develop the roles of literature, art, television, movies, radio broadcasting, publications, and sports as means of social education. We may say that these principles, methods, and content have been put forth according to the requirements of the laws governing workers' ideological-political education for this new period, or, overall speaking, they are compatible with the requirements of these laws. By conscientiously implementing the "program," we are following to a certain extent the laws governing workers' ideological-political education. In this way, we can understand the "program" correctly. Moreover, this entails the important and arduous task of continuing to study the laws of workers' ideological-political education in the light of new practice.

The "program" puts systematic and regular ideological-political education in an important position. Why must we stress systematic education? Why must we stress regular schooling and rotational release-from-work training? The most important reason is that in consideration of the necessity of basically ending the incompatibility between the workers' current ideological construction and the objective demands imposed on the workers by the four modernizations, piecemeal education cannot basically solve the problem.

Moreover, in consideration of the fact that ideological-political education is a planned activity aimed at exerting influences on the learners' ideology and psychological condition, rotational release-from-work training and regular educational procedures will ensure a more satisfactory exertion of ideological and psychological influences and the achievement of optimal educational results.

Some comrades ask why the "program" puts forth the need to teach the workers about the communist ideological system. The main reason is that it is necessary to stress educating the workers in a planned way in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism, and it is necessary to make this education more compatible with the actual current ideological situation of the workers of various sectors. Obviously, education in patriotism, education in collectivism, education in socialism, and education in communism are interrelated. However, in terms of content, the requirements of these four categories differ in level. Socialism is the elementary stage of communism. In the present stage, our country's working class is engaged in the practice of socialist modernization construction. Therefore, in our workers' ideological-political education, we must satisfactorily grasp education in the socialist system's superiority and education in various basic principles, guiding principles and policies of socialism. However, communism is our supreme ideal. It guides people's advance. Today's socialism must develop into tomorrow's communism. In today's socialist society, rudiments or elements of communism of one kind or another already exist. Therefore, we must undertake education in communism. Only thus will an increasing number of workers consolidate their own communist ideals and faith and establish communist virtues and the communist attitude toward work. In real life, socialists are naturally patriots, but patriots are not necessarily socialists. Some patriots support the unification of our motherland, and some workers diligently work for the strengthening of China. If we first educate these people in patriotism according to their present degree of consciousness and actual assimilation ability, it will be easier for them to accept our education. A socialist is naturally a collectivist. However, not all collectivists are staunch socialists. Some people have no concern for workers' collectives. We must first give them counter-individualist education in collectivism and lead them to care about collective interests, abide by collective discipline, and safeguard collective honor. This kind of education will be more easily accepted by them. To sum up, the fact that the "program" puts forth the necessity of undertaking education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism and communism is not only compatible with the objective requirements of the current development of our socialist modernization, but is also generally compatible with the laws of changes in workers' ideology.

In planning for the content of workers' ideological-political education, we must fully consider differences in the actual assimilation capacity of various groups of workers. We must proceed in an orderly way and step by step. Thus, if we consider the interrelationships between education in ideals, moral education, discipline education and aesthetic education, education in ideals belongs to a higher plane. Generally speaking, people with lofty ideals will naturally pay attention to morality and abide by

discipline and will rather easily acquire correct aesthetic outlooks. Generally speaking, workers' ideology and understanding develop from a low level to a high level and from a lack of depth to profundity. For those comrades whose level of ideological consciousness is low, the starting level of ideological-political education should be more elementary. For example, for young, innocent children and those who lack even a rudimentary sense of national pride and national self-confidence, we must first give them some general education in patriotism and arouse their patriotic feelings. When their level of consciousness has been raised, we then teach them to love our socialist motherland. On this basis, we further teach them to make lifelong endeavors for the cause of communism. In recent years, many enterprises have taught young workers to "love three things" by starting from teaching modern history. It has been proved in practice that this is a good choice of a breakthrough point, because judging from the present situation, education in patriotism can most easily arouse favorable responses in their sentiments and ideology. If we try to instill great truths about communism from the very beginning, our education will proceed from an overly high level, so that very often, our education will be too highbrow to be popular and it will be difficult for them to accept it.

Now, we are faced with the important task of opposing and overcoming spiritual pollution. I wish to take this opportunity to discuss the question of strengthening aesthetic education for workers. In a word, aesthetic education is to guide people to appreciate beauty in all realms of life. What we advocate is naturally Marxist aesthetic education, whose principal aim is to help the vast numbers of workers, so that in every realm of life, they can very well distinguish beauty from ugliness and good from evil and will pursue beautiful, good, and lofty things and oppose ugly, evil, and vulgar things. That is, we must upgrade their ability to appreciate and create beauty. Aesthetic education cannot only mould people's temperament and free people from the influences of vulgar interests, but can also help enhance people's ability to observe and analyze social phenomena. More importantly, it can enhance people's creativity and work ability. Marxism tells us that man creates the world not only according to practical laws, but also according to aesthetic laws. In our present life, all beautiful things that satisfy people's material needs or spiritual needs are created, without any exception, according to aesthetic laws. In a certain sense, our undertaking of socialist modernization serves to build our great motherland according to aesthetic laws and to dress it up more beautifully, so that the whole nation can have a better life. Therefore, aesthetic education can encourage people to use their own hands to contribute larger quantities of more beautiful material products and spiritual products to the socialist society.

Aesthetic education can also stimulate people to condemn and protest against ugly things or phenomena in life. One who more fervently pursues and loves beauty will more resolutely resent and denounce ugliness. Moreover, aesthetic education can arouse people's heartfelt hatred for the reactionary and decadent classes and also all ugly phenomena pertinent to exploitation systems. It can stimulate people to strive for a bright and fine society and to kindle in their own hearts the fervor for revolution. To sum up, our present undertaking of aesthetic education can lead people to make

correct judgments about the beauty or ugliness of objective things and to integrate these correct aesthetic judgments with political and ideological consciousness, so that they can become what Comrade Mao Zedong described as noble-minded communist fighters who are above vulgar interests and who wholeheartedly serve the people. Therefore, we should pay extensive attention to workers' aesthetic education and create many varied forms of aesthetic education. The "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" campaign that we have launched is a very good one which incorporates aesthetic education. Our workers should vigorously help it develop in depth.

### 3. We Must All-sidedly and Thoroughly Understand the New Generation of Young Workers

At present, there are over 60 million young workers. Over two-thirds of the workers of enterprises are young. They constitute the main force at the first front of production. Whether we judge from the number of young workers, or from their position and role in the four modernizations, or from their present ideological condition, our ideological-political work should mainly be aimed at these young workers. To raise the standard of our ideological-political work, we must all-sidedly and thoroughly understand the new generation of young workers. Why must this task be put forth in a clearcut manner in our ideological-political work?

It is a basic Marxist principle that man's social being determines his social consciousness. The social being referred to here means the social environment in which people live, and various economic, political, ethical and other social relationships between man and man, which are formed in people's work and contacts. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and in particular, since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country and society has entered a new period of development. To achieve the four modernizations, we must not only greatly upgrade our productive forces and transform certain links of production relations which are not compatible with the development of the productive forces, but we must also in many ways transform certain parts of our superstructure and ideology which are not compatible with the development of the productive forces. This set of extensive and profound transformations, coupled with changes in our social-historical environment due to opening our country to economic intercourse with other countries and enlivening our domestic urban and rural economies, will inevitably greatly and profoundly affect the working class as the main body of these transformations, and will inevitably powerfully affect the ideological viewpoints, thinking methods, habits of life, personality and characteristics, and so on, of the new generation of workers. Moreover, the decade of domestic upheaval had gravely scarred the minds of the young generations that were growing up. All these things have made the new generation of young workers differ in many aspects from the young workers of the initial period after the building of the PRC. A considerable number of comrades in our contingent of political work cadres and in our contingent of trade union cadres took up their work during the initial period after the founding of the PRC. Some of them often view the young workers of the 1980's according to their past

experience and feelings and according to simple and invariable criteria. Therefore, they are often displeased at everything and cannot all-sidedly and thoroughly understand the essential qualities, principal tendencies, and special characteristics of the new generation of workers. At present, many comrades complain that ideological-political work is difficult to perform and young people are difficult to control. An important reason is that they understand very little about the objects of their work, they do not master the law of young workers' ideological changes, and they fail to suit the remedy to the case. To further all-sidedly and thoroughly understand the new generation of our country's working class is an important task in our party's ideological work and an important task for our trade unions at various levels.

What is meant by an all-sided and thorough understanding? An "all-sided" understanding means that we must not only see our young workers' outward appearances and pay attention to their dress, but we must also understand their inner world and have a good knowledge of their thoughts, ideals, pursuits, delights and sufferings; we must not only know the young workers' personal weaknesses and shortcomings, but we must also know their good qualities and strong points; we must not only know the young workers' performance at their own jobs, but we must also know what their after-work life is like, how they spend their leisure time, what kinds of book they like to read, what kinds of people they like to have as intimate friends, and what kinds of aspirations they harbor and what setbacks and difficulties they encounter in the areas of love, marriage, and family life; and, we must not only know the young workers' present condition, but we must also know their past, considering that before taking up their present jobs, many young workers had experiences of "working in the countryside and mountain areas," waiting to be employed, and so on. To sum up, we should investigate and understand all those factors, links and channels which affect the young workers' ideology. A "thorough" understanding mainly means that we must be good at grasping the essence of things through observing apparent phenomena, that is, we must be good at acquiring a genuine knowledge of the truth about the new generation of young workers by seeing through some apparent, complicated phenomena. Because of social-historical circumstances, differences in personal experience, and so on, many young workers often embody a complicated combination of positive and negative factors. For example, some young workers are concerned about the future and destiny of our party and the state, but very often, they lack a firm political belief; they deeply resent unhealthy tendencies inside and outside our party, but very often, they hope to benefit themselves from such tendencies; they have many ideals and crave for progress, but very often, they lack a tenacious spiritual strength to bear hardships and stand hard work; and, they are bold in thinking and exploration, but very often, they are blindly overconfident of themselves and go to extremes in considering questions. Some of our comrades are used to observing people intuitively. They are not good at discovering clues from the tangle of contradictions and realistically discovering the young workers' positive qualities. In particular, when some of the young workers' positive qualities are manifested in certain special forms, people tend to consider these qualities as negative

ones, thus negating and rejecting them. Some young workers have weaknesses of one kind or another. We should adequately and zealously show concern for them, educate and guide them, and help them to become mature more quickly, so that they are worthy of being called members of the new generation of Chinese workers.

I propose that our comrades should read Engels' book: "The Condition of the English Working Class," so that they can more deeply understand our young workers. In that book, Engels gave a detailed account of the condition of the English working class in the earlier half of the 19th century, based on his personal observations and reliable materials. What was the English workers' condition like at that time? Because they were very cruelly exploited by the capitalist class, they were like half human beings, half ghosts. They were lean and haggard, shabbily dressed, and uneducated. A considerable proportion behaved immorally, indulging themselves in drinking and gambling. The bourgeoisie regarded them as good-for-nothings in society. Even the so-called socialists of that time despised them, lost confidence in them, and observed with horror the development of this class with the development of industry. However, Engels did not negate this class's historical position and role just because negative phenomena of one kind or another existed then among the ranks of the working class. Instead, with tremendous proletarian righteous indignation, Engels revealed the capitalist system's crime of persecuting and poisoning the workers. With great fervor, he praised the working class for its glory and greatness. He very confidently revealed the working class's great historical task of serving as diggers of the grave for capitalism. Marx and Engels devoted all their lives to the working class's cause. How should all cadres engaged in ideological-political work for workers be inspired by these facts? The working class is most advanced and revolutionary. It is the strongest class ideologically, politically, and organizationally. However, we cannot thus think that this class is absolutely pure and that within its ranks negative factors or phenomena are absolutely nonexistent. We say the working class is advanced and revolutionary not because its ranks are absolutely pure or because all its members are advanced fighters without any exceptions. Precisely on the contrary, because of various reasons, in the course of its development, the working class assimilates impurities of one kind or another, and its members may display impure traits which are not compatible with the working class's true qualities, or may behave in various erroneous ways which are not compatible with the working class's interests. We should not be alarmed by these negative factors or phenomena, because in the course of progress, the working class will itself correct these negative factors and phenomena. The aim or task of our party's ideological-political work is to promote the progress of the working class's self-education and self-transformation. The history of development of our country's working class and our country's worker movement has proved this point. During a certain period of time after the smashing of the "gang of four," some young workers were perplexed and demoralized politically and some became victims of spiritual pollution. However, this was a temporary phenomenon existing under certain historical conditions. With the advance in the working class's cause and with the strengthening of our ideological-political work, this problem would certainly be overcome.

Our future and hopes were vested in the young workers. Historical responsibility and historical burdens were pressed on them. In order to advance, they inevitably had to free themselves from various mental burdens and fight against various kinds of spiritual pollution. During that period, they would inevitably create various kinds of experience in self-education and self-transformation. What actually happened was that various items of such experience were created one after another, as expected. In 1980, when people all over society were arguing about "whether the Lei Feng spirit is necessary in the 1980's," who was the first to establish youth service teams, to adopt the slogan of "let us serve you," and to spread the Lei Feng spirit of enjoying helping others to every corner of various neighborhoods? It was the young workers of Shanghai and others. In the spring of 1981, when some people became skeptical about the superiority of the socialist system, who was the first to establish political schools to strengthen education in our party's four basic principles? It was the young workers of Jiangsu, Shanghai, Beijing and so on. When political reports and political publications were treated with indifference by certain kinds of people, who was the first to organize reading activities, speech contests and story-telling activities so as to promote the in-depth development of workers' political studies? It was the young workers of Shanghai, Beijing, Liaoning and so on. Of course, these creative activities of theirs were not spontaneously initiated by them, but started under the leadership and guidance of the party organizations concerned, the trade unions, and Communist Youth League organizations. However, these activities did really reflect the strong desire of the new generation of our country's working class for studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and they did show that while some people succumbed to pollution, more and more people were going into action to create new experience in struggling against spiritual pollution. A brief review of the development of the situation of worker's ideological-political education in our country over the past several years enables us to see the essential qualities and main tendencies of the new generation of young workers in our country.

Natural relationships exist between the vast numbers of our trade union cadres and the broad masses of workers. Our trade union cadres benefit from many favorable conditions and many kinds of superiority in understanding and educating young people. We must increase our contacts with the vast numbers of young workers, increase our own knowledge, study basic Marxist theories, and acquire some knowledge in the fields of education, psychology, literature, history, and the natural sciences. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for us to speak the same language as the objects of our education. Therefore, regular professional training for political work cadres at all levels and trade union cadres at all levels must be strengthened. The "program" has concretely discussed the questions of professional training for political work cadres. Our contingent of education personnel must absorb some new blood. In recent years, among young workers, political training courses, study activities, and activities requiring propagandists, reporters and story-tellers, have been organized. Consequently, a number of new political work personnel have emerged, who are ideologically advanced, are of outstanding quality, and possess rich knowledge. If we succeed in doing what has been discussed, then, there will certainly be new breakthroughs and new creations, in content and method, in the ideological-political education provided by our party for all workers, particularly the young workers.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REGULAR SYSTEM OF CADRE PROMOTIONS URGED

Beijing RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO in Chinese 20 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Wu Zuguang [0702 4371 0342] : "A Cadre Promotion System Should Be Established"]

[Text] Over the last few years, every industry and line of endeavor in the entire country has been engaged in reform. I consider that the most unreasonable aspect of the wage problem over the past 30 years is that there has not been a standardized promotion system, the universal phenomenon being that there have been very few promotions. Today, though there are promotions, they are not widespread. For this reason, whenever a promotion does occur it necessarily brings about the phenomena of confusion and disunity. For a long time, we have even been attending to trifles to the neglect of essentials, and have everywhere effected every kind of measure, such as the granting of bonuses and subsidies, but due to the fact that there has been no unified legislation, malpractices have proliferated. Even more so, the fact that at the workplace there has been a lack of any system of checking on people's diligence, or of rewards and punishments, has led to the deeply ingrained psychology of eating out of one big pot, seriously discouraging cadres; enthusiasm and initiative and impeding the work of building the four modernizations.

In order to turn this situation around, I feel that we should speedily establish a system of promoting cadres after specified periods. Then, when cadres conscientiously and responsibly complete their work assignments, after a specified period there will be a routine promotion; those whose work is outstanding and who have special accomplishments can be promoted exceptionally and when their wages are raised up to the level of a specific salary grade, then the time intervening between that and the next raise in salary grade can be extended appropriately; contrarily, those who cannot complete their work assignments, and even make mistakes, will not be given a raise in grade, and will even be demoted or receive some other punishment. If the system outlined above can be implemented, then bonuses, subsidies and such measures can be eliminated and, hence, ensure the normalization of the system of rewards and punishments for cadres and eliminate the disheartening negative phenomena of the psychology of the big rice pot, muddling through, mediocrity, and incompetence.

A poem by the Tang Dynasty poet, Wei Yingwu, says: "Afflicted with many illnesses, [they] think of going into retirement to a rural area; in the towns there are those who have gone into voluntary exile and are ashamed to accept their salaries." This is the heartfelt thought in feudal times of a local official with a conscience, concerned about people being too hard on themselves. I would like to change it to: "without any sickness, thinking about building the four modernizations; if the state has a low income, they are ashamed to accept a salary." If we take the incomes of those of us who draw high salaries and lower them a bit, and take the money left over and divide it up among our middle-aged and young comrades of outstanding talent who are today making only 50 or 60 yuan a month in income, it will be entirely beneficial.

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CSO: 4005/1141

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATE COUNCIL REORGANIZES RETIRED CADRE GROUP

OW131420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0756 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--Recently the State Council has issued a circular on the adjustment of the membership of leading group which handles the settling of discharged servicemen, retired military cadres and cadres who have left the service for recuperation. According to this circular, a large number of military cadres who joined the army in the period of the Liberation War and who will leave the service for recuperation are going to be taken care of by the authorities in various localities. To accommodate this, the State Council has decided to change the name of the original "Leading Group for Settlement of Discharged Servicemen and Retired Military Cadres Under the State Council" to the Leading Group for the Settlement of Discharged Servicemen, Retired Military Cadres and Cadres Who Have Left the Service for Recuperation Under the State Council." [guo wu yuan tui wu jun ren he jun dui li xiu tui xiu gan bu an zhi ling dao xian zu--0948 0523 7108 6622 0124 6511 0086 0735 6511 7130 4418 0128 6622 0128 1626 6752 1344 4999 7325 1418 1420 4809] The new leading group is composed of 18 members. Vice Premier of the State Council Wan Li is the head of the group, while Deputy Chief Director of the PLA General Political Department Zhu Yunqian, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Wu Qingtong and Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu are deputy heads. The office of this leading group is still located in the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the post of chief of office is continually assumed by Yang Chen, vice minister of civil affairs in charge of this field of work. The newly-added posts of five deputy chiefs of office are filled concurrently by personnel of the departments concerned.

CSO: 4005/165

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLISHING OFFICIAL URGES LEARNING FROM PATRIOTS

HK080452 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Xu Liyi: "The Great Patriots Are Fine Examples of the People"]

[Text] Editor's note: The author is the director of the publications bureau of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee. [End editor's note]

Our great and richly endowed motherland has a fine ideological and cultural tradition. For thousands of years, our ancestors have lived and struggled in this land. For the sake of safeguarding the unification and dignity of the nation and country, our people have not hesitated to shed blood and to sacrifice their lives and have advanced wave upon wave. In order to develop our science and culture, diligent descendants have constantly made explorations, scaled new heights, and courageously marched ahead. Those great patriots in history, who have led our nation in advancing forward, are fine examples of the people.

The Chinese Communists are the greatest patriots. Their devoted spirit is unparalleled. Although revolutionary martyrs such as Li Dazhao, Qu Qiubai, Lin Xiangqian, Chen Yannian, Zhao Shiyan, Peng Pai, Cai Hesen, Yun Taiying, Lin Yunan, Fang Zhimin, Che Yaoxian, and so forth all died under the enemy's guillotine, their faithful and unyielding spirit and heroic deaths are impelling and encourage us at all times.

Our motherland finally overthrew, after a long period of revolutionary struggles, the three great mountains, and established a socialist country with a people's democratic dictatorship. Many people of our young generation do not know the history of struggle of our motherland, and still less do they understand the heroic and inspiring modern history and contemporary history. In order to build a modern socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy, in addition to arming them with modern scientific and cultural knowledge, it is more important to use communist and patriotic ideology to educate the people, tighten their political awareness, and invigorate their spirit.

The outstanding patriotic figures are our fine examples. Their patriotic spirit and fighting deeds can do the most to educate and enlighten the people.

In the modern history of China, many people with lofty ideals have taken the road from patriotism to communism. As is known to all, the road taken by Zhou Taofen is called "the road taken by Chinese intellectuals toward progress and revolution." He was a patriot since his youth. With his pen aimed at imperialists and reactionaries, he mercilessly exposed and criticized the old society. He dedicated his life to the liberation cause of the people and the motherland and later became a communist and a heroic Marxist fighter. The people's educator Tao Xingzhi proposed when he was a youth to save the country with education. He actively advocated the movement of offering education to the common people and opposed traditional feudal education and colonial education. The path he took was full of twists and turns. During the war of resistance against Japan, he plunged himself into the mighty torrent of the national democratic revolution. He unswervingly supported the line and policies of the CPC and waged resolute struggles against the reactionary regime of Chiang Kai-shek. Standing in no fear of the ruthless KMT agents, he was ready at all times to make sacrifices. In a letter he wrote on his deathbed to the students of Yucai School, he said: "I propose that if one dies for democracy, we must call on 10,000 people to fill his place. If 100 people die, we can have 1 million people and if 1,000 people die, we can have 10 million people." His deeds manifested his extremely valuable revolutionary spirit. Comrade Zhou Enlai regarded him as "a Bolshevik outside the party who unreservedly followed the party." There were also great patriots such as Mr Li Gongpu and Mr Wen Yiduo, who died before Tao Xingzhi. Their deeds were also moving. Li and Wen actively participated in the struggle to oppose autocracy and to strive for people's democracy. They resolutely opposed the reactionary rule of Chiang Kai-shek and were murdered by the KMT agents. They fearlessly faced danger and death. At the memorial service held for Li Gongpu, Wen Yiduo indignantly denounced the KMT agents and ordered them to appear in public. Such fearless and devoted spirit commanded reverence among the Chinese people.

In the struggle for national liberation and the people's democracy, thousands upon thousands of patriots heroically sacrificed their lives. Their lofty moral character and revolutionary spirit of inspiring awe by upholding justice have become our best teaching materials.

The Chinese people have a glorious tradition of patriotism. When our motherland was suffering from foreign intrusion and was in need of safeguarding her unification, the Chinese people, led by the advanced patriotic figures, waged indomitable struggles, which left a history of blood in the modern history of China. During the Opium War, Lin Zexu's resistant spirit against the imperialists was also a source of pride for our nation. He took over the 2 million jin of opium from foreign merchants in Guangdong and publicly burned it in Humen. This act was a heavy blow dealt against imperialists, which exerted a great influence at home and abroad. However, such a minister who made contributions was dismissed from office by the Qing rulers and was sent into exile to Xinjiang. The people appreciated his patriotic spirit, but also deeply sympathized with his sufferings. Three centuries ago, our national hero Zheng Chenggong led his fleet to fight across the Taiwan Strait. He drew away the Dutch colonialists who occupied our territory and recovered all of Taiwan. Four centuries ago,

our national hero Qi Jiguang made great contributions in suppressing the Japanese pirates along the southeast coast and in defending the coastal territories of China. The deeds of these outstanding figures are all fine teaching materials for conducting patriotic education.

Patriotic spirit has immense strength for promoting history. It also has great influence on the progress of social politics, the economy, and culture. To be certain, all patriotic heroes were confined to their times. Whether we speak of Lin Zexu, or Zheng Chengguang and Qi Jiguang, or the people's heroes in ancient history, they were all confined to their times. However, their patriotic spirit of resisting the aggressors and safeguarding the unification of the motherland is worth praising and emulating by later generations.

Our great motherland has a long-standing history and culture. The splendid ancient civilization created by our diligent people has exerted great influence in the world. From ancient to modern times, we have had outstanding scientists, thinkers, and writers. They have made major contributions to the civilization of the motherland and mankind. The brilliant agronomist Zhang Heng 1,800 years ago invented the world's first seismograph for observing earthquakes and the armillary sphere for observing the stars. Zu Chongzhi's formula for the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter and the calendar indicated the high level of development of ancient science in China. The technique of papermaking by Cai Lun and others before him and letter printing by Bi Sheng are still highly praised by the people of the world today. The medical skills of Hua Tuo and Li Shizhen and their research on medicines have accumulated valuable experience for us. Qu Yuan, Li Bai, Du Fu, Su Shi, Lu You, Xin Qiji, and so forth are all great patriots. They used their poetry to express their profound sympathy and worry over the peril of the motherland and the sufferings of the people. Their description of our magnificent land and natural scene aroused the people's ardent love for the motherland.

It is important work for our propaganda and publishing departments to compile the deeds of the outstanding patriotic figures into articles, books, and teaching materials. Through the deeds of patriotic heroes, we can provide the masses and young people with an understanding of the suffering of our motherland and impel them to make contributions to the building of the socialist cause. At present, a patriotic upsurge of ardently loving our socialist motherland and dedicating all to the prosperity of the motherland is emerging at all places. Let us hold high the banner of communism, carry forward the patriotic spirit, and make great efforts for vitalizing China and building a modern and strong socialist country.

CSO: 4005/129

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DOCUMENTARY FILM ON MAO'S LIFE TO BE RELEASED

OW131324 Hong Kong AFP in English 1308 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (AFP)--A huge portrait of Mao Zedong has recently appeared in Beijing, where pictures of the founder of Communist China were, with one exception, withdrawn three years ago.

The new portrait, against a traditionally painted background, is an advertisement announcing the release shortly of a new film on Mao, to celebrate the 90th anniversary of his birth.

"The film tells the remarkable successes of Mao's life. Mao accomplished unforgettable achievements for the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people. The Chinese people will remember him forever," the poster said. It showed Mao as young man wearing a grey Chinese jacket, against a yellow sky and blue-tinged mountains.

Except for the portrait of Mao at Tiananmen Gate in Central Beijing, all the others which had been decorating the leading buildings in the capital were taken down in 1980, four years after his death.

A Central Committee directive published at the time said that the proliferation of leaders' portraits in public places showed a "lack of public dignity."

The screening of a documentary film on Mao's life is part of the activities celebrating his birth on December 26, 90 years ago. The celebrations which will increase in the coming weeks, include the organization of several forums and symposiums on Mao's life and ideas.

The film about Mao, made jointly by Gao Weijin and Wu Jun, is due to be released in Beijing next month.

CSO: 4000/93

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DRIVE FOR FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN PARTY, NON-PARTY PEOPLE LAUNCHED

Beijing RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO in Chinese 27 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "Weichang County's County-Level Party Members and Leading Cadres Make Friends with Nonparty Personalities"]

[Text] Ever since March of this year, the CPC of Weichang County, Hebei Province, in order to strengthen the cooperative and professional relationship between party members and nonparty members, has launched activities of having county-level CPC members and leading cadres pair up and make friends with nonparty personalities. Twenty-three party members and cadres from the county committee, the county people's congress, the county government, and the county people's consultative conference made friends with 42 personalities from all walks of endeavor, among them 39 intellectuals. Though the time period has not been long, nevertheless there have been comparatively good results.

In the past, comparatively few of Weichang County's party members and leading cadres had any contact with nonparty personalities, and still less did they have heart-to-heart talks with them. After last year's national meeting on the work of the united front, they conscientiously studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, in which he pointed out that we must: "make friends with all nonparty personalities and, moreover, proceed from a casual relationship to being real friends, and then on to a relationship of utter devotion and the sharing of honor and disgrace alike." They realized the necessity of improving their cooperative and professional relationship with nonparty personalities, and realized that they must sincerely try to make friends with them. Through friendmaking activities, more contacts were made, with the relationships closer than before. The party members and leading cadres heard ideas they would never have heard at a conference table; the nonparty personalities then felt that "the party had come closer to them"; innermost thoughts, that in the past one would not have been inclined, would not have been willing, or would not have dared to talk about, were expressed, and real work difficulties were solved. The deputy factory director of the county sugar factory and nonparty personality Zhang Demin separately manage the business of raw materials. Once, as Zhang Demin was making arrangements for the production task assigned him, a party member and responsible cadre, with no justification at all, said to him: "First, you are not a committee member of the general party branch, and second, you are not actually the

director of the factory, and cannot represent the factory in ordering people about." Faced with this circumstance, he felt very dejected, and proposed that he apply to resign. After Zhang Zhencun, party member and deputy county magistrate, made friends with him and learned about the matter, he immediately effected a solution, enabling him to have the authority appropriate to his position. And so Zhang Demin's enthusiasm rose again. This county's beet producing area, due to the fact that cultivation techniques are not up to standard, and that there are many plant diseases and insect pests, has low production, and the quality of the beets produced is not very good, having a serious negative influence on the supply of raw materials to the sugar factory. In order to solve this problem, Zhang Demin, on the one hand, took charge of the purchase of pesticides, personally selecting the chemicals, and also immersed himself in the countryside to impart techniques and help the peasants improve the quantity and quality of the beets.

Over the last 2 months, a good many nonparty personalities have abandoned their overcautious psychology, have been coming up with ideas and suggestions about their work, and up to this point have already proposed 29 comparatively valuable ideas, many of which reveal real knowledge and deep insight. Xin Shiyuan, deputy director of the county tax bureau, is a nonparty personality and has been engaged in tax work for over 30 years, and after the county committee secretary and chairman of the county people's consultative conference, Liu Feng, made friends with him, and called on him to seek his instruction, Xin Shiyuan proposed seven valuable ideas. Liu Feng says: "I've been managing financial and trade work for many years, and it's possible I've never heard such good ideas."

Now the cadres inside and outside the party in Weichang County feel that "Everyone is now inseparable from everyone else."

9634  
CSO: 4005/1141

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

BIOGRAPHIES OF HISTORICAL CPC FIGURES--Xian, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--The first ten volumes in a biographical history of the Chinese Communist Party have gone on sale here. Compiled by the Society of Historic Figures of the Chinese Communist Party, the series is issued by the Shaanxi People's Publishing House. It will eventually extend to 50 volumes covering over 500 noted figures in the Chinese revolution. The ten volumes just published include biographies of Li Dazhao, one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party; Army Marshal He Long; and Doctor Norman Bethune of Canada. The publications will provide valuable background on the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Army and modern revolutionary history, according to the society. [Text] [OW171032 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 17 Nov 83]

BOOKS TO COMMEMORATE MAO'S BIRTH--Beijing, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--Fifty new books will be published to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Mao Zedong, according to the GUANGMING DAILY. These will include collections of theses dealing with Mao Zedong Thought and reminiscences of his life and activities. Collections of Mao Zedong's letters and basic readers of his works will be issued by the People's Publishing House here. His letters will also be released in their original calligraphy by the Cultural Relics Publishing House, his thoughts on journalism, by the XINHUA Publishing House. Other volumes will cover Mao Zedong's philosophy and his thoughts on military affairs. Books on his early activities will also be released by publishing houses in Hunan, Jiangxi and Shaanxi provinces. Further publications will be devoted to Mao Zedong Thought and its development. [Text] [OW181005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 18 Nov 83]

JIU SAN SOCIETY NATIONAL CONGRESS--Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA)--The Central Standing Committee [Zhong Chang Hui 0022 1603 2585] of the Jiu San Society held its 21st meeting today. Sun Chengpei, vice chairman and secretary general of the Central Committee of the Jiu San Society, made a report on preparations for the fourth national congress of the Jiu San Society at the meeting. The meeting decided that the national congress would be convened in Beijing on 1 December. The meeting also approved the namelist of 33 specially invited representatives to the forthcoming national congress. Chairman Xu Deheng and Vice Chairmen Zhou Peiyuan and Yan Jici of the Central Committee of the Jiu San Society attended the meeting. [Text] [OW130642 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1657 GMT 12 Nov 83]

EAST REGION

CONGRESS SESSION DISCUSSES DRAFT PROVISIONS

SK170546 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Qiao Lianzhong), the fourth meeting of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its second plenary session on the morning of 16 November.

At the session, Li Farong, deputy chief of the provincial leading group in charge of dealing blows at serious economic crimes, delivered a report in regard to the major work done by the province in this regard and the future work plan. Zhang Ziming, secretary general of the provincial people's congress standing committee, read the draft namelist of candidates for the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the political work commission, the financial and economic work commission, and the education-science-public health work commission that are under the provincial people's congress standing committee. He also detailed the draft of temporary provisions on personnel changes in the congress standing committee. (Zhang Dingliang), deputy director of the provincial personnel bureau, read the report submitted by the provincial people's government in regard to the revised provisions on imposing dismissal punishment on general personnel in departments under the provincial people's government and on examining the qualification of appointment.

From the morning of 16 November, participating members have held group discussions on these namelists, report, and provisions mentioned above. Xu Leijian, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the plenary session.

CSO: 4005/159

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI MAYOR MEETS U.S. RESEARCH FELLOW

OW100151 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Mayor Wang Daohan cordially met with Mr (Liu Chenghuan), a research fellow of American nationality, this afternoon at the (Jinjiang) Club. Mayor Wang praised Mr (Liu Chenghuan's) warm love for his native place and deep concern about China's four modernizations program. He also extended warm congratulations to the (Liu Huhan) Educational Foundation, which was founded today.

Born in Shanghai, Mr (Liu Chenghuan) went to the United States to study in his youth. To commemorate his deceased father, Mr (Liu Huhan), and to promote the educational work of his native place, he came back to Shanghai and donated 1 million yuan to establish an (Liu Huhan) Educational Foundation. The fund he donated will be used to assist this municipality in inviting foreign scholars to come to give lectures, in conducting academic exchanges and cooperative scientific and technological research projects between Chinese and foreign experts and in carrying out other educational undertakings. The foundation's board of directors, composed of Mr (Liu Chenghuan) and his representatives both at home and abroad together with representatives from the municipal Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, the municipal Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, the municipal scientific and technological association, the municipal bureau of higher education and the People's Bank, was also formed today.

Present at the meeting were Dong Yinchu, president of the municipal Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, (Hou Jinyuan), deputy director of the municipal Overseas Chinese Affairs Office; and Prof (Fang Xiaoyang) from Lehigh University in the United States, who is a representative of Mr (Liu).

This evening Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, met with Mr (Liu Chenghuan) and Prof (Fang Xiaoyang) at the (Jingan) guest-house, after which they attended a banquet hosted by the municipal Overseas Chinese Affairs Office and the municipal Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese to celebrate the founding of the (Liu Huhan) Educational Foundation in Shanghai.

CSO: 4005/159

EAST REGION

SHANDONG: LI FARONG REPORT ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK171015 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] On the morning of 16 November, Li Farong, deputy leader of the provincial leading group for dealing blows to serious economic crimes, made a report to the second plenary session of the fourth standing committee meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress. He said: Our province has scored great achievements in the struggle of dealing blows to serious economic crimes. By the end of September this year, a total of 12,000 economic criminal cases involving 19,000 people were placed on file for investigation and prosecution. Of these people, 580 got 10,000 yuan or more of illegal earnings each and 18 got over 100,000 yuan of illegal gains each. Among these 12,000 economic criminal cases, more than 5,800 party members were involved. So far some 10,300 cases placed on file have been concluded, accounting for 82 percent of the total, and more than 1,800 people have been sentenced according to law. Of the party members involved in economic crimes, 508 have been stripped of their party membership and some 26 million yuan worth of illicit gains have been recovered. Deterred by the struggle and under the influence of the party's policy, over 1,300 criminal offenders across the province have voluntarily surrendered themselves to the police and frankly confessed their crimes.

Li Farong pointed out: Through this struggle, economic crimes, which were rampant for a while, have been effectively striken; a group of economic criminals have been punished; a number of party member and cadres who committed mistakes have been redeemed; and vast numbers of party members, cadres, and the masses have been educated with anticorruption in a lively and practical manner. This has played a positive role to uphold the four basic principles, to correctly implement the policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, to protect the socialist economic system and the four modernizations, and to help improve party style, civil atmosphere, and social values.

Li Farong said: In view of the many grim facts revealed from the struggle, we can see that there really is a group of lawless persons who seize opportunities to fish in troubled waters and to commit serious crimes while our party implements its correct policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. In economy, such persons have seriously sabotaged socialist

construction, endangered socialist building just like white ants do, and incurred heavy losses to the state, collectives, and the people. In politics, such persons have deviated from and even attempted to change the socialist orientation, thus seriously discrediting the party and the state. So far as ideology and workstyle are concerned, such persons have seriously corrupted many party members, cadres, workers, staff members, and the masses and polluted the party style and social conducts.

He said: The number of criminals, the amount of illegal earnings, and the degree of losses involved in these economic crimes far exceed those in the movement against the three evils and in the movement against the five evils. Fact proves that if we do not conduct this struggle and let economic crimes run their course, not only will our country's socialist modernization drive meet with more serious sabotages and losses, party members, cadres, workers, staff members, and the masses will also be corrupted in a more serious manner. The CPC Central Committee's decision on conducting this struggle is very opportune and necessary.

Li Farong said: The main experiences gained by our province over the past year in dealing blows to serious economic crimes are: We should strengthen party leadership, let principle leaders personally take a hand in the work, concentrate on investigation and handling of major and appalling cases, universally implement the system of dividing the work of handling cases with individual responsibility, give wide publicity to the party's policy, handle affairs strictly according to law and integrate the struggle with enterprise consolidation and with party rectification.

In his report, Li Farong put forward some suggestions on the future struggle of dealing blows to serious economic crimes in line with the reality of our province. These suggestions are: Overcome the slack mood; continue to strengthen party leadership over the struggle; give prominence to the struggle at the provincial- and prefectural-level organs and at their affiliated units; pay attention to the investigation and handling of cases, major and appalling cases in particular; make further efforts to conduct anticorruption education to eliminate spiritual pollution; and institute and improve regulars and systems.

Li Farong said: Dealing blows to serious economic crimes is a long-term major task. The current struggle is the first battle for this long-term task. Success in this battle will lay a solid foundation for winning complete victories in this long-term task. Therefore, we must further enhance our understanding, take a firm stand, not waver and relax in the least, and firmly and unswervingly carry on this struggle so as to win a new and still greater victory in this regard.

CSO: 4005/159

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANDONG FAMILY-PLANNING ACHIEVEMENTS--During the January-August period of this year, Shandong Province scored marked achievements in conducting family planning. The province had only 485,000 newborns, 1.28 per thousand fewer than the birthrate of the corresponding 1982 period. The rate of couples who decided to have only one child in their lives scored a 4.3 percent increase. The birthrate of couples who had more than one child scored a 2 percent decrease. There were more than 2.46 million persons across the province who had birth-control related surgery, a 600,000-person increase over the figure of the corresponding 1982 period. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Oct 83 SK]

NATIONAL CPPCC DELEGATION IN SHANDONG--The national CPPCC delegation to investigate how policies are implemented in east China recently visited Shandong Province to see how united front work policies are implemented. During its stay in Jinan, it heard briefings by the provincial CPPCC committee and the united front work department of the provincial CPC committee. It also held forums of CPPCC committee members and democratic party members in Jinan, visited CPPCC committee members and democratic party members in Jinan, and handled visits and letters from CPPCC committee members. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and of the provincial CPPCC committee visited the delegation and talked about the province's achievements in implementing the united front work policies in the past year. [Excerpt] [SK091034 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Oct 83]

CSO: 4005/159

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### STUDENT RECRUITMENT RULES FOR YUNNAN PARTY SCHOOL

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese, 18 May 83 p 4

[Article by the Student Recruitment Committee of the Party School of the Yunnan CPC Provincial Committee: "Regulations on Recruitment of Students for the 1983 Theoretical Class of the Party School of the Yunnan CPC Provincial Committee"]

[Text] In accordance with the spirit of the National Party School Working Conference and our province's Second Party School Working Conference and with the approval of the provincial committee, the Yunnan CPC Provincial Committee's Party School is recruiting students for the theoretical training class for the second semester of 1983.

#### I. Purpose of Training

This class is mainly to train teaching and scientific research personnel and teaching assistants who possess definite knowledge of Marxism and who are Red and expert for the party schools of the province, prefectures and cities.

#### II. Duration and Enrollment

The duration of the class is 2 years. Enrollment will be 100 students, 50 to be recruited by exam held by the party school of the party committee, and the other 50 to be trained by the party school of the provincial committee for the party schools of the prefectures and cities.

#### III. Candidates and Conditions for Recruitment

Candidates eligible to apply and take the exam should generally be CPC members or members of the CYL with good political ideology and good behavior, those who have the potential for future training, who possess a high school education level or above, who have had 3 years or more of actual working experience, who are 35 years or younger and who are healthy.

The candidates are to be selected from current government workers who are registered as residents in the four wards in Kunming City (except teachers, middle school teachers and elementary school teachers).

#### IV. Method of Recruitment and Time of Registration

The method of recruitment combines recommendation by an organization (individual applications will be accepted subject to review by an organization) and unified examination. The best candidates will be selected. Each unit is asked to support individual applicants meeting the recruitment qualifications. Candidates recommended or approved by an organization to apply for the examination should submit their names (including information about their political status, education, work and health) before 31 May to the office of the student recruitment committee of the party school of the provincial committee (at the Yunnan CPC Provincial Committee Party School) after review by the party organ of the units where the candidates are stationed. Those qualified will be given a permit to take the exam by the Office of the Student Recruitment Committee.

The lists of names of candidates for training recommended by the provincial cadre schools and the party schools of the committees of each prefecture and municipality shall also be handled in this way.

Applicants taking the exam should go to the Office of Student Recruitment of the provincial committee party school. At the time of registration, the applicant must submit three 1-inch photographs of himself.

Registration is from 16 to 30 May.

#### V. Exam Subjects and Dates

Exam subjects: 1) basic knowledge of Marxist theory (philosophy, political economics, scientific socialism, history of the CPC, party theories); 2) knowledge about policy and current affairs (since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Congress); 3) knowledge of Chinese history and world history, geography, mathematics; 4) basic knowledge of Chinese and writing; (the last two are limited to middle school and high school courses).

Date of examination: The examinations will be held on 20, 21 July 1983. Basic knowledge of Marxist theory will be tested on the morning of 20 July. History, geography, mathematics will be tested on the morning of 21 July, and language and writing will be tested in the afternoon.

The candidates will be notified separately as to the locations of the tests.

#### VI. Method of Examination and Acceptance

The examinations will be closed-book written examinations. Makeup examinations will not be offered for any reason. No candidate shall be allowed to check his exam paper and scores. The Student Recruitment Committee will issue a notice of acceptance based on the political activities and exam scores of candidates who have taken the tests.

#### VII. Salaries for Students

During the course of study, the number of years of work experience will be counted and wages will be given. After completion of the course and after passing the graduation exams, a graduation certificate will be issued.

VIII. The units recommending candidates to take the exam are urged to provide time and conditions for the candidates to study for the exams beforehand.

9296

CSO: 4005/904

NORTH REGION

BEIJING CPC HOLDS MEETING ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK151336 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by BEIJING RIBAO reporter Zhang Yanjun [1728 1693 6511]: "Resolutely Do Well in Party Rectification, Conscientiously Eliminate Spiritual Pollution-- Beijing Municipal CPC Committee Holds Enlarged Meeting To Conscientiously Study and Implement the Spirit of the Second Plenary Session"]

[Text] The second enlarged meeting of the fifth Beijing CPC committee, which lasted 9 days, successfully concluded yesterday afternoon. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, conscientiously studied the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification," and important speeches delivered by comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the session, and discussed and worked out implementation measures for this city. The meeting required that the CPC organizations at various levels and all party members in this city conscientiously study and resolutely implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and take a resolute, serious, and earnest attitude so as to do well in party rectification and to prevent perfunctoriness. At the same time, it is necessary to effectively do a good job in eliminating spiritual pollution.

Some 300 comrades, including members and alternate members of the municipal CPC committee, members of the municipal advisory committee and discipline inspection committee, and chief responsible comrades of the CPC committees (leading groups) of various districts, counties, bureaus, and universities and colleges, attended the meeting as voting or nonvoting participants.

On behalf of the standing committee of the municipal CPC committee, Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal CPC committee, made a report at the meeting on last year's work and put forth tentative plans for present work and next year's work. Zhao Pengfei, secretary of the municipal CPC committee, delivered a report on the situation of cracking down on serious criminal offenses. Xu Weicheng, member of the standing committee of the municipal CPC committee and director of the propaganda department, made a speech on preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front. Before the meeting concluded, Duan Junyi, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, delivered an important speech. He said that both party rectification

and eliminating spiritual pollution are important matters concerning the future of our party's cause and peace and security in our country. If we have done a good job in this respect, we will never be defeated, and the socialist cause will surely be handed down from generation to generation. In order to effectively do a good job in this party rectification and prevent perfunctoriness, leading comrades at various levels, especially the members of the standing committee of the municipal CPC committee and all members of the municipal CPC committee, must play an exemplary role.

The participating comrades unanimously supported the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the decision of the Central Committee on party rectification, and the important speeches delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun. They conscientiously studied the documents of the central authorities in light of the concrete situation in Beijing and talked freely about the necessity and urgency of the party rectification. They said that the mainstream of the party ranks in Beijing is good. However, we must also realize that since this city was the first to be affected during the 10 years of internal disorder, the impurity in ideology, work style, and organization, which seriously exists in Beijing's party organizations, cannot be underestimated. We must make up our minds to do well in party rectification. Otherwise, the four instructions of the Central Secretariat on the construction of the capital will not possibly be realized, the party's revolutionary cause will suffer great losses, the elderly comrades will be ashamed to see Marx, and the future generations will endure untold sufferings. During the study and discussion, the participating comrades analyzed various favorable conditions for doing well in this party rectification. Their confidence and resolution in this respect were further enhanced. They all said that under the guidance of the correct policies and principles of the Central Committee, provided the leaders, the party members, and the masses are all of one heart and one mind and have both determination and confidence, a good job will surely be done in party rectification.

The meeting discussed and passed the arrangements made by the municipal CPC committee on party rectification. The municipal CPC committee decided that the rectification of the party organizations in this municipality will be carried out in two stages. The main task for the first stage, starting from November this year to around October next year, is to rectify the party organizations in the leading bodies and leading organs (including departments, committees, offices, and bureaus) at the municipal level. In the second stage, which will start from November next year and will last 2 years, all other party organizations will be rectified. Party rectification in each stage will be carried out step by step in light of concrete situations. In order to effectively do a good job in party rectification in this municipality, the meeting also fully discussed the problem of preventing perfunctoriness in the rectification.

The meeting pointed out that in order to prevent perfunctoriness in party rectification, we must first do a good job in study. Conscientiously studying the documents is the first step in party rectification. If we fail to

do well in this step, especially to grasp well the study for the leaders at various levels, there will be no common ground for unifying our thinking and no criteria for rectifying work style, enhancing discipline, and purifying organization, and the work of party rectification will possibly follow a round-about way or be carried out perfunctorily. It is necessary to conscientiously study the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, the important speeches delivered by comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, and the "required readings for party members" and other documents compiled and published by the Central Committee. At the same time, it is necessary to make a further study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." These documents are sharp ideological weapons for us in party rectification. We must study them conscientiously so as to gain a profound understanding of them and use them to guide our thinking and action. The tasks are heavy for the study in this party rectification. We must spare no efforts and no time in this study. As the leading comrades are busy in their work, they must make a rational arrangement of their time so that they can have sufficient time to study and will study better than the others. All units in which party rectification is being carried out must use a period of time to study the documents and make the study run through the whole course of party rectification.

The meeting emphasized that whether the "three types of people" are thoroughly sorted out is one of the most important symbols of whether a good job is done in party rectification. The "three types of people" refer to those who closely followed the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and rose to high positions through rebellion, those who are seriously factionalist in their ideas, and those who indulged in beating, smashing, and looting. They form an ambitious political force and are hidden perils within the party. For various reasons, some of these "three types of people" have still not been sorted out in a serious manner even to this day. Some of them have even been promoted to important posts. This is very dangerous. Therefore, during this party rectification, it is necessary to make up our minds to overcome difficulties and remove obstructions so as to thoroughly sort out the "three types of people." In sorting out these persons, we must first adopt a resolute attitude, second, grasp reliable materials, and third, exercise effective leadership. The primary leaders of the CPC committees must personally grasp this matter and transfer some capable cadres to form a special group in charge of this work. Whenever any problems are discovered, they must be dealt with seriously. We must also follow the mass line and handle the matter seriously in accordance with the party's policies and the principle of seeking truth from facts.

The meeting pointed out that another important symbol for whether a good job is done in party rectification is whether the whole party has achieved marked progress in the ideological and political fields and in mental outlook, and whether the party's work style has been fundamentally improved. The meeting emphasized that it is necessary to conscientiously carry out rectification in ideology and work style in accordance with the requirements of the "decision," so that the broad masses of party members, especially the leading cadres, can do well in conscientiously implementing the line, policies, and

principles of the Central Committee and maintaining political unanimity with the party Central Committee, in boosting their revolutionary spirit and enhancing their sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause, in adhering to principles and overcoming weakness and laxity, in maintaining close ties with the masses, improving leadership methods, and overcoming the bureaucratic work style characterized by red tape and shirking responsibility, and in conscientiously implementing the "guiding principles" and effectively rectifying the unhealthy tendencies, such as taking advantage of one's position and power to seek selfish interests. The meeting required that leading organs and leading cadres at the municipal level play an exemplary role in this party rectification. They must be strict in checking themselves ideologically, conscientiously examine and correct their mistakes, conscientiously heed the opinions and criticism of the masses both inside and outside the party, and take the lead in rectifying unhealthy tendencies.

The meeting emphasized that while doing a good job in party rectification, we must never slacken our efforts in economic work. In all departments and units, party rectification must become a promotive force for production and work.

The meeting also discussed and studied the problem of preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution. The participants unanimously supported the important instructions of the central leading comrades on eliminating spiritual pollution, holding that it was entirely correct for the central authorities to criticize certain trends of bourgeois liberalization on the ideological front and the weakness and laxity in leadership of this front. The meeting pointed out that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great achievements have been made on the theoretical and literature and art fronts in Beijing Municipality, and the main area is good. However, the trend of bourgeois liberalization and other problems have not yet been completely solved. In some fields, they have even developed further. The situation of spiritual pollution on Beijing's ideological front is very serious. Some people have propagated bourgeois humanitarianism, the "alienation" of socialism, and other erroneous ideas. There have appeared some works which have bad political inclinations and are vulgar and obscene. Some performance organizations and publications, distribution, broadcasting, and television departments have been affected to varying degrees by the trend of "putting money above everything else." Obscene publications have become widespread. The above-mentioned spiritual pollution has brought about serious social consequences. It has obscured the demarcation line between right and wrong, encouraged a passive attitude and laxity in work and dissension and discord, corrupted the minds and will of the people, encouraged various kinds of individualist ideas, and encouraged the trend of suspecting and neglecting socialism and party leadership existing among some people. In view of all this, we must take effective measures to prevent and eliminate spiritual pollution under the guidance of the four basic principles.

The meeting pointed out that strengthening party leadership over the ideological front, overcoming weakness and laxity, and resisting and opposing spiritual pollution constitute a part of this party rectification. They are pressing

and important tasks for party organizations at various levels in this municipality at the present stage. In order to fulfill these important tasks, we must do a good job in the following areas:

1) Party organizations at various levels must organize party members to conscientiously study the important speeches of the central leading comrades, gain a correct understanding of them, and clearly see the seriousness and harm of the present spiritual pollution, so that they can raise their consciousness, unify their understanding, and put forth concrete measures to clear away and prevent spiritual pollution on the basis of investigation and study. 2) Various departments on the ideological front must conscientiously clear away the spiritual pollution in their departments. In this respect, criticism and self-criticism must be carried out. All party member cadres must make an earnest examination of their words and action as well as their articles and works in recent years. If any mistakes are found, they must make a sincere self-criticism. Self-criticism is a duty for all party members. In carrying out criticism and self-criticism, we must start from the desire for unity and adopt the attitude of helping others. Our purpose is to clarify thinking, unite comrades, help each other, and make progress together. 3) Ideological and organizational construction must be strengthened on the theoretical, literature and art, press, publication, and other fronts, and necessary rectification must be carried out. 4) It is necessary to organize the Marxist theoretical study and propaganda contingents and strengthen commentary work so that the fighting capacity of the ideological front can be enhanced. When making comments, we must take a clear-cut stand and have a strong sense of responsibility. At the same time, we must be realistic and completely reasonable and adopt a scientific method in analyzing problems. We must prevent such phenomena as deriving the meaning by extracting a sentence or a chapter from an article in disregard of what follows it. We must never unlimitedly raise the problems to higher plane of principle and over-awe people with our positions and power. We must adhere to the principle of "three don'ts" and must allow the criticized to make explanations of their views and facts. We must welcome the erring comrades to make sincere self-criticism. 5) It is necessary to strengthen management over publications, recording tapes, and video tapes, and resolutely check and ban all kinds of obscene and reactionary propaganda materials. 6) It is necessary to strengthen the education in patriotism and communism among the masses of people and carry out in depth the activity of "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" so as to raise the ability of the broad masses of people in recognizing and resisting spiritual pollution.

The meeting also filled some vacancies on the municipal CPC committee and approved the appointment and dismissal of the director of the advisory committee.

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI RECRUITING RAISING GENERAL TECHNICAL LEVEL

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 4

[Article: "Our Province's Work of Recruiting Qualified People Has Brought Some New Changes"]

[Text] In order to further augment the force of scientific and technical [S&T] personnel, our province is actively recruiting talented technical people in all fields. Since March of last year, through all kinds of channels and by expanding our avenues of recruiting talent, we have successively recruited over 1,300 mainstay middle-level and higher specialized technical personnel.

Expanding our recruiting of talented people has effectively replenished and strengthened the ranks of our S&T personnel, and has strengthened our weak link. In the past there has been great lack of specialized talented people in some middle and small enterprises and collective enterprises, and the deficiency could not be made up by normal manpower allocations. Since we have expanded our recruitment of talented people, our first thought has been to fulfill the needs of these enterprises. Of the number of S&T personnel hired last year throughout the province, 58 percent were allotted to middle and small enterprises and collective enterprises. The city of Baoding last year recruited 89 specialized talented people, of whom 52 were sent to replenish the staffs of middle and small, enterprises whose technical force was weak. In the course of last year's hiring of talent, there were also more than 240 specialized, talented technical people sent to replenish the staffs of units where the need was greatest, in the areas of light textiles, capital construction, agriculture and forestry, and finance and economics. The 15 enterprises affiliated with the Shijiazhuang Municipal Construction Materials Bureau in 1977 had only 1 engineer for the entire bureau, and some enterprises with more than 1,000 people did not have any specialized technical personnel. In the wake of the launching of talent-recruiting work, 113 technical personnel in the area of construction material materials have successively been transferred, causing the proportion of S&T personnel to regular staff and workers to increase from the 16 percent of 1977 to 2.1 percent.

Under the impetus of expanding the work of hiring talented people, a good many leading comrades broadened their outlook and liberated their thinking

and tried, in the course of the recruiting, to select people of outstanding talent. Some places, such as Shijiazhuang and Zhangjiakou, have successively promoted a portion of outstanding key S&T people from the number of S&T personnel recruited last year to take on leading scientific, factory (institute), and bureau-level posts. After these "people in the know" took up their leading posts, they brought their leadership talents into play, enabling the enterprises' aspect to undergo a great change. After Engineer Yang Bicheng was recruited to take up the post of director of the Shijiazhuang Glass Factory, he proposed, in the areas of technical transformation and production management, a good many ideas that served to develop the potential of the enterprise. Through mobilizing the masses, a good many difficult problems in production, such as that of thermos bottles, were solved, improving the products' quality enough to open up new markets for them, so that in the first half of this year the factory made 66,000 yuan in profits.

Our province's expansion of the recruitment of talent has promoted technical exchange, and promoted the heightening of our S&T level. The overwhelming majority of the S&T personnel recruited possess real ability and knowledge, and are able to take charge of a department or proficient in a particular line. After coming to our province, the great majority of these comrades were hardworking and studious, and through a period of intense effort accomplished breakthroughs in both production and scientific research, achieving a good many new results. After being transferred from Qinghai Province to Langfang Prefecture Internal Combustion Engine Factory, Comrade Wu Tingda, casting machinery engineer, saw how backward the air-pump casting techniques were, and how the things had to be treated by hand with molding sand, directly affecting the quality of the casting and the appearance of the modeling. He, with the cooperation of the cadres and workers, in only a little more than half a year, was able to take the design blueprints he had produced for the mechanization of the molding sand treatment part of the entire casting operation and, following appraisal by the relevant departments, obtain a request for the designs and, following approval, the blueprints have already been turned over to the relevant department, which is making arrangements for the work of implementing the designs.

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NORTH REGION

ADVICE GIVEN FOR HIRING, UTILIZING QUALIFIED PEOPLE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Guo Jingang [6753 6855 0474]: "'Seven Things To Be Avoided' in Selecting and Employing Talented People"]

First is excessive fault-finding. In looking at a person's qualifications, we must look at their political integrity, at the mainstream of their accomplishments, at their entire history. Since we cannot have our view of the important things overshadowed by the trivial, we must also not look at people with one eye. Since the method of looking for bones inside an egg is not good for unity among comrades, it will also affect adversely the development and utilization of talent. Second is being too narrowminded. A narrowminded person who cannot tolerate people whose ways are contrary to his own can easily become isolated from others and, moreover, has a tendency to see no talent in them. We must be aware of the fact that flattering, fawning people are not necessarily the most talented, and those who urge and remonstrate with us are not necessarily "traitors." Only by making the party serve the interests of the people, not calculating any favor or grudge, and being extremely humble and broadminded will we be able to broaden our recruitment of qualified people.

Third is judging people on the basis of their appearance. Some people seem on appearance to have a bearing that is above the ordinary, while in actuality they know nothing at all; others seem unprepossessing in appearance, yet they may have talent enough to be pillars of the state.

Fourth is remunerating people on the basis of age. Salary history is not as important as educational history, and educational history is not as important as work ability. The traditional bad habit of not asking about people's qualifications and making determinations solely on the basis of their salary history is an impediment to hiring people of ability and has severely held back competent young people. If we wish to have a great deal of talent available, we must not select people solely on the basis of salary history.

Fifth is strictly adhering to only one standard. Keeping strictly to only one standard, or employing people on the basis of one's personal likes and dislikes, will not result in the hiring of either capable or good people, because the skills required by the 360 different lines and professions are

not the same. For this reason, we advocate not keeping strictly to a single standard in selecting talented people.

Sixth is employing people solely on the basis of relationship. In hiring people, neither to examine their virtues nor care about their competence, selecting only those who are compatible with one's own feelings, and with whom one has a close relationship--this method is the result of our being haunted by feudalistic thinking, and is extremely harmful today, when the need for qualified people for realizing the four modernizations is so great.

The seventh thing to be avoided is blocking people and not giving them enough scope. Often there are some people of talent who can find scope for their abilities in a different unit, and yet in their own units have no such scope. In actuality, there are some talented people who in their own workplace have nothing to do because they are being employed to do something they have not learned, yet if they are transferred to some other place where what they have learned can be applied, their intelligence and ability will immediately be brought into full play. The method of blocking people and not giving them free rein has led to a blockage of the channels in which talent circulates, making talent unable to "flow" to an appropriate post to give full play to its abilities, thus harming both the qualified people themselves and the enterprises involved.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL: ZHOU HUI, BU HE ARTICLE ON LEARNING FROM ULANMUQI

SK161004 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Excerpts of an article by Zhou Hu and Bu He entitled: "Learn From the Ulanmuqi and Resist Spiritual Pollution"--date not given]

[Text] The article states: The Ulanmuqi is a theatrical propagation form created by literary and art workers of various nationalities in the region. Over the past 26 years since its founding, the Ulanmuqi has stood a severe test under the concern of the party; has consistently adhered to the goal of literature and art serving the people and socialism; has persistently gone down to rural, pastoral, mountainous, and forest areas and to plants, mines, and PLA units to serve the large number of peasants, herdsmen; workers and PLA fighters; and has made important contributions to enriching the cultural livelihood of the people of various nationalities in our region.

After the 12th Party Congress set forth the task of building socialist spiritual civilization, the State Council listed the building of the Ulanmuqi-type performing troupes as an item in the state's Sixth Five-Year Plan. So far, the Ulanmuqi has become an important force to build socialist spiritual civilization. During the national theatrical festival of Ulanmuqi performing troupes, which was held in Beijing in September this year, our region's Ulanmuqi performing troupes, by means of the great successes scored in the past 26 years and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, presented its entirely new spiritual style in building socialist modernization and answered some basic questions such as what orientation should be adhered to, what road should be taken, what banner should be upheld, and who should be served by literary and artistic workers under the current new historical conditions.

At the same time, the party and state leading comrades, including Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao, and Ulanhu, wrote inscriptions for the Ulanmuqi and called on the literary and art circles across the country to learn from the Ulanmuqi. This fully reflects the CPC Central Committee's cordial concern and ardent expectations on the Ulanmuqi, once again affirms its orientation and achievements, and makes the Ulanmuqi a banner for the literary and art front across the country.

The article states: Learning from the Ulanmuqi means to take the Ulanmuqi as an example, to consistently and unswervingly adhere to socialist orientation for literature and art, and to educate the people of various nationalities with revolutionary ideology and spirit. In upholding the socialist orientation for literature and art, the most important thing is to uphold the four basic principles. The four basic principles are the foundation for building, strengthening, and running our country as well as the political base of the unity among all party members and among the people of all nationalities across the country. The reason why spiritual confusion and spiritual pollution arise on the literary, art, and theoretical circles is the violation of the four basic principles. To promote the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization and to ensure the socialist orientation of spiritual civilization, we must resolutely and effectively struggle against the erroneous tendencies which run counter to the four basic principles.

The article states: In learning from the Ulanmuqi, we should learn from its spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people of all nationalities. The Ulanmuqi experiences tell us that only by linking themselves with the masses, by using the struggle practices of the masses to create works, and by using the Marxist world outlook to guide their artistic practices can literary and art workers create and present the works and performances which enhance the morale of the masses and which are loved by the people.

The article by Zhou Hui and Bu He stresses in conclusion: In learning from the Ulanmuqi, we should also learn from its good workstyle of paying attention to ideological and political work in an effort to constantly strengthen its own spiritual awareness so that the spirit of the Ulanmuqi will be carried forward. CPC committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the ideological front, conscientiously study the documents on party rectification and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," understand the seriousness and harmfulness of spiritual pollution, understand the urgency and necessity of changing the weak and listless leadership on the ideological front, maintain political and ideological unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, and attend to work in line with the reality of the region.

The large number of party members on the ideological front, party members in charge of leading work in particular, should stand in the forefront of the struggle. Those who engage in ideological, theoretical, literary, and art work should serve as real engineers for the human souls and serve as constructors of socialist spiritual civilization. They should also hold high the banner of Marxism and socialism and use their own articles, works, teaching, speeches, and performances to educate and guide the people to adopt a correct attitude toward history and understand the current situation and to imbue the people with patriotism, collectivism, socialism, communism, and the sense of national unity so as to ensure that the modernization drive and various ideological and cultural undertakings can be developed along the correct socialist road.

CSO: 4005/166

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### MILITARY, ACADEMIC TRAINING FOR THE PLA

Beijing CHINA RECONSTRUCTS in English Nov 83 pp 28-30

[Article by Zheng She, staff reporter for CHINA RECONSTRUCTS: "Two-Way Training in China's Army"]

[Text]

CHINA'S army, in recent years, has been a school both of military knowledge and techniques and of those needed for peace. The aim is to make every soldier able not only to defend but also to build up the country.

With all phases of the national efforts now centered on socialist construction and modernization, large numbers of workers with adequate general education and special skills are required. Many institutions and organizations are helping to supply the need. The Peoples Liberation Army too, while pushing forward its own modernization, prepares for that of the whole nation.

To see this dual process at the grass roots, I visited a PLA company in Jinhua, in the coastal province of Zhejiang, a garrison town since ancient times. Its soldiers are young, mostly in their early twenties. Half have been through junior, and 45 percent through senior middle school.

The company political director, Fang Mingsheng, enlisted with a senior middle school diploma, went to a military school afterwards and now has been tapped for academy training. He explained that the company spends 60 to 70 percent of its carefully scheduled time on physical and arms drill,

and on studying modern arms and tactics. This is done in both field and classroom. The stress is on fitting everyone for combined operations, and for rapid response under new conditions of war. Besides infantry skills, the men get some preparation for artillery, engineering or anti-chemical-warfare service, and acquire the elements of military theory. Though their training is more demanding than that of earlier troops, such an approach produces better results, as shown by their target scores and proficiency with automatic weapons.

Since military and civilian skills overlap, it also helps fit young soldiers who are demobilized after their term of service for some peaceful jobs.

#### Civilian Skills

Apart from all this, however, special vocational training is given for civilian work.

In combination with barrack and camp construction and upkeep, soldiers are taught some architectural design, carpentry, bricklaying, plumbing, electricity and house-painting.

The PLA has all along done some of its own food-growing and rural sideline production, and helped the people among whom it

is stationed in such matters. Now this is combined with some basic instruction in agronomy, forestry, horticulture and stockbreeding.

Army political work requires writing and illustration for wall newspapers and other self-produced publications. The soldiers involved are helped to raise skills of journalism, literature, drawing and photography.

This company also runs a separate course in radio repair with an attendance of about 20 with Huang Yongfu, a private, and Yun Caizhang, the company commander, as teachers.

Thus the army trains a variety of skilled workers for the places to which its men return when demobilized. For those whose homes are in the cities, the army makes sure, in collaboration with local labor departments, that they are promptly assigned work. For those returning to the villages there is no problem of job-hunting, as they are members of communes, brigades and teams that can use what they learn, in farming or workshops.

Classes in general and arts education are also taught — by qualified army men or teachers from local schools who give some time. In this company, Jiang Wei, a soldier of only 21, teaches calligraphy and drawing. Though he looks like a boy, his vivid portrait sketches, woodcuts and calligraphy are already very good. His artistic interests flowered only after he got into the army, when he was assigned to set up exhibitions in the men's recreational club and learned photography and engraving in the process. Jiang has already served one year more than the stipulated time. Soon to be demobilized, he intends to take the entrance exam for an arts college.

The company has had these special courses for two years — and they are popular not only with the men but with their home folks. When Private Yang Zhimei's parents heard he was learning carpentry, they bought a set of

tools and sent it to him. Enthusiasm grows. Private Wen Weigu, who once spent his spare pay on snacks and smokes, now uses it to buy paper, brushes and carving tools. He is into calligraphy and woodcuts. Huang Yongfu, long interested in radio repairs, used to give more time to them than to army training. Now that he has been named to teach others, his all-round record has improved — he is on the training ground as well.

To spread this company's experience among other army units, a special conference was recently held by the army.

#### Company Commander

Yuan Caizhang, who commands the company, is partly responsible for the good results, — for he is willing both to teach and to learn. He gives instruction in more than one vocation. Besides his aptness at radio repairs, which he is passing on to soldier-pupils, he teaches carpentry and soysauce making. He is liked by his men, who have nicknamed him "the magnet."

Having had most of his education disrupted in the "cultural revolution" years, Yuan was badly grounded in general subjects. This lack was brought home to him when soldiers did poorly at target practice — and he criticized them. Annoyed, a couple of them stumped him with simple math questions to which they knew the answers and he didn't. Another time, while working on a dam, he miscalculated the amount of earth to be moved. So he modestly asked a private with a better basic education to tutor him. The twosome grew into a lively mutual-aid group in which several men of all ranks, who felt they needed it, reviewed their middle-school math, physics and chemistry.

Good with his hands, Yuan had made a lot of apparatus for com-

pany training. Praised by his superiors, he passed on this knack to his soldiers.

Yuan sees learning as never-ending. About his radio group, he said. "We only know how to spot and fix some troubles — and not nearly enough about the theory. Our next project is to do, on our own a college course in radio."

The benefits of such study have also shown proof. A soldier demobilized in 1981 had it noted in his record that he had learned auto repairs in the service. Result: he was assigned to lead a repair group in a factory's engine room.

Qiu Guoguang, who in the army learned to be an electrician, got a good job in this field. Shi Xiaolin, who studied art, became a display designer in a county department store. Ye Dehu, who had studied English, passed an exam which qualified him to classify English reference material in a large steel mill. □

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END