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5 March 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

XINHUA ANALYZES REAGAN'S PROPOSED 1987 BUDGET

OW070936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0908 GMT 7 Feb 86

["News Analysis: Reagan's Budget Proposal Meets Strong Opposition in Congress (Zhao Zijian)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 6 Feb (XINHUA)--The fiscal 1987 budget proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan will not pass Congress intact, and the ground is set for the battle over where the burden of cuts on domestic and defense programs will be borne and whether taxes will rise.

Yesterday, Reagan submitted to Congress his fiscal 1987 budget proposal, which contrasts deep cuts in such domestic areas as agriculture, transportation and education against an increase of almost 12 percent in defense spending. At the same time, social security was left intact and no tax hike was mentioned to boost revenue. The idea is to meet the requirements of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced budget law for 1987, which means trimming the annual deficit so it's no more than $144 billion.

In response to the budget proposal, both Republican and Democratic legislators said that any budget package capable of passing Congress would have to allot less for the military than the president requested, give more funds to domestic social programs and raise new revenue.

Senator Donald Riegle Jr., a Democrat and a member of the Senate Budget Committee, said he is "very troubled by the priorities" in Reagan's proposal, adding they would be "very damaging to the country."

Senator Pete Domenici, a Republican and chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said he thinks "taxes can be the glue that binds the package together," yet raising taxes is something Reagan vowed to fight.

Referring to the proposed cuts in education, health and other domestic programs alongside more defense spending, Senator J. Bennett Johnston, a Democrat, said: "That's just not going to happen, and that's now way to start a conversation."

Thomas O'Neill, the House speaker and longest serving member of Congress, summed it up in his response yesterday to Reagan's proposal: "Today we received the boomerang budget, the one that comes back to hit you."

The anger on the Capitol Hill can only mean that Reagan's budget has little chance of passing without changes. It also has people asking if Reagan really believes such a budget could be approved as it is, or if the president is merely just putting forward unrealistic budget guidelines as a bargaining tactic, shooting high in anticipation of revisions by Congress.

It is clear by now that the Congress, after receiving the budget, has the upper hand. It may stall passage of the budget, just waiting for the automatic cuts of the Gramm-Rudman bill. In that, the Pentagon would take a hefty cut instead of Reagan's 12 percent hike.

In fact, that prospect is not idle speculation. House Budget Committee Chairman William Gray, a Democrat, has already indicated that many congressmen will "opt for across-the-board cuts rather than see their own programs being cut completely."

Of course, stalling tactics would be a last resort for most members of Congress in their fight with the Reagan administration. The automatic cuts, while defending some domestic programs and cutting military spending, would also affect such key departments as the Coast Guard, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Internal Revenue Service and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Many feel such government-funded agencies should be strengthened, not rendered half-dead for lack of operating funds.

On the other hand, Reagan cannot ignore the effect of the Gramm-Rudman automatic cutting mechanism. A study has shown that, if triggered, the automatic cuts would slash 13 percent from domestic programs and 9 percent from military programs. For the military, the fiscal 1987 budget allocation would be only $260 billion, instead of the proposed $320 billion, a hefty drop of nearly $60 billion. Reagan will strongly oppose such a cut.

For the moment, Reagan is trying to court the cooperation of Democrats, but his effort has already met a frosty reception from them. As House majority leader James C. Wright declared: "That gesture was only window-dressing. He has no interest in compromising, he has no give--he is rigid and inflexible."

The House Budget Committee is scheduled to conduct hearings next week in several states to begin what Tip O'Neill has dubbed "the year of budget in Congress...a historic year of new challenges and unpleasant surprises."

When it is finally passed, the 1987 budget will certainly be unlike what Reagan proposed yesterday.

/9604
CSO: 4000/173

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL VISITS--Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--Wu Xiuquan, chairman of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies, met and feted William R. Schneider, under secretary of state of the United States, and his party, here this evening. Schneider arrived here this afternoon on a private visit. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 7 Feb 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/173

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

POLITICAL TURMOIL IN PHILIPPINES DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK WEEKLY] in Chinese No 37, 16 Sep 85 pp 32-33

[Article by Chen Jiayong [7115 1367 0737]: "Philippines After the Assassination of Aquino"]

[Text] On 21 August, Filipinos in large and medium-sized cities across the country held anti-government demonstrations and rallies to mark the second anniversary of the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, signaling that unrest in that country was deepening. Philippine politics has been turbulent throughout the past 2 years. How it will develop in the days ahead is the focus of public interest.

Opposition Seeks To Impeach the President

In late June, MERCURY NEWS, a California, U.S. newspaper, disclosed that President Marcos and other senior Philippine officials have vast investments in U.S. real estate. When the news reached the Philippines, it caused an uproar and was seized upon by members of the opposition with which to attack the government in the press. Over 50 opposition members of the National Assembly signed a resolution calling for his impeachment. The opposition also organized mass protests and demonstrations in many cities and launched a mass signature campaign demanding that Marcos step down.

But the National Assembly did not even have a chance to debate the impeachment resolution before it was killed by a parliamentary judicial committee where the ruling party held an absolute majority. The opposition has indicated that it will re-submit the resolution at the assembly. On 22 August, the largest opposition party, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, played videotapes at a press conference showing investments in foreign properties by Philippine officials and declared that they would play them throughout the country. It can be anticipated that the opposition would not put the case to rest but would continue to use it to create conditions favorable to itself in local elections next year and in the presidential election in 1987.

Struggle Revolves Around Possible Early Presidential Election

On 25 August, the ruling party held a cadre conference to discuss whether or not to advance the presidential election constitutionally scheduled to take place in 1987. The conference lasted almost 5 hours but came to no decision.

Since early this year, President Marcos and his party have announced more than once that he would not call an early election. However, the press communique released at the end of the cadre conference in early August said that even the president was inclined toward an early election, but that the decision would depend on whether or not the opposition would table an impeachment resolution in the National Assembly. If it did, he would call an early election. So far, however, Marcos has not done so. His equivocalness on this question is said to be a strategy.

As local observers see it, if the present situation is any guide, and barring another deterioration in his health or heavy external pressure, Marcos will probably not call a snap election.

The Aquino Case Still Unresolved

The assassination of Benigno Aquino shook the Philippine political world. For over 7 months, the special court has been hearing the Aquino case and summoned almost all witnesses on both sides to testify. Thus far, however, it has not handed down its verdict.

Both reports issued by the commission investigating the Aquino case reject the military story that Aquino was slain by Galman, himself killed by military guards at the airport. Both reports also conclude that the case was a double murder concocted by the military: Aquino was murdered by the soldiers who escorted him off the plane, while the assassination charge against Galman was fabricated by the military. They killed Galman on the spot to silence him.

Last September, the case was turned over by the commission of inquiry to the prosecutors. The latter confirmed the commission's findings and filed formal charges with the special court against 17 people as principals, including Aviation Security Command Chief Brigadier General Luther Custodio. The prosecutors also accused eight other people, including Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, as accessories, and one person as accomplice. All have been arrested on the basis of these charges (later put under protective custody in military barracks).

Lawyers for Ver contended in court that testimony given by accessories like Ver to the commission of inquiry should not form the basis for their conviction. Since the special court agreed with the lawyers while the prosecutors did not, the case has now gone to the Supreme Court.

If the Supreme Court upholds the decision of the special court, then Ver and other accessories may be acquitted. President Marcos has declared that once the court acquits Ver, he will immediately reinstate him as chief of staff, a move likely to be violently opposed. There are reports that President Marcos will let Ver resume his job and then make other arrangements.

Opposition Remains Divided

After Aquino's assassination, political opposition in the Philippines has gained strength rapidly and been very active over the past 2 years. Despite their unanimous opposition to Marcos, however, they remain organizationally

fragmented and divided, as evidenced by the separate mass rallies in Manila called by the "moderates" and "radicals" among the opposition on the second anniversary of the murder of Aquino.

The various opposition parties vary in strength and differ in political objectives. The moderate United Nationalist Democratic Organization won over 40 seats in the parliamentary elections last year. As the leading opposition party in the National Assembly, it has a considerable measure of power. More radical is the new Nationalist Alliance formed only a few months ago. It advocates non-violent struggle and is more influential among workers and students.

To prepare for the eventuality of a snap election, the opposition parties began consulting with one another some months back and agreed to put up a joint presidential candidate. An initial slate consisting of 11 names was prepared. The plan was to whittle it down to 5 names, from which the candidate was finally to be picked. So far, however, only the United Nationalist Democratic Organization has selected a candidate, Laurel, while other parties have not come up with any names. But Laurel does not have much prestige among the people and faces many who are against him. There are reports that only one person is currently acceptable to all groups: Mrs. Aquino, whose name did not appear in the original list. Mrs. Aquino herself has reiterated that she does not intend to run for any public office. Many members of the opposition are presently doing their best to persuade her to be their standard bearer. It is possible that Mrs. Aquino may change her mind and let herself be drafted in order to get rid of Marcos. Local observers believe that the candidacy of Mrs. Aquino, if it does materialize, will indeed be a threat to the ruling party.

U.S.-Philippine Relations Under a Cloud

Last July, U.S.-Philippine relations were strained for a while. To begin with, the U.S. House of Representatives voted to slash the $190 million in aid to the Philippines proposed by Reagan to $180 million, and cut military aid from $100 million to $25 million (diverting the difference to be economic aid). The House also decided to channel one fifth of the economic aid through the Catholic Church, thereby sidestepping the Philippine government. These decisions caused an outcry in the Philippines. According to one source close to the presidential palace, the Philippine government already believed that Washington had a hand in the disclosure by the MERCURY NEWS in late June about Philippine officials transferring money and assets to the United States In unilaterally altering the amount of aid, the United States has now violated the U.S.-Philippine agreement on military bases and encroached upon Philippine sovereignty. Thus Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who is also a member of the ruling party in the National Assembly, tabled a resolution, signed by 80 other members of the assembly, which demanded the abrogation and renegotiation of the agreement on military bases. Members of the National Assembly also proposed a complete review of U.S.-Philippine relations.

The United States has always been the Philippines' No 1 ally since its independence. To be friendly with the United States is traditionally the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Philippine government. During his 20

years in power, Marcos has been supported by the United States throughout. The latter takes friendly relations with the Philippines very seriously, not only because of its massive economic interests in that country, but also because of the Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base. They are the largest U.S. bases outside its own territory and are of profound significance to global U.S. strategy.

After Aquino's assassination, the Philippines has been rocked by political unrest. Out of consideration for its own self-interests, the United States has been pressing Marcos to make changes. Notwithstanding its ability to influence the Philippine situation politically, economically and militarily, the United States is reluctant to act too aggressively. After some heated exchanges, the two sides have calmed down. The two houses of the U.S. Congress finally reached a compromise plan under which military aid to the Philippines for 1986 was increased to $70 million. Leaders of the Philippine National Assembly are said to find the compromise acceptable.

So the dispute is now basically over. But the United States is not going to remain aloof from political changes in the Philippines.

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CSO: 4005/443

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BAN YUE TAN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ZHOU ENLAI'S DEATH

HK120357 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 1, 10 Jan 86 pp 17-19

[Article by BAN YUE TAN editorial department: "He Is Still Among Us--Commemorating the 10th Anniversary of Premier Zhou's Death"]

[Text] That tragedy will always be recorded in history. On 8 January 1976, Premier Zhou Enlai passed away.

A whole decade has since passed. The people have gone through reforms that became the focus of world attention. The state has undergone earth-shaking changes. But be we leading cadres or ordinary soldiers, every one of us, at solemn meetings or in the course of everyday conversations, seems to still have Premier Zhou's animated talk and ringing laughter in our ears, and the figure of a man constantly on the go, and the expression of a dedicated worker burning the midnight oil, before our eyes. The noble spirit of the people's premier, projecting the lofty image of a Communist, is still alive in our lives, and an eternal source of inspiration in our careers.

The people's good premier, you were an ordinary member of the masses; our predecessor, and our friend or relative. You were also a great revolutionary and our model and teacher. You have given your wisdom and your all to the cause of making the motherland rich and powerful. You have left cherished spiritual wealth which contributes to social civilization and progress. Today, the spiritual wealth you left is with us on our new road to reform--arousing our spirit, stimulating our fighting will and prodding our progress....

In a revolutionary career of more than 50 years, you displayed the revolutionary spirit of dedication, firmly and unyieldingly, while sincerely and selflessly devoting your life to the creation and development of the New China, as well as to world peace and progress.

In a complicated and acute struggle, you thought nothing of personal gain, stood up to pressures, overcame every interference and managed to take every critical situation in your stride. This was attributable to your being open aboveboard and openhearted.

An earthquake took place in Xingtai. Regardless of the after effects of the quake, you rushed to the scene. An old man abandoned himself to crying because of the loss of his home and family members. You said to him: "You may as well treat me as your own son!" This was a manifestation of your flesh-and-blood ties with the masses of the people.

Country folk in Huaian asked you to renovate your former residence. Your reply was: Do not let people visit the place. Do not go to the trouble of making the occupants there leave. Do not keep the housing in good repair. Being strict with your self and lenient toward others--this was your virtue.

You drove yourself so hard that you forgot about food and sleep. You burned the midnight oil--working or studying. Fighting fatigue, you stood up and stretched your legs. So exhausted as to lapse into sleep, you daubed some cooling ointment on your face or wiped it with a wet towel. When dawn came, you were still awake, half-lying on the bed and thumbing through Marxist-Leninist works, Chairman Mao's works and other papers on a plywood board set up on your chest. This explains why 40 years ago, Chen Jiageng, a leader of the overseas Chinese, called you a "steel man," a man of iron will.

Premier Zhou, your name, together with your noble quality of wholeheartedly serving the people and the traditional virtues of the Chinese nation, transcends thinking, faith and also a given region and a given age.

In the rushing currents of history, with reforms carried out and the doors open, we want to build socialism full of life and vitality and promote the vibrant and go-getting spirit of the era and the noble spirit of the nation. How should every Communist Party member and every leading cadre, worker, peasant or student...project his own image amid the currents of history?

What comes to people's minds first is Premier Zhou.

We should devote ourselves to study the way Premier Zhou did. We must delve into the fundamental principles of Marxism; accept modern scientific and cultural knowledge; remain firm in our faith; and show no hesitation and fear as devoted seekers of communist ideals.

We should live the way Premier Zhou did. We must preserve the fine tradition of fighting amidst hardships; be first to suffer and last to have enjoyment; do everything in the interest of the state and the world; be honest in performing our official duties; keep an open mind; resist the invasion of the corrosive idea of putting money and personal gain first; and display the noble spirit of a person with not the least taint on his reputation.

We should work and fight the way Premier Zhou did. We must fervently devote ourselves to reform for the sake of the state's prosperity and the

people's happiness. We must bear general interests in mind, stress unity, arouse our spirits, bravely forge ahead and render meritorious services.

Premier Zhou, in life you said you wanted to have your ashes scattered on the motherland's streams, rivers and land. Now, on one swift-running river after another, and on one piece of magic land after another, we have ushered in the best period since the founding of the PRC, broken the pattern of being in a rut and shut out of the world, and stepped out on a new road to a revitalized economy. The countryside, with a population of 800 million, has undergone fundamental changes. A gratifying step has been taken in urban economic reform. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has been climaxed by a resonant song of triumph. The Seventh 5-Year Plan has again brought to our cause the beginnings of a new situation marked by great development. What is most gratifying is that one group after another, of new people shining with the brilliance of communist thinking, are following in your footsteps and standing up--Zhang Hua, Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianpu, Zhu Boru, Zhang Haidi, Qu Xiao, Sheng Qishun.... There are still more unknown heroes who bury themselves in their work, toiling and moiling and silently making contributions in their ordinary posts. Premier Zhou, your lofty revolutionary spirit is shining in the souls of the people of the new generation. The great cause you keenly pursued is being extended in the process of reform. The prospect of "modernization" envisioned by you on behalf of the CPC Central Committee is taking on more brilliant colors in the hard struggle of hundreds of millions of people.

As all this is brought before Premier Zhou, who drove himself hard all day long in an effort to solve the problems of food and clothing for a population of one billion, and who dedicated himself heart and soul to socialist revolution and construction, his noble heart will surely be filled with happiness and joy and his thin face will surely be lit up with joyful smiles!

Has Premier Zhou left us? No. He is still among us. He will always be with us!

/9604
CSO: 4005/453

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHOU ERFU STRIPPED OF CULTURE MINISTRY DUTIES

HK060844 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, Feb 6 (AFP)--A celebrated Chinese writer and Communist Party veteran has been stripped of his duties as a cultural exchange official for visiting prostitutes and sex shops in Japan, reliable Chinese sources said here today.

They said that 72-year-old Zhou Erfu, vice-chairman of the Culture Ministry's Committee for Cultural Exchange with Foreign Countries, was sacked a few days ago for "bad behavior."

Internal party documents had been circulated for three days on Mr Zhou, who allegedly consorted with prostitutes and frequented sex shops during a recent official visit to Tokyo.

Cultural Ministry officials met today to discuss the case, the sources said.

A foreign ministry spokesman declined immediate comment on the dismissal of Mr Zhou, who is best known for the novel "Shanghai Morning" which he wrote in the 1950's.

Mr Zhou was also vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

His dismissal comes amid a major party campaign launched at the beginning of the year against corruption and "unhealthy tendencies." The authorities have vowed to punish all offenders no matter what their rank.

Top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping delivered a speech on corruption last month at a meeting of the Politburo's standing committee.

One recent step taken to keep party members in line is a restriction forbidding officials from travelling abroad without express permission of higher authorities.

Mr Zhou joined the communist camp in 1938 at Yenan, where the communists were based after their long march across China to flee the nationalist troops.

Following the communists' rise to power in Beijing in 1949, Mr Zhou was appointed editor of several official newspapers and periodicals. He has travelled extensively since the 1950's, setting up cultural exchange programs for China.

His best-known work, "Shanghai Morning," has been translated into several languages and tells the story of capitalist families in pre-communist Shanghai and their attempts to exploit workers and sabotage the communist revolution after 1949.

/12858
CSO: 4000/171

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MINISTRY DECLINES COMMENT ON LEADERS' CHILDREN'S TRIALS

HK170958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0925 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (AFP)--The Chinese Government today declined to comment on a report that sons of three senior officials were facing prosecution for unspecified crimes and that sons of two municipal officials had been sentenced to death for "vagabondism."

Said a Foreign Ministry spokesman: "Rectification of the party working style is being carried out. We have nothing to say on specific matters." He would not comment further.

The pro-Beijing Hong Kong newspaper TA KUNG PAO reported on Friday that legal proceedings were underway against the son of Hu Qiaomu, a member of the Chinese Communist Party's Politburo and one of China's leading ideologists.

The newspaper also said it was rumoured here that sons of party Central Committee member Ye Fei and Xiao Jingguang, described as a "high official" were also facing prosecution. It did not say what offences they were rumoured to have committed.

The paper also reported that sons of two senior municipal officials in the eastern city of Shanghai--Hu Lijiao and Chen Xiwu--had been sentenced to death for "vagabondism," or crimes against social order.

The official press in China has not mentioned these cases, but members of the official Journalists' Association here have said they are aware trials of the offspring of several well-known Chinese leaders are in the offing.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC'S TAIWAN POLICY ANALYZED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 10, Oct 85 pp 34-39

[Article by Weng Songran [5040 2646 3595], professor at the Chinese University of Hong Kong: "The CPC's Policy Toward Taiwan in the Midst of Economic Reform"]

> [Text] Editor's Note: In August of this year, a "Symposium on Mainland China's Economic Reform and Taiwan's Economic Development Strategy" was sponsored by the Taiwan KUNG SHANG SHIH PAO [INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL TIMES], and invited to attend were scholars on the island and from abroad. During the meeting, important government officials also showed up and gave speeches. Among the participants was Prof Weng Songran of the Department of Politics and Administration of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, who brought a dissertation with him. The manuscript, however, was rejected by the sponsor of the symposium. It was learned that Weng's article was rejected because it touches upon the current political dilemma and ideological issues. It was handed to us for publication.

I

As far as Taiwan is concerned, mainland China's economic reform and the policy of "one country, two systems" are two challenges by the Chinese Communist regime with Deng Xiaoping at the helm to the Taipei authorities. The economic reform on the mainland has put two forms of pressure on Taiwan. On the one hand, if the reform produces positive and impressive results, then mainland China, with its preponderance in size, will become overwhelmingly irresistible as it gains momentum in inernational competition. Taiwan may then be forced to hasten its "change of economic pattern," or it may be induced to trade with the mainland, because it will be impossible to maintain prosperity otherwise. On the other hand, even if the reform is faced with difficulties and is limited in success, it still can cause the pro-Taiwan capitalist countries of the West to become more friendly in appraising Deng Xiaoping's open-door policy and "market socialist" line. If

Taipei persists in criticizing and finding fault with the CPC, refusing to accept the realities, it may find itself gradually losing the sympathy of other countries.

The "one country, two systems" idea has also put the Taipei authorities in a difficult position. The idea has enabled the CPC to gain the upper hand in propaganda. It seems to be tolerant, magnanimous, and in keeping with the times. Especially since the success of negotiations between China and Britain on Hong Kong's future, with their "joint statement" winning worldwide approval, Taipei has been placed in a disadvantageous position and without much initiative in the protracted civil war between the Kuomintang and the CPC. Taipei does not object to "one country." If it rejects "two systems," it can only continue harping on "unifying China with the Three People's Principles." Compared with Beijing's search for common ground while preserving differences with "neither swallowing up the other," Taipei's position appears externally to be less than generous, failing to give positive support to a way of peaceful reunification, and internally its policy seems to be against the reunion of separated families.

These two challenges by mainline China (there are others such as opening to the outside world and importing huge amounts of foreign capital and science and technology, improving relations with the United States while opposing arms sales to Taiwan, ceasing to advocate revolutions for national liberation or export revolution, ceasing to maintain that a world war is inevitable, and so forth) have all stemmed from the radical changes of mainland China's policy lines and the accompanying changes in China's domestic and external situations. There is no denying the fact that under Deng Xiaoping's leadership, the pragmatists in the CPC have taken great risks and removed many obstacles before achieving these results. Although the road ahead remains rough and full of dangers for the pragmatists and the CPC's political and economic system, the image of the CPC regime has been greatly improved. Their limited achievements have already become a new form of pressure on the Taipei authorities that cannot be ignored.

II

It is not an exaggeration to say that the pragmatists in the CPC have taken a great risk. Judged by orthodox Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the present stage of "socialism of the Chinese type" or "socialism with Chinese characteristics" is no doubt an adverse "counterrevolutionary" current. The adoption of market regulation is definitely "taking the capitalist road," and the setting up of "special economic zones" and joint Chinese-foreign ventures and the approval of "10,000-yuan households" and inheritance of private property are acts even more heretical. More than 10 years ago, the policies of "san zi yi bao [more plots for private use, more free markets, more enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on a household basis]" and "san he yi shao [the liquidation of struggle in relations with imperialism, reaction, and modern revisionism and the reduction of assistance and support to the

revolutionary struggle of other peoples]" pushed by Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping after the 3 years of great disasters brought by the "three red banners [the general line for socialist construction, the Great Leap Forward, and the people's communes]" were much more cautious and milder in content compared with the present reform of the administrative and economic systems, and their effectiveness in curing the maladies of that time was there for all to see. But Mao Zedong the despot did not hesitate to start the brutal and wanton "Cultural Revolution" to overthrow and discredit the capitalist roaders and their fellow travelers. Liu Shaoqi, president of the state and number two in the party, was in the end struggled to death. Deng Xiaoping also suffered a great deal, though his life was spared. In again "taking the capitalist road," how can he not be mindful of what happened before and wory about what might happen again? Now, Deng Xiaoping, who is able to stoop or stand erect, is again taking the lead in marching in the opposite direction to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Many people are worried for him (and for the hundreds of millions of people on mainland China). What would happen if there should be a second Mao Zedong or another Cultural Revolution?

The 6 years and more from the end of 1978 to the present is not a very long period, but what has been done by the CPC's pragmatists is rather impressive. Deng Xiaoping has successfully curbed the "whatever" faction, returned a blow against Mao Zedong, and criticized him for his big mistakes. After setting things to rights, Deng Xiaoping and his followers have boldly and continuously reorganized and consolidated the party, government, and military organizations, not only eliminating dissident but streamlining organizations, establishing a retirement system, sending a second echelon of personnel to the political front, and beginning to train a third echelon. They have led the 1 billion people away from the battlefield of class struggle and uninterrupted revolution and onto the road toward a life of construction and production. Under their series of reform measures, everything seems to have a new opportunity. Today, the vast rural areas on the mainland, which were ruined by "taking grain as the key link," are reviving in one large area after another, thansk to the system of contracted production responsibilities. Industries, which were nearly chocked to death by "controls," and cities and towns, poor and drab, have become active again because of the stimulation of enterprise rights and material incentives. The situation is very lively as a whole. While there are confusions and strange things, there are also enthusiasm and vigor. While many mistakes are being made, there is also hope.

The adverse currents of taking the capitalist road are convering into rivers, which sometimes dash onward carrying sand and gravel along. If these rivers again converge, there is no telling if they can be contained by the socialist dams and dikes, or if they can be handled by the pragmatists (or other CPC regimes which may replace them). In any case, there is little likelihood of the "left" opportunism of the Mao, Lin, and gang of four type raising its head again.

However, commendable courage does not necessarily mean entirely smooth sailing, and the present success, though considerable, does not necessarily mean a broad and smooth road ahead.

III

I made a brief analysis and assessment in writing on the CPC's structural economic reform at a forum sponsored by the Hong Kong MING PAO MONTHLY at the end of the last year. The eight main obstacles and resistances I mentioned at that time have now become even clearer and more concrete, and examples can be picked up almost anywhere.

1. Feudalistic and collectivist ideas and systems die hard. The inertia of sticking to the old ways is still visible everywhere. Mercenary marriages, once nearly extinct, are again spreading. Many people are unwilling to stop "eating from the same big pot." Egalitarianism is running rampant, and the "red-eyed" disease is widespread. Units "swarm" to issue bonuses, which in most cases have nothing to do with increased productivity.

2. The "four principles," though mentioned less frequently, remain a hindrance. It is basically impossible for the system of Deng, Hu, and Zhao to abandon Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Although the "birdcage economy" has been changed to a larger cage, the bird still cannot fly as it wishes.

3. The reform plan itself is filled with contradictions. It is a compromise between the reformists (like Deng, Hu, and Zhao) and the conservative "orthodox" elder statesmen (like Chen Yun, Li Xiannian, and so forth). The two sides differ in their opinions about enterprise management, prices, wages, taxes, and so forth. Questions remain on the extent and speed of the implementation of flexible policies. Owing to many years of neglect, with the party committees in control of everything, there is an acute shortage of modern management personnel. Cadres are limited in knowledge, who may have some understanding of macroeconomic activities, but so far they are afraid to face up to microeconomic matters. Most of them have a scanty knowledge about how market regulation works, and those who have power often interfere halfway in the process. As a result, the law governing supply and marketing has no change of being brought into play. Furthermore, owing to the incompleteness of laws and regulations, cadres work in a subejctive way, seizing every minute in their blind and reckless pursuit after "money."

The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has been established for several years. The state has given it "blood transfusions" and placed high hopes on it, but all it does is make money at the expense of the interior. Other problems that have arisen in the course of reform--like the dumping of "shoody goods" in Hong Kong by various provinces and cities, the serious case of reselling automobiles and other goods for profit on Hainan Island, and the case of the open refusal by construction and installation enterprises in Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin Municipalities to implement the stipulation on "replacing the delivery of profit with payment of taxes"--are also shocking, causing hundreds of millions of yuan in losses to the state.

4. Obstruction by vested interests is most common in low-level party and government units. Watching the individual households prosper and their own

power and prestige decline, local officials deeply resent the reform. Officials at the middle and higher levels, who have been forced to retire and have lost their special privileges as a result, are also unhappy. The situation is even more complicated in the military.

5. The spearhead of party consolidation is directed toward the "three types of people," but in actual practice there are many difficulties. The "whatever" faction has disappeared from the scene, but Deng Liqun, a conservative, and Li Desheng, of the military, remained in important positions for a long time and only stepped down recently. It is also rumored that people like Chen Yun, Wang Zhen, and Bo Yibo also have reservations about the reforms. There is similar talk about Hu Qiaomu and Peng Zhen. The "National Party Conference" to be held in the autumn of 1985 should be interesting to watch. It will be Deng Xiaoping's most important, possibly last, personal engagement and surely will have a profound bearing on the future of the reforms and even the next stage of China's political development.

6. As expected, prices and wages are the two most troublesome problems in reforming the urban economic system. The large-scale upward readjustment of nonstaple food prices in May 1985, though accompanied by subsidies, still causes extensive concern and uneasiness among citizens. The malpractices in the state monopoly of purchases and marketing are clear to both insiders and outsiders. Not only is production out of keeping with consumption, causing alarmingly great waste, but selling prices are lower than purchase prices, and increased production only causes a bigger financial deficit for the state. Bad old practices die hard, and the need to reform the supply system into a supply-and-demand system cannot be met in a short period. Wages should increase at a rate at least equal to that of prices. Actually this is not the case. The income of primary school teachers is way too low, and life is very hard for them. It was announced long ago that their wages would be raised, but nothing has come of it yet. A new "wage structure" would require several billion yuan to get started, but some people would earn less under it. It is fortunate that there has been no widespread and continued panic buying. But inflation and unemployment are unavoidable. For a time the foreign exchange black market will run rampant, strongly reflecting shortages in commodity supply and marketing and the irrational price system.

7. Although the legal system has received special attention, the fact remains that China does not have a tradition of genuine rule by law. In the 1950's, China followed the Soviet Union in eliminating the law departments from the universities, and during the Cultural Revolution, "lawlessness" was highly regarded. As a result, legal personnel are extremely few, and most people do not understand the law, nor do they pay proper attention to it. Often lawyers are insulted in court, or disciplined, even treated as criminals, because they speak in defense of the accused. Cadres pay no attention to the law, and handling every case according to instructions from the higher level remains the common practice. The phenomenon of the privileged classes getting what they want through the back door, taking bribes, and bending the law has become so common that it is no longer regarded as unusual.

8. Among the eight main obstacles, the question of Deng Xiaoping's successor does not seem so serious now as it once appeared to be. On the the characteristics of a Communist regime is that succession to its leadership is often decided by an extremely fierce factional power struggle, instead of a constitutional procedure. However, [words missing]. By legal means, Deng Xiaoping has removed and placed elsewhere the forces opposed to his personnel arrangements. In this regard, Deng Xiaoping is far more astute than Mao Zedong. Of course, the question of who should become the helmsman of the state is of great importance, and it is not easy to predict what future developments will be.

Because of these difficulties, the reform policy sometimes makes good progress and sometimes not, sometimes take two steps forward and sometimes a step backward, and it continues to grope its way in semi-darkness. On 20 October 1984, the "Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure" was adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Eight months laters, the policy took a big step backward.

Despite the talk about "streamlining administration and instituting decentralization," power is now again being centralized. Foreign exchange control was relaxed, but as reserves fell quickly, it was again brought under central control and is being tightened. The impact is far-reaching: foreign business concerns are making endless complaints, some Hong Kong firms have gone bankrupt, and even firms in Taiwan are affected. The opening of 14 coastal cities had already been announced, but a reexamination in July of this year reduced the number to 4 for the time being (14 steps forward and 10 steps backward?) All the special economic zones, open cities, and coastal economic development areas are reexamining their capital construction, foreign investment, and technology import plans. The foreign businessmen who believed in China's open-door policy and invested in the 10 cities that have been taken off the open list have again suffered losses, and some of them are loudly venting their disappointment.

Deng Xiaoping said repeatedly at the end of June and in early July that reform is only "an experiment" and that whether it works remains to be seen. The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, too, is an experiment. His change of tone is causing conjecture at home and abroad. People wonder how far this change will go and whether it is going to be another major reversal. At the end of July, the "investigation report" on the case of reselling automobiles and other commodities for profit in Hainan Island was made public. Between 1 January 1984 and 5 March 1985, Hainan District spent a total of 4.21 billion yuan of borrowed money on imports, and it was unable to replay 2.1 billion yuan of the loans. During the period, the island bought at high rates a total of U.S.$570 million in foreign exchange, 10 times the amount of foreign exchange it was authorized to retain by the state, from 21 provinces and municipalities and 15 central organizations (mainly Guangdong). Most of these funds were used to buy goods to resell for profit, including more than 80,000 automobiles, more than 300,000 television sets, more than 100,000 video recorders [words missing]. Lei Yu [7191 1342], secretary of the

district CPC committee and commissioners of the district government, was dismissed because of this. It was learned that Lei Yu was rather popular in Hainan District, mainly because he had brought unprecedented benefits to the island's people. It looks as if there is still something fishy about the case.

Birds raised in cages often cannot fly. Those who can often fly into a wall. If not seriously hurt by the impact, they can try again. If seriously hurt, they will probably drop dead.

On 1 August, Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed that the policies on reform and opening up to the outside world are firm and unshakable, but it is necessary to be dareful and prudent in their implementation. An overheated economy should be allowed to cool down for a while, and it may be necessary to modify a few tactics. He said that the course of reform is bound to be tortuous. Progress has been made in Shenzhen, where the internally oriented economy is turning into an externally oriented economy, and new experiment will be made.

A venerable scholar at Beijing University talked with me on the CPC's way of doing things. He said: Everything is from the top down. A policy is decided on first, and it is then implemented by trial and error, finding a way to do it by doing it. His casual remarks hit the nail on the head.

At any rate, the reform is indeed faced with many difficulties, but it has also achieved considerable results. As far as Taiwan is concerned, the question is, what is the trend of the CPC's policy toward Taiwan in the midst of reform?

IV

Looking back on the CPC's policy toward Taiwan in the past 30 years and more, we find that the CPC's position and tactics have taken on some notable changes.

In the 1930's, Mao Zedong and the CPC Central Committee had for a time talked about helping the Taiwanese people fight for independence. Probably Taiwan was too remote and vague to Mao and other Communists in Yanan, as they simply did not know what they were talking about. After the Cairo meeting, they quickly changed their position and regarded Taiwan as Chinese territory to be recovered.

After 1949, when the Nationalist government moved to Taiwan and the CPC established the "People's Republic of China" on the mainland, the CPC's stand on Taiwan changed again. In addition to recovering sovereignty over Taiwan from defeated Japan, Beijing wanted at the same time to drive out the U.S. forces "occupying" Taiwan and to liberate Taiwan from the Kuomintang's control. [words missing]

The early "liberation" policy was merely a military and political slogan with no substance. In fact, the matter was shelved because Beijing did not have

the capability to cross the Taiwan Strait. Before and after the Korean War, in order to obtain China's seat as one of the five powers in the UN Security Council, Beijing out of necessity developed a set of theories and policies regarding Taiwan's status, but it got nowhere because of U.S. support for the Nationalist government. After that, the CPC was bent on overthrowing the Nationalist government but did not succeed. Between 1950 and 1971, Beijing engaged both Taipei and Washington in a contest over the Taiwan question, using both hard and soft tactics, but failed to make any significant progress. The tactics the CPC used during the period included twice shelling Quemoy and Matsu Islands to create tension in the Taiwan Strait; holding talks with the United States in Geneva and Warsaw and demanding that the United States withdraw its forces from Taiwan and stop interfering in China's internal affairs; waging a yearly fight through countries like the Soviet Union and India against pro-Taiwan countries in the UN General Assembly, opposing "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" and striving for international recognition; and engaging in direct infiltration and propaganda against Taiwan. Mao Zedong was naturally extremely unhappy with U.S. support for the Nationalist government and its obstruction of "Taiwan's liberation," but there was nothing he could do about it.

At the beginning of the 1970's, the CPC successfully replaced the Nationalist government in the United Nations in the autumn of 1971. Immediately afterwards, it began to improve relations with Washington and invited Nixon to visit Beijing. Hence, in CPC propaganda, the United States was no longer accused of "occuping Taiwan." In the meantime, owing to Taiwan's astonishing achievements in economic development, Beijing was forced gradually to change its tactics. "Liberation" was changed to "reunification," and Beijing's entire posture toward Taiwan was changed into an appeal for it to return.

Perhaps the most important change of tactics occurred at the end of 1978, when the CPC and the United States announced the establishment of formal diplomatic relations. It was an important phenomenon after the passing of Mao Zedong and the "Lin Biao and gang of four" clique and the entrance of the CPC into the new period under Deng Xiaoping's leadership. Discussed in the preceding paragraphs of this article is the new situation since 1979.

In the new period, the CPC's policy toward Taiwan has been different from the past in three major areas:

1. Beijing formally announced its willingness to put an end to the state of hostilities, ordered an end to the Quemoy artillery duel, and issued a "message to Taiwan compatriots" calling for the "establishment of postal links, trade relations, and air and shipping services; the exchange of visits by relatives and tourists as well as academic, cultural, and sports exchanges"; and efforts to promote peaceful reunification. This is what Taipei calls the "smiling offensive." 2. The new policy toward Taiwan is more specific and coordinates with the mainland's "four modernizations" policy. Thus, it is quite convincing. 3. The new policy toward Taiwan is focused on inducing Taipei to the negotiating table. This point became clear in Ye Jianying's "nin-point" proposal in 1982, which was slightly different from the 1979 "message to Taiwan compatriots." It can be said that originally hope was probably placed on both the "Taiwan compatriots" and the "Kuomintang regime," but in 1982 the latter was clearly selected as the only other party in negotiations.

V

As far as Beijing is concerned, unification with Taiwan in the present stage is faced with three main problems: the first is how to induce (or force) the Taiwan authorities to the negotiating table; the second is how to make the United States stop meddling between the two sides; and the third is how to pacify the people on Taiwan Island so that they will accept or at least not oppose reunification.

If the CPC can induce or force the Kuomintang government, which holds the real power, to the negotiating table, it will be more than halfway toward victory. Once the Nationalist government agrees to hold talks, it is tantamount to abandoning its "three-no policy," its position as the central government, to which "the CPC is a renegade," and its stand that "the CPC does not have popular support and may not be in effective control of the mainland for long." After that, it will be difficult for the Nationalist government to prevent the island people from "establishing postal, trade, and transport links and engaging in an exchange of visits and academic, cultural, and sports activities" with the mainland, to suppress the call by some people on Taiwan to revise the constitution and reform the system, and to maintain the loyalty, expectations, and support it enjoys from anticommunist Chinese overseas. Internationally, the United States will be obliged at least in appearance to stand aside as it has promised to do and let the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait solve the Chinese people's own problems through negotiations, and it will have less justification and support for arms sales to Taiwan. Japan and other countries may have to readjust their policy of "one China plus one Taiwan not officially recognized." Countries that have not yet set up unofficial organizations in Taiwan will have to postpone any plans to establish closer relations with Taipei.

If Washington can be persuaded to stay neutral, the CPC's chances of victory will be greatly enhanced. First of all, the theory that "Taiwan's status is undecided" may completely vanish, and sovereignty over Taiwan will become an internal issue of the Chinese people not subject to international intervention. Second, without Washington's backing, the Nationalist government's attitude is bound to soften. When the CPC applies pressure on Taiwan, it will no longer have to deal with the complicating factor of Taiwan's "powerful connections." Third, the United States will no longer be partial to Taiwan, and a major obstacle will be removed for the CPC to develop relations with the United States. It will become much easier to import capital and technology from the United States. This may imperceptibly tip the balance of power between the CPC and Taiwan in the CPC's favor. Fourth, U.S. allies and other Western countries may follow Washington and freely improve diplomatic and trade relations with the CPC, and it will become easier for the CPC to isolate Taipei in international organizations. For many years, the U.S. factor has been the greatest difficulty facing the CPC in dealing with Taiwan. If this factor can be neutralized, it naturally will be of great help to the CPC.

As to the attitude of the Taiwan people, even though it is not the most critical and pressing issue, it is still a matter of long-range and fundamental significance and cannot be ignored. Both Beijing and Taipei cannot tolerate the advocacy of Taiwan independence. They are worried not only about the independence movement of those who wave flags and shout slogans, denying that they are Chinese, but about any plans aimed at making Taiwan independence an accomplished fact without fanfare. If the island's people oppose or refuse to accept reunification, whatever the motive or reason, it will be a hidden danger for the CPC's policy toward Taiwan. Conversely, if the majority of the Taiwan people are not opposed to reunification, neither the advocacy of Taiwan independence nor the call for self-determination will become a threat, and it will be possible to negotiate Taiwan's self-government. With the Taiwan people's tacit consent, Beijing's pressure on the Nationalist government for reunification will carry more weight. In negotiating with the United States, Japan, and other countries on matters concerning Taiwan, Beijing will also become more assured and forceful.

In view of these three major problems, Beijing's latest policy toward Taiwan is the "one country, two systems" approach, as mentioned at the beginning of this article. "One country, two systems" is an invitation for the Nationalist government to surrender, offered with a smiling face and a pretense of patience and tolerance, using the "nine points" and the "six points" and the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong as bait. The conditions of surrender appear to be quite generous, and they show great ingenuity in that they are coordinated with economic reform and included as the country's current tasks.

VI

The idea, nature, content, difficulties, and prospects of "one country, two systems" are systematically analyzed and discussed in another long article written by me recently. As far as the subject of this article is concerned, "one country, two systems" represents a new idea conceived to meet the CPC's policy needs in the new period. Its basic content concerning Taiwan is seen in the "nine-point" proposal given in a talk by Ye Jianying, then chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, on 30 September 1981 and the "six-point" plan mentioned by Deng Xiaoping to Yang Liyu [Prof Winston Yang] on 26 June 1983. The main points may be summed up in these words: "Dialogue between the two parties; establishment of postal, trade, and transport links and exchange of visits and academic, cultural, and sports activities; a high degree of autonomy and retention of the armed forces; continuation of current systems and lasting cooperation; and long-term coexistence and mutual supervision."

Beijing apparently has great expectations for the National government. Among Ye Jianying's "nine-point" proposal, the first, third, fifth, and sixth points can be taken as proposals to Chiang Ching-kuo and his aides and staff, conceived with the interests of the Nationalist government in mind. Deng Xiaoping said that he sent a proposal for reunification to the Taiwan authorities as early as in January 1979. In June 1983, he again sent a message to

the Nationalist government through Yang Liyu, which went even further than Ye Jianying's "nine-point" proposal, saying that after reunification the Nationalist government may still keep its "secret service organizations" and retain its membership in the Asian Development Bank in the name of "China (Taipei)." In August 1984, Deng Yingchao publicly and clearly said: "I hope that peaceful reunification can be achieved within Chiang Ching-kuo's term of office." What she really meant was that it was feared that the younger generation might aspire for independence. Similar propaganda and appeals are continuing, and there have also been many small gestures, like repairing the Chiang family burial ground, rewriting the history of the 1911 revolution and the war of resistance against Japan, and so forth.

At the beginning of this year, the united front publication TAI SHENG [VOICE OF TAIWAN], published by the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots in Beijing, withdrew an article entitled "'One Country, Two Systems' and 'Letting Taiwanese Run Taiwan?'" It was done to show Taipei that Beijing does not want to undermine or embarrass the Nationalist government. In early March, when the "Jiang Nan case" caused people to turn pale when they talked about special agents, Li Xiannian again mentioned in Rangoon that Taiwan may keep its party, government, and military organizations as well as its secret service system. People are made to feel all the more that the CPC is indeed trying to ingratiate itself with the Nationalist government in every possible way, almost to the extent that if the Nationalist government would give a nod, saying, "send someone to us," everything will be negotiable.

In fact, Beijing's appeals and ingratiation are all based on its own wishful thinking. Taipei can certainly understand: "In appearance, Beijing has fallen back to the bottom line. In reality, it could also be a starting point for greater victories. It is typical of Deng Xiaoping's circumspection and shrewdness." Unless the reason to oppose Communist rule no longer exists, or the base on which to remain in power in Taiwan is lost, why should the Nationalist government take the CPC's bait and hand over the treasure island obediently?

But, looking from another angle, it is also possible that Beijing sees the present difficult position of the Nationalist government on Taiwan as an opportunity to entice it into taking the bait. In June 1984, the CAIJING KEXUE [FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE] journal of the Sichuan Finance and Economics Institute carried an article which tried to prove with figures that "since 1979, Taiwan's economy has been steadily on the decline with progressively slow economic growth, sluggish foreign trade, falling domestic and foreign investments, financial deficits, worsening inflation, and economic recession, and the situation is serious." The article said: "Taiwan, poor in natural resources and open to and dependent on the outside world, has certain colonial characteristics"; "its foreign trade relies too heavily on the U.S. market"; "the political atmosphere is suffocating to the economy"; "there is a lack of confidence in investment, which results in clearly decreasing domestic investments and huge capital outflows"; and, therefore, Taiwan's economy is in a difficult position "with problems piling up and no solution in sight." In conclusion, the article suggests that the only way to "bring back to life" Taiwan's economy is to "return to the motherland" because the motherland has plenty of resources and is a vast market.

Whatever the readers may think of the content and viewpoint of the article, direct and indirect trade between Taiwan and the mainland in the future is still a subject which merits much attention and study. Both sides have facilities in Hong Kong. Profitable dealings between the two sides, with Hong Kong serving as a bridge, not only will take place sooner or later but will grow whenever there is an opportunity. In recent years, Taiwan's exports to Hong Kong have shown marked increases, its favorable trade balance with Hong Kong has increased sharply to more than $1 billion a year, and the value of goods in transit to mainland China has clearly passed the $1 billion mark. There are many voices in Taiwan, calling for attention to the situation and the adoption of measures to deal with it.

At the end of March of this year, Deng Yingchao said: "As we see it, the present situation inside Taiwan is far from good. However, they still think they can pull through and drag on." Her remarks cannot but remind people of Ye Jianying's "nine-point" proposal. If Taiwan really runs into financial difficulties, it certainly is not impossible for Beijing to help. To say that it is like one who rides a bicycle giving financial help to one who drives an automobile is only half right. After all, the mainland is big, and Taiwan small. Although mainland China is poor, it has gone across the oceans to help build the highly questionable Tanzania-Zambia Railway, which is far from being shabby.

Even so, Taiwan has weathered many difficulties, and how do we know that it cannot overcome its present problems? Even if there are really difficulties and crises, it still has other choices. How can it surrender to the CPC and take the sugar-coated poison?

There should be some way for the CPC to entice Taiwan into engaging in profitable trade with the mainland. However, the use of financial aid to Taiwan as a bait is not going to work.

VII

Besides "enticement," there is, of course, "force." The use of force or the application of pressure in the past meant to "liberate" or "swallow up." Now, there is an additional plan, which will not "swallow up," so long as Taipei "follows orders" and returns "home." The "force" methods also has many variations, both direct and indirect, but mainly there are four of them:

1. Forcible occupation. Both Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang have frankly admitted that at present the CPC does not have the military power to take Taiwan by force. However, Hu Yaobang said: "In 7, 8, or 10 years, we will become strong economically, and we will be able to modernize our national defense" and to use force in dealing with Taiwan. As everyone knows, the CPC to this day has refused to promise that it will not solve the Taiwan question by force, because to do so will make Taiwan "sit back and relax without fear." It may be said that this method is meant to be ready but not to be used and that its effect lies in its not being used.

2. Military blockade. Both Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang said that the CPC has the capacity to enforce a blockade and the means to deal with a counter-blockade. At least, they have so threatened. The use of missiles to blockade Taiwan from the sea is relatively easy and may achieve certain goals, because Taiwan's economy is externally oriented and heavily dependent on transportation with the outside world. Even so, if the United States intervenes, not only will it be difficult for the CPC to do as it wishes, but the price it will have to pay militarily and diplomatically will certainly be very high. Unless it has a plausible excuse to do so and has what is needed to ensure victory, it is unlikely that Beijing will act rashly and blockade Taiwan.

3. Diplomatic strangulation. The increasing isolation of Taiwan in the international arena is like a rope in CPC's hands, which can be placed around Taiwan's neck and tightened as a noose. In international organizations, the CPC can be either gentle or tough, while Taiwan is in a passive position. With other countries, Beijing can also apply traditional international law and practice to demand that they respect China's sovereignty and not treat Taiwan as a country and even to force other countries by political, economic, and other means to make a choice between "the People's Republic of China" and "the Republic of China," or between mainland China and Taiwan. At present, the CPC seems quite reasonable in allowing Taiwan to participate in activities of nongovernmental international organizations such as Taiwan's participation in the Olympic Games. If the question of Taiwan's membership in the Asian Development Bank can also be solved in the same manner, it may serve as a very important example for Taiwan to resume activities in other governmental international organizations.

4. Economic pressures. To compel Taipei to give in, Beijing can also play some dirty tricks in the economic field to make things deliberately difficult for Taiwan. The CPC can place large orders with Taiwan firms through Hong Kong to lure them to take the bait, then create trouble to put them in a difficult position and finally force them to take certain actions inside Taiwan. The CPC can also do business in the international market for the sole purpose of delivering blows at Taiwan's econojy without regard to losses. These types of measures are not easy. The problem is that the CPC may not have enough information, assets, and skills readily at its disposal to inflict unacceptably heavy losses on Taiwan. However, if Beijing should really lose its senses and use these methods to force Taiwan to submit, it is also hard to predict if Taiwan will be able to cope with it. It is not impossible that both sides will be losers.

VIII

Whether it is "enticement" or "coercion," the CPC's policy toward Taiwan in the present stage is coordinated with the pragmatists' new domestic and foreign policies. It is hard to visualize this policy's positive, relatively objective and reasonable, aspect without linking it to Deng Xiaoping's policy for modernization. Similarly, the present stage of the CPC's economic reform, even though it is still unable to break through the Marxist-Leninist

conventions, is also a product of the modernization policy, considering its revisionist elements and, particularly, the adoption of the market principle and the limited restoration of private property.

It should be said that the CPC is changing and, therefore, its economic policy and its policy toward Taiwan are also changing. The orientation of the change is quite desirable: it is rational, realistic, and aimed at modernization. The investment environment on mainland China is still very poor, but with progress in all kinds of reform, it is constantly improving. The people's living standards on the mainland still fall far behind, 10 times behind Taiwan, but they have been improving notably in the past few years and will continue to improve in the future.

Economic reform has given the CPC a new image, an image that is warmer, more pragmatic, more progressive, and more hopeful than before. This change has enabled the CPC to obtain greater cooperation and convenience both at home and abroad. "One country, two systems" still contains many unreasonable and unfair aspects and cannot be accepted by Taipei, but in the Sino-British "joint statement" on Hong Kong, it has already become an internationally recognized peaceful and effective way to handle certain issues and will be applied on the Macao question in the future. It is still too early to say whether the pragmatists and their policies are successful or failing, but they have indeed already achieved some results and won the support of the majority of the people on the mainland.

Because of the mainland's overwhelming size, even the partial success of its new policies will have a very real impact on Taiwan. If Taipei refuses to open its eyes to recognize and accept the CPC's new challenge, its own position is bound to come under attack. It is very unrealistic to dismiss mainland China's development blindly, and it is extremely unwise to hope that the CPC will make mistakes or fail. How can buying one's head in the sand like an ostrich be a real solution to problems?

IX

To meet Beijing's new challenge, Taipei has two roads to consider: One is the formation of a commonwealth, and the other is conditional acceptance of "one country, two systems."

A commonwealth is a more reasonable and looser way of reunification than the CPC-proposed "one country, two systems." The emphasis is that a central government should be formed jointly by mainland China and Taiwan on an equal basis with neither side being subordinated to the other. The way to establish a commonwealth is to call a constitutional meeting. The trouble with this road is that there is too wide a gap between the sizes of the mainland and Taiwan, that equality may turn into a different kind of irrationality, unless every province, municipality, and region becomes an autonomous state, and that will be much more complicated.

Conditional acceptance of "one country, two systems" means to let Taipei spell out the conditions under which it will accept "one country, two systems." The writer put forward a suggestion at the American Political Science Association meeting in the autumn of 1984, in which five points may be used as a basis for consideration (please see CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI October 1984, pp 49-51). Their advantage is in that they can give the Kuomintang and the CPC a considerable period of time to prepare for contacts and negotiations and at the same time encourage both sides to engage in reciprocal and substantive competition.

The two roads both assume the existence of "two systems" and their inherent contradictions. Peaceful coexistence should be possible despite the contradictions when there are common enemies, a safe distance, or a higher common goal. After a long period of coexistence, the contradictions may dissolve and settle on their own. The important thing is to ensure the livelihood and improve the welfare of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. When this happens, the goal of making China a prosperous and powerful country should be in sight.

Chinese University of Hong Kong, 3 August 1985

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CSO: 4005/198

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE MEMBERS URGED TO PROMOTE ETHICS

OW020602 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0809 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--In a circular issued yesterday before it closed, the 9th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Central Committee of the China Democratic League [CDL] urged all CDL members to help achieve a fundamental improvement in social conduct by integrating their own work with the promotion of socialist ethics.

The CDL Central Committee circular points out: Most of the CDL members are workers in the educational, scientific, cultural, and publishing departments; CDL organizations at all levels should help them do an even better job on their respective posts and consciously take part in promoting socialist ethics. They must encourage CDL members to actively propagate lofty ideals, ethics, discipline, and law, and pay special attention to educating and influencing people of the younger generation in these areas. They should also use different methods to propagate the deeds and fine qualities of advanced personages and encourage young people to emulate them. In serving the four modernizations, they must consciously uphold the principle of carrying out material and spiritual construction simultaneously.

The circular also urged all CDL members to join the people throughout the country in displaying the spirit of the Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains, carry out hard struggle in unity, and make still greater contributions to China's exaltation under the CPC leadership.

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CSO: 4005/453

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CULTURAL REVOLUTION DEPORTEES DEMONSTRATE IN BEIJING

HK071152 Hong Kong AFP in English 1136 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, Feb 7 (AFP)--Some 300 former high school graduates deported to central China during the turbulent Cultural Revolution, today staged a peaceful protest here demanding to be allowed to return to Beijing.

An eyewitness said the demonstrators, from the central province of Shanxi, gathered for just under an hour outside Beijing's Communist Party headquarters to demand authorities' permission to return here to live.

The protesters, grouping families with children, unfurled a large banner wishing a "Happy New Year to the Leadership," before dispersing peacefully without intervention from a large contingent of police on the scene.

The Chinese New Year starts on Sunday.

One protester said he had joined in the demonstration in order to talk to party officials and try to get their permission to return here with his family, which had stayed behind, the eyewitness said.

It was not immediately known whether the protesters had managed to send a delegation to see city officials.

Public security officials today carefully photographed all the demonstrators and all foreigners on the scene, the eyewitness said.

Several hundred former high school graduates, or "educated youth" from the same province demonstrated outside the same building last April in a vain bid to obtain the right to return.

Beijing officials met with the demonstrators in April but persuaded them to return to their province.

City and party officials last month held a series of meetings with educated youth from Shanxi to praise their role in the province's economic development and to endorse the policy of sending young educated people to the countryside.

Mao Zedong ordered about 400,000 young secondary school diploma-holders into the countryside, often for life, in the Cultural Revolution and its radical aftermath (1966-1976) in order to be "re-educated by the poor peasants."

Thousands of petitioners converged on Beijing in 1979-1980 to demand the right to return to Beijing and the redressment of wrongs suffered in the Cultural Revolution.

Today's protest caps a series of demonstrations in Beijing over the past few months.

In the latest, last December, some 400 Turkic-speaking Uigurs from the far western Xinjiang region demonstrated on central Beijing's Tian'anmen Square demanding an end to nuclear tests in their home area and greater autonomy.

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CSO: 4000/171

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG ZHAOHUA VISITS ZHEJIANG, SPEAKS ON CADRES

OW301045 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Wang Zhaohua, deputy head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee who happened to be in Zhejiang, made a report to some cadres of the personnel and organization departments of Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou City at a meeting held on the morning of 27 January. He urged personnel and organization departments at all levels to select and promote cadres under the leadership of the party committee and in strict accordance with the principles laid down by the party.

Wang Zhaohua said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has made remarkable achievements in doing work concerning cadres. This period has been one of the best since the founding of the nation. However, some problems and obstacles have been encountered in helping cadres become revolutionized, better educated, and professionally more competent and in reducing their average age. In selecting and assigning cadres, there have been unhealthy practices, and things have not been done according to the principles laid down by the party. For this reason, it is necessary to conscientiously carry out education among cadres that cadres must be appointed on the basis of their merits, not by favoritism. Particularly the leading cadres at all levels must do a still better job in observing exemplarily party principles and party discipline in doing personnel work.

Wang Zhaohue concluded: Organization and personnel departments must strengthen themselves organizationally so as to further enhance their party spirit and further improve their work style. They must boldly adhere to principle; combat all practices which run counter to party principle and undermine party discipline in handling personnel matters; and play their role well as advisers and assistants of the party committees.

Over 300 people attended the report meeting. Shen Guifang, head of the Organization Department of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/453

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEGAL EXPERT DISCUSSES HONG KONG VISIT

HK310915 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0943 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Report by Guo Weifeng [6753 0251 1496]: "A Mainland Jurist's Impressions of His Hong Kong Visit--Interview with Xu Chongde, Member of the Basic Law Drafting Committee and Associate Professor at the People's University of China"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 26 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Now that the mainland legal expert group is winding up its work in Hong Kong, what are the experts' impressions of their Hong Kong visit? With this question in mind, this reporter interviewed Xu Chongde, a member of the group and noted constitutionalist.

Hong Kong People Speak Their Minds Without Hesitation, Work in Hong Kong Goes Smoothly

"Hong Kong people speak their minds freely and our work in Hong Kong is going smoothly." Xu Chongde smilingly used these words to sum up their work in the past 20-odd days. The original purpose of the visit was to listen to the views of the Hong Kong member of the Basic Law Drafting Committee on the structure of the basic law. However, the number of Hong Kong people they have met and the views they have heard have far surpassed the original plan. It is a most rewarding visit. The Hong Kong people have also enthusiastically cooperated with the experts and most of them speak their minds freely. They help the experts understand the psychology of various strata, organizations, and people. For this reason, the experts from the mainland have been filed with greater vigor. During the day they go out to solicit views and at night or on holidays they sort out, sum up, and study the material. Just as a poem in the Tang dynasty puts it: "Sleeping in their clothes late at night and getting up before the cockcrow." Meanwhile, the experts have also vigorously collected data. For example, Xu Chongde has received data or books on Hong Kong laws srom Yang Tieh-liang, Juan Pein-yao, and other Hong Kong jurists. Xu Chongde said: "The fact that the group of experts has come to Hong Kong shows the respect and trust of the central authorities for the Hong Kong people and the warmhearted reception given by the Hong Kong people also demonstrates their confidence." He added: "After its return to Beijing, the group will make a detailed report to the central authorities

on the views of the Hong Kong people and will collect these views in the form of a document as a reference for the members of the Basic Law Drafting Committee in their discussions in April." He also said: "Although we are tired, we are very pleased to be able to make a small contribution to the Hong Kong people."

Taking Hong Kong as a Whole, the Correct Thing To Do Is To Leave Hong Kong Unchanged

This being his first visit to Hong Kong, Xu Chongdu has conscientiously observed Hong Kong in order to increase his perceptual knowledge. Along with other experts, he watched stock trading at the stock exchange, as well as horse racing at the race course. Xu Chongde deems it necessary to observe Hong Kong from every angle in order to gain a genuine understanding of Hong Kong. After observing Hong Kong for more than 20 days, he has gained a deep impression of Hong Kong. This impression can be summed up in the following four points: Most of the Hong Kong people are patriotic; the Hong Kong people eagerly hope that the work of drafting the basic law will be carried out well in order to preserve Hong Kong's prosperity and stability; Hong Kong has a high degree of modernization and a developed economy; and it has highly efficient enterprise management and rapid work tempo. Xu Chongde emphasized: "The policy of leaving Hong Kong's social system unchanged for 50 years is very correct."

Legal Viewpoints of Individuals Will Not Hinder the Work of Drafting the Basic Law

However, in the course of observing Hong Kong and listening to views, Xu Chongde also has a feeling that some people have misgivings about the participation of the Chinese legal experts in the drafting of the basic law. These people hold that different legal viewpoints will affect the basic law. "They are obviously overanxious," said Xu Chongde. "The Chinese jurists faithfully adhere to the principle of 'one country, two systems.' We fully understand Hong Kong's history and reality and the psychology and demands of the people of various strata in Hong Kong. We will certainly proceed from the actual conditions, resolutely implement the policy of 'one country, two systems' and draw up the Basic Law in line with the Sino-British Joint Declaration. As for the legal viewpoints and academic views of individuals, they are always at the stage of development and they are entirely different from the work of drafting the Basic Law. It is absolutely impossible for an academic issue to affect the drafting of the Basic Law, which is a great historic task."

From Now On They Will Concentrate Their Attention on Drafting the Basic Law

The jurists that have come to Hong Kong with Lu Ping to listen to the Hong Kong people's views are the pick of the country's legal circles. Xu Chongde has been engaged in legal work for nearly 4 decades. He participated in the work of revising the constitution and drafting various important laws, such as the "Local Organization Law" and the "Electoral Law."

His works include the "Constitution and Democratic System," "Electoral System," "Head of State," and "Theory of Decentralizing Power." He has also edited "China's Constitution," a textbook for Chinese universities. Since 1979 he has written numerous treatises totaling 1.08 million characters. He has also acted as a supervisor for several groups of post-graduate students studying for master's degrees. The expert group also includes Wu Jianfan, a legal system history expert conversant with things past and present, and Xiao Weiyun, Liang Zwxun, Lian Xisheng, and Wei Dingren, who are all legal experts familiar with Chinese and foreign laws. Xu Chongde said: "We have given up our own research programs for the time being so that we can wholeheartedly plunge into the work of drafting the basic law."

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CSO: 4005/453

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OVER 1,000 FOREIGN LEGAL EXPERTS VISITED IN 1985

OW291240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 29 January (XINHUA)--A record number of foreign legal experts--more than 1,000--visited China last year, a Justice Ministry Foreign Affairs Department official told XINHUA.

They visited the country in more than 50 legal delegations at the invitation of the Justice Ministry, the Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate and the China Council for the promotion of international trade.

In addition, Chinese judicial departments participated in or organized several international legal conferences and bilateral meetings.

The official said these legal exchanges had helped boost Sino-foreign economic and trade activities, and had promoted mutual understanding with other countries.

At Sino-Japanese and Sino-Australian economic and trade law seminars held in Qingdao and Beijing last July and October, Chinese legal experts had talks with more than 180 visitors about China's economic legislation, economic judicial affairs and laws covering taxation, arbitration, patents and insurance.

A senior visiting Australian official said potential foreign investors should be aware that China has provided legal guarantees covering major aspects of its foreign economic activities.

Last October, more than 300 patent and trademark specialists from nearly 30 countries attended a Beijing symposium on industrial property, sponsored by the Chinese group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI).

Vincent, AIPPI executive president, praised China's efforts and progress in the protection of industrial property.

Last year, China also sent legal delegations to several countries around the world.

In July, a Chinese legal workers' delegation, led by Ren Jianxin, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court, attended the 12th conference on world law, held in the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the conference, Court President Zheng Tianxiang was awarded the "World Justice Award" by the "World Peace Through Law Center." More than 100 participating delegations paid tribute to China's progress in building its legal system, and its increasing involvement in world legal affairs.

The following month, a Chinese judicial delegation led by Justice Minister Zou Yu attended the seventh UN congress on crime prevention and treatment of offenders, held in Italy.

Zou's description of China's crime prevention policy--mobilizing the whole of society in the bid to improve public order and curb crime--won widespread praise at the congress.

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CSO: 4000/169

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WRITERS' GROUP TO WEIGH DECADE'S LITERATURE

OW060753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb (XINHUA)--A major project of the Chinese Writers' Association [CWA] this year will be evaluation of the country's literary experience over the past decade, according to the latest issue of the LITERARY AND ART GAZETTE.

In a recent interview with the weekly newspaper, Tang Dacheng, a senior leader of the CWA, said the year marked both the 10th anniversary of the end of the "cultural revolution" (1966-1976) and the beginning of China's literary renaissance.

In the past 10 years, he said, the country's Communist Party has created an atmosphere of "freedom to write" for literature and art.

Writers have spent much of the decade criticizing the "cultural revolution" and representing China's efforts to make itself into a modern world power, sand Tang.

At the same time, he said, the public has been responsive to writers' representations of general social issues. Literary works dealing with such issues were best sellers.

Other popular works depicted human relations, people's mental attitudes and ethics in the present time of the country's modernization and economic reform. New literary techniques, particularly more complex narrative forms, were tried by many writers, which helped improve the artistic quality of Chinese literature.

Articles reviewing these achievements and discussing existing problems are scheduled this year in the LITERARY AND ART GAZETTE, PEOPLE'S LITERATURE monthly and other magazines run by the Writers' Association.

According to Tang, members of the association's governing council will meet here in the next 2 months to develop a five-year plan for China's literary development. Other national events planned include a congress of young writers, a workshop for literary magazines and publishing houses, and sessions on children's and ethnic literature. Local branches of the Writers' Association will organize similar activities, Tang said.

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CSO: 4000/172

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

KANG KEQING AT FETE FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

OW121801 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--Escorted by their parents, more than 1,000 handicapped children gathered at the Chinese Children's Center here for a spring festival party today.

Seeing the children sitting around, Kang Keqing, president of All-China Women's Federation, said: "We place our hope in handicapped children as in normal, healthy children. We should pay more attention to them."

The party was sponsored by China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, the center and Beijing Municipal Education Bureau.

Zhao Xin, a blind boy from the Beijing School for the Blind, promised to study hard and try to become a useful person when he has grown up.

Li Guiping, mother of a retarded child, expressed her thanks for those teachers who have to make redoubled efforts to teach handicapped children.

The handicapped children enjoyed the performances given by young actors and actresses here. All the entertainment facilities in the center were open to them free of charge.

Wang Luguang, deputy director of China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, promised to organize gatherings of this kind every year.

Chen Haosu, vice-mayor of Beijing, extended festival greetings on behalf of the municipal government to the handicapped children, their parents and teachers.

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CSO: 4000/172

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MINORITY INTELLECTUALS ON MORE EDUCATION

OW281822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 28 January (XINHUA)--Minority nationalities in China must have more education if their economic status is to improve.

This was the unanimous position of seven minority intellectuals who spoke at a meeting here this afternoon.

Greater efforts must be made to train teachers and accelerate educational development in minority areas, they said.

Sponsored by the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the meeting was attended by more than 100 intellectuals from 29 minority nationalities in the capital.

China has 55 minority nationalities scattered throughout the country. With 70 million people, the minorities constitute 6.7 percent of the country's total population.

In recent years, the government has helped minorities overcome their disadvantaged status through such policies as special funding for economic and cultural projects, preferential admission to higher education, and more relaxed population planning guidelines.

At the meeting, the speakers also suggested strengthening unity between nationalities and continuing economic development in minority areas.

Yan Mingfu, head of the United Front Work Department, said his department will strengthen its ties with intellectuals from minority nationalities.

"We will investigate economic and educational development in minority areas as well as the possibility of training cadres of minority nationalities in coordination with the State Nationalities Affairs Commission," he said.

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CSO: 4000/169

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON RURAL EDUCATION GAINS

OW031113 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Great achievements were made in education for rural development in the sixth 5-year plan period (1981-1985), the GUANGMING RIBAO reported today.

More than 267,000 people graduated from universities or colleges of agriculture and technical secondary schools during the period, surpassing the scheduled number, the paper said.

Students at universities and colleges of agriculture numbered 107,000 in 1985, compared to 66,000 in 1980.

The enrollment of postgraduates of agricultural universities, colleges and research institutes topped 2,219 in 1985, 17 times the figure for 1980.

In the past 5 years, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries has devoted 34 percent of its total agricultural investment to rural education and imported U.S.$55 million in foreign funds for such education, according to the paper.

More than one million rural cadres have been trained in the past 5 years through various courses.

The Central Radio School of Agriculture now has 830,000 students, the paper said.

In the past 5 years, 496 rural research achievements have won state or provincial awards. With 18 of the achievements put into practical use, about 500 million yuan in terms of economic results has been earned in the past 2 years, the paper said.

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CSO: 4000/172

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATION OFFICIAL ON COLLEGE ADMISSION REFORM

OW270000 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0809 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 January (XINHUA)--The State Education Commission recently promulgated "Provisional Regulations on Supervision of Ordinary Institutions of Higher Learning Entrusted to Train Students for Others" and "Opinions About Enrollment on a Trial Basis of Students Recommended by Middle Schools for Admission to Ordinary Institutions of Higher Learning in 1986." In the meantime, based on experience summed up from the past, the commission has begun to plan for the student enrollment work for ordinary institutions of higher learning in 1986. A responsible person of the department concerned of the State Education Commission answered questions in this regard in an interview with ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO [0022 0948 2403 5148 1032 CHINA EDUCATION NEWS] and XINHUA News Agency.

Question: What reforms have been made in the student enrollment work of ordinary institutions of higher learning in the past few years?

Answer: A system of training students for units requiring new personnel has been put into effect. This has strengthened the direct connection between schools and units requiring new personnel.

In addition, a system of specially oriented enrollment has been implemented. This system has enabled those areas and professions with relatively difficult working and living conditions to get a certain number of graduates to work there.

The system of sources of students for colleges and universities belonging to central departments has also been changed. The enlargement of the authorities of the institutions of higher learning has helped to implement the principle of selecting the best for admission and properly integrate the sources of students with their placement after graduation.

Some schools have put into practice the system of admitting students recommended by middle schools.

The physical examination standards have been revised to eliminate overly high and strict demands. New measures for admitting disabled students have also been established.

Standardized English and mathematics examinations are being used on a trial basis in Guangdong Province, which has been selected by the State Education Commission as an experimental region.

Question: How was the 1985 students enrollment work? What were the main problems?

Answer: The student enrollment work in 1985 was done very well, but there were certain shortcomings. People lacked a unified understanding on certain issues and did not comprehend some of the reformative measures. Measures formulated to meet certain stipulations were not specific or sufficient, and loopholes remained in the administrative work. Above all, the main problem has been interference by unhealthy tendencies. Generally speaking, since the smashing of the "Gang of Four," the student enrollment work has been good, and the broad masses of people engaged in this work have had an honest and upright workstyle. Irregularities in examinations and admissions and "entering through the back door" are now phenomena found only in a few isolated cases. In 1985, however, there appeared a new unhealthy tendency, which was manifested predominantly by liberalism and by the adoption of a pragmatic attitude toward the party's policies and instructions. For example, some departments went against the state regulations and held that entrusting the work of training personnel to institutions of higher learning was a welfare measure to enable staff members, workers, and their children to go to school. They asked that the minimum scores for admitting such trainee-students be greatly lowered. The masses complained vehemently about this practice. In some localities there were the phenomena of "using money to buy scores" and "selling scores for money."

Some schools tried unscupulously to get "top students in study" and "top students in sports" and adversely affected other schools by recruiting such students away from them through underhanded means, such as providing them with lavish meals and giving them gifts, promising them things, and offering "scholarships." Before the senior middle school graduation examination, some institutions of higher learning sent their representatives to middle schools to solicit the students recommended by the middle school for higher education to enter their institutions, increased without authorization the proportion of recommended students, or admitted athletes under the pretense of students recommended by middle schools. These actions interfered with the middle schools' work, left a bad impression on the examinees, and grossly defeated the purpose of education.

Last year cheating on examinations was rather serious. From now on resolute measures must be taken to ban this phenomena.

Question: What are the main points of the student enrollment work in 1986?

Answer: The State Education Commission has decided that the main points of the 1986 student enrollment work for ordinary institutions of higher learning will be strengthening legislative and administrative work, stepping up propaganda, consolidating and digesting the present results of reform, and resolutely banning unhealthy tendencies. At the same time, active preparations will be made so as to begin in 1987 further reforms of the methods, contents, and styles of examinations.

In accordance with the guidelines of the central authorities' instructions on improving the work methods and style, in 1986 the State Education Commission will no longer hold a national work conference on enrollment of students for ordinary institutions of higher learning, but will concentrate its efforts on conducting investigations and studies and summing up experience.

To ensure the smooth progress of reform and ban unhealthy tendencies, the State Education Commission will increase control, conduct checkups, and apply sanctions against those who have violated the regulations.

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CSO: 4005/449

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC TIGHTENS RULES FOR UNIVERSITY ENTRANTS

HK280752 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] New rules to prevent falling entry standards and other malpractices when enrolling college students on outside recommendation have been issued by the state.

The trial run of admitting a small number of talented school graduates into higher educational institutions without entrance exams ran into problems last year, when some universities and colleges increased the number of admissions by recommendation without getting permission first. Meanwhile, some schools were found providing fake report cards.

The number of students admitted on recommendation only is fixed by the State Education Commission at 2 percent of the total for regular colleges and 5 percent for teachers' colleges. The system is still at the experimental stage and the fixed rate should not be exceeded, the commission said.

Some other colleges and universities last year competed for the recommended students by promising scholarships, free meals or gifts to their parents or high school leaders. Some tried to attract promising sportsmen and women or "poach" talented students from other colleges.

A circular issued by the commission over the weekend said that such practices should be prevented because they seriously disrupted the college entrance scheme in 1985.

The other problem discussed in the circular involved the intake of students sponsored by their employers. It said workers and employees paid by their employers to take college courses must sit for the college entrance examination.

Colleges must not set lower standards for these employees just because the schools are being paid by big enterprises or companies to teach them, the circular said.

China started reforming its higher education system in 1983 when suggestions were forwarded to central government by education experts, scholars and company directors asking it to give the go-ahead to colleges to help train employees whose "training fees" would be higher than the tuition fees for ordinary students.

But in many places, the circular said, the new policy by the central government was misunderstood. Many enterprises and companies treated the policy as a form of social welfare for their employees and demanded lower enrollemnt standards.

In some cases, employers and colleges were found buying and selling college entrance examination marks, the circular said.

It was against this background that the State Education Commission, which has been worried about a possible decline in both teaching standards and students' academic performance, issued the new regulations over the weekend.

Officials of the commission believe that the practice of helping companies train their employees through college courses benefits the economy, but tighter regulations are needed to ensure such students meet the academic requirements.

Last year, Chinese colleges enrolled 33,000 employees from various enterprises and companies, making up nearly 6 percent of the total college enrollment.

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BRIEFS

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE ELECTS CHAIRMAN--Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--Chu Tunan has been elected acting chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League at a meeting of its standing committee now in session here. Chu, who held the post of vice-chairman, replaces the late acting chairman, Hu Yuzhi, who died earlier this month. Chu, 87, joined the China Democratic League in 1943, which aims to unite intellectuals who support democracy. In the 1930s and '40s, he taught Chinese history in colleges and translated foreign literature, including "Leaves of Grass," poems by Walt Whitman. Following the foundation of the People's Republic in 1949, he served as president of China People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, president of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, vice-president of Asia-Africa Society of China, and adviser to the China-Japan Friendship Association. He is now vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress, and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 31 Jan 86] /9604

FENG YUXIANG'S SELECTED WORKS--Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--The first volume of the "Selected Works of Feng Yuxiang" has been published by the People's Publishing House and the remaining two volumes will come out later this year. General Feng Yuxiang (Feng Yu-hsiang, 1882-1948), was a high-ranking Kuomintang military officer, who helped found the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the biggest democratic party in China. During his nearly 40-year military and political career, he made great contributions to the country's revolution against feudalism and imperialism. The first and the second volumes of the selections carry articles written by Feng and the third carries his letters, telegrams and a chronicle of his career. The works are reproduced exactly as they were published or written originally. They have not been edited. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 7 Feb 86] /9604

FOREIGN AMITY GROUPS HONORED--Beijing, 5 Feb (XINHUA)--A spring festival reception was held here tonight to honor foreigners in Beijing who have long years of friendly ties with China and members of friendship organizations who are staying in Beijing. The reception was organized by the

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Association President Zhang Wenjin said the association would continue its efforts this year to explore new ways of expanding friendship and cooperation with people all over the world. So far, the association has forged contacts with 130 countries, established ties with 100 organizations promoting friendship with China from 70 countries, and has entered into cooperation with 30 other overseas bodies. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 5 Feb 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/172

EAST REGION

HAN PEIXIN, OTHERS ATTEND GET-TOGETHER IN NANJING

OW050616 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Government held a Spring Festival get-together for retired cadres of provincial-level organs at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing this afternoon. Over 2,000 retired cadres gathered together to celebrate the Spring Festival.

Leading comrades of the provincial Party Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, and Luo Yuanlai attended the get-together. Gu Xiulian presided. Han Peixin spoke on behalf of the provincial Party Committee and the provincial government. He said: The political and economic situation in Jiangsu Province was fairly good last year. We have successfully accomplished the Sixth 5-Year Plan, doubled the gross industrial and agricultural output value in 5 years, then embarked along the road of steady and sustained economic growth. Hard work by veteran comrades has contributed to the achievements scored. The party and the people will forever remember their contributions with a thankful heart.

Han Peixin pointed out: Showing consideration for the overall situation, a large number of veteran comrades have retreated from the first line during the past several years, thereby advancing reform of the cadre system and facilitating the succession of old cadres by new ones and cooperation between the two. Their exemplary deeds have educated the ranks of cadres, the masses, and posterity. Many veteran cadres have also personally written investigative reports with deep insight. Such reports have helped us understand the situation, and provided good opinions and suggestions for improving our work. Comrade Han Peixin wholeheartedly hoped the veteran comrades would make fresh contributions to the party, the people, and Jiangsu Province.

The theatrical troupes of Jiangsu Province and the Nanjing Military Region stated brilliant performances.

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CSO: 4005/452

EAST REGION

FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

OW101258 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The 17th Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th Fujian Provincial People's Congress ended 29 January.

The 6-day session studied and discussed guidelines of the conferences for cadres of the central and provincial organs and relayed and discussed the provincial Party Committee's views on improving work of the People's Congress. It also adopted "Provisional Regulations on Wiping Out Illiteracy in Fujian Province," the "Decision on Eliminating Financial Deficits for 1985 and 1986," the "Decision on the Date for Elections of People's Congresses in Some Districts and Townships," and the "Opinions on Handling Examination of the No 1 Proposal by the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress Submitted by the Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress." The session heard and seriously discussed a report by Vice Governor Wang Yishi on Fujian Province's trade with Taiwan, a report by Vice Governor Chen Binfan on the province's foreign economic relations and trade, a report by Vice Governor Huang Changxi on the province's Overseas Chinese Affairs work, a report of the provincial People's Procuratorate and the provincial Higher People's Court on striking at serious economic criminal activities, a report by Fu Zongbi, director of the provincial Agricultural Department, on use of land for construction purposes and use of arable land for construction of presidential houses in Fujian Province, and a report by Chen Yuankui, deputy secretary general of the provincial People's Government, on the "five investigations and three consolidations" work.

In accordance with a proposal submitted by Governor Hu Ping, the session decided on appointment of Jin Jingbo as director of the Village and Town Enterprise Management Bureau of Fujian Province, removal of Zhao Zongxin as chairman of the Fujian Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission, and removal of Tian You as director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Fujian People's Government. The session also decided on removal of Chen Zhenliang as leader of the Liaison Group of the Fujian People's Congress in Jianyang Prefecture.

Chairman Cheng Xu presided over and spoke at the end of the session.

He said: The adoption of the "Provisional Regulations on Wiping Out Illiteracy in Fujian Province" is a major event in building the two civilizations in the province. Governments at all levels, the township (or town) government in

particular, must strengthen leadership and draw up plans to ensure its implementation. The implementation of this regulation must be carried out in connection with the implementation of the "Provisional Regulations on Universal Elementary Compulsory Education."

Dwelling on the issue of striking at serious economic criminal activities, Cheng Xu stressed that in promoting the four modernizations we must enforce law. We must resolutely handle major criminal cases so as to improve party and social conduct. It is necessary to rectify the malpractice of substituting prison terms by imposing fines. We must strictly act in accordance with law in order that the law is strictly enforced and lawbreakers are sternly punished. In bringing democracy into full play, we must uphold the people's democracy dictatorship and the four basic principles. Only thus can we ensure the smooth progress of our socialist modernization drive.

Cheng Xu also set forth demands for foreign economic relations and trade, trade with Taiwan, Overseas Chinese Affairs work, land utilization and management, and the "five investigations and three consolidations." He also spoke on improving work of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress.

Wang Yan, Guo Ruiren, Kang Beisheng, Wang Zhi, Zeng Ming, Liu Yongye, Hou Linzhou, and Cai Liangcheng, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, attended the session.

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CSO: 4005/452

EAST REGION

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF SHANGHAI LEADERS

Spring Festival Get-Together

OW100845

[Editorial Report] Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 0100 GMT on 10 February carries three short reports, totaling 4 minutes, on the following activities of Shanghai leaders on 9 February:

Mayor Jiang Zemin attended and addressed a Spring Festival get-together, urging the people in Shanghai to work hard in 1986 to build socialist material and spiritual civilization. Some 1,000 persons from various circles and party, government, and Army leaders, who were not positively identified by the announcer, were present at the meeting.

At the same get-together, party and government leaders Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Li Guohao, Yang Di, Huang Ju, and Wu Bangguo exchanged Spring Festival greetings with other participants from various circles. Mayor Jiang Zemin extended his Spring Festival greetings to all people in Shanghai on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government.

In the morning, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal party committee, and Vice Mayor Zhu Zongbao visited the Shanghai No 3 iron and steel works, the Yaohua glassworks, and the Yaohua-(Pierjindon) Glass Company, Ltd., to salute the workers. Mayor Jiang Zemin visited the Yangshupu power plant, the Yangshupu water works, and the Shanghai No 1 food products store and gave his regards to the cadres, workers, and sales personnel there.

No further processing planned.

Rui Xingwen Visits Teachers

OW112329 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Excerpts] This afternoon, municipal party and government leaders, including Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Huang Ju, and Chen Tiedi, called on veteran teachers Huo Shudong, Duan Lipei, and Xie Xide to extend festive greetings to them. Rui Xingwen said to Huo Shudong, honorary principal of the Shanghai Normal School for kindergarten teachers: Preschool education is fundamental education.

At the home of Duan Lipei, honorary principal of Yucai Middle School, Jiang Zemin praised the school for its rich experience not only in developing intellectual resources but also in conducting education in revolutionary traditions. The leading municipal party and government comrades held conversations with Xie Xide, president of Fudan University, on reforming higher education and on other questions.

Leaders Inspect Cultural Relics Work

OW112311 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Leaders of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government, including Jiang Zemin, Yang Di, Wang Jian, and Qian Xuezhong, went to the Shanghai Museum yesterday morning to inspect the municipality's work on cultural relics. They also enjoyed seeing some very old relics.

Rui Xingwen, Others at Literary Meeting

OW120559 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 11 February, leading comrades of Shanghai, Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, and Liu Shenyuan and some 40 middle-aged and young well-known personages in the field of literature and art sat around tables and exchanged Spring Festival greetings over a cup of tea. Secretary Rui Xingwen of the municipal CPC Committee said: The field of literature and art is something of great concern to the whole party and all the people. It is important for developing spiritual civilization. I hope that in the new year you will work hard in unity and create more and better literary and art works.

(Chen Xianyang), director of the Shanghai Philharmonic Orchestra, told Comrades Rui Xingwen and Jiang Zemin: Symphonic music prevailed last year.

Pan Weiming, deputy head of the Propaganda Department under the municipal CPC Committee, presided over the Spring Festival forum yesterday. Speaking separately at the forum were (Liu Jianju), (Xie Ding), (Shangha Yeyin), (Zhao Shantian), and (Cai Guoyin).

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CSO: 4005/452

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG LAUNCHES PROGRAM TO PUBLICIZE LEGAL SYSTEM

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Province-wide Work Conference To Disseminate Education on Legal System Ends; Carry out Work Everywhere To Publicize a General Knowledge of the Law; Need To Strengthen Leadership Conscientiously and Make Concerted Efforts To Mobilize Forces on All Sides"]

[Text] A province-wide work conference to publicize education on the legal system, which lasted 4 days, came to a close yesterday. The conference urged that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership, mobilize forces on all sides, and pledge to fulfill the educational task of disseminating a general knowledge of the legal system in our province within about 5 years time.

This conference conveyed the spirit of the national work conference on disseminating education on the legal system, summed up the exchange of experiences in the work of experimental units in disseminating education on the legal system, and discussed and decided upon a "5-year program for disseminating education on a general knowledge of law in Zhejiang Province." The "program" fixes the focal point for disseminating a general knowledge of the law primarily with cadres at all levels, but particularly with leadership cadres at all levels; secondarily, it focuses on young people. It requires that cadres at all levels, apart from acquiring a general knowledge of the principal statutes of the constitution and the penal code, must also study the basic theories of jurisprudence and be familiar with laws and regulations that pertain to their work and duties. Through study we will learn how to maintain a proper balance in aspects of the law that relate to authority, policy, the economy, etc., and firmly establish the concept of a socialist legal system. The "program" points out that young people are the country's future and the nation's promise and that it is extremely significant that the work to disseminate general knowledge of the law among young people be done well. It requires that schools of all categories offer courses on the legal system as quickly as possible and that they conduct instruction on the legal system in concert with other educational activities.

Luo Dong [5012 2639], provincial CPC standing committee member and director of the provincial CPC propaganda department, spoke at the meeting. He said that to disseminate a general knowledge of the law in 5 years time among

the citizenry at large is a major "social project." We need to understand fully the importance and the urgency of publicizing education on general knowledge of the law and heighten our consciousness of doing this work well. Directing his attention toward the hazy thinking of some cadres, Luo Dong said that in strengthening construction of the legal system, we ought to understand and deal with several relationships properly. When he spoke of the relationship between handling affairs in accordance with the law and with the party leadership, Luo Dong said that our law was formulated in line with the legislative procedures of the organs of state power under the leadership of the party and as such, it integrates the party's will with that of the people. Should the party stipulate activities that do not accord with the constitution or the law, it would be tantamount to going against its own will and would in fact harm the party's leadership role in the affairs of state. The more the party implements the socialist legal system and the more it complies with the law, the more it will cause the whole nation to rally closely around it in striving to realize the party's general tasks and goals. To administer the country in accord with the law is a historical necessity. In all phases of our work, from the past right up to the present, we rely on policy and must stick to the path of handling matters in accordance with the law and there can be no deviations from this path in any trade or profession. Therefore, in our educational work to publicize a general knowledge of the law, the political and legal commission and the propaganda department must adhere to discipline and other departments must maintain discipline on all fronts too. When Luo Dong spoke of the relationship between handling matters in accordance with the law and with the emancipation of the mind and a keen desire to reform, he said that our objective in reforming the economy is to establish a new economic system, brimming with a vitality with Chinese characteristics. But what must be made clear is that our reforms can in no sense alter our socialist orientation nor can there be laws that fail to reflect the will of the people. On the contrary, no matter how good the measures we undertake to stimulate the economy, or how good our plans to reform and open to the outside world, if there are no laws to serve and safeguard these plans and measures, we will be unable to implement any of them smoothly and may even deviate from the correct orientation as well. Therefore, we cannot set these two matters against another.

Luo Dong emphasized that dissemination of a general knowledge of the law is a task for the party and society as a whole and that it is necessary to make concerted efforts to mobilize forces on all sides under the unified leadership of the party. Thus, our understanding definitely needs to be unified, leadership definitely must be competent, and we must surely be in step with measures that are sound. We must not begrudge expending the time and energy to do a job well in a matter of such great significance. Everyone in the province, from the upper to the lower levels, needs to make the best use of his time and should not idly discuss principles and ideological guidelines but must genuinely carry out work everywhere to publicize a general knowledge of the law. Each area must definitely start with actual conditions, must be particular about practical results, and should not engage in formalism or

mere lip service. We have to adopt different methods in accordance with the characteristics of different administrative levels and targets, make full use of varied means of propaganda, adopt forms that the masses love to see, and hear and conduct our propaganda education with forms that have conviction and appeal and that are lively, rich, and colorful.

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EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S WAN SHAOFEN SPEAKS TO INTELLECTUALS

OW040544 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] What do intellectuals think and want in 1986, the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period? And what are their proposals?

These questions were topics of discussion among 30 or so intellectuals in Nanchang at a meeting sponsored by the Organization Department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee.

Briefing the attendants on Jiangxi's gratifying political and economic situation, Lu Xiuzhen, member of the Standing Committee and head of the Organization Department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, highly evaluated the significant contributions of intellectuals in Jiangxi to its material and spiritual construction, stressing the need to heighten the consciousness of the people in Jiangxi to respect knowledge and proficient personnel. She also called on intellectuals to study basic Marxist theories, make continuous efforts to heighten their political consciousness and increase their understanding of policies, uphold lofty ideals, work in unity, respect each other, and make concerted efforts to build Jiangxi into a more prosperous province.

Addressing the meeting, Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, extended the provincial Party Committee's new year greetings to the intellectuals, wishing them even greater success in making greater contributions during the new year.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere, everybody spoke his mind freely without any inhibitions.

Li Ke, president of the Jiangxi Academy of Social Sciences; Gao Yingyu, lecturer of the Jiangxi Industrial University; Zhang Jiefeng, director of the Nanchang Wristwatch factory; Tong Fei, a well known gymnast; and Wang Xiancai, a translator of (internal medical sciences), spoke at the meeting. They thanked the party's care for intellectuals; talked about their future plans; and put forward many constructive proposals on improving the management, research, and development of intellectual resources.

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CSO: 4005/452

EAST REGION

SHANDONG LEADERS VISIT JINAN PUBLIC WELFARE INSTITUTE

SK110026 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the provincial government; Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and concurrently secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee; Feng Lizu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee; and Ma Lianli, vice governor of the province, called on the widowers, widows, maimed persons, and childless old people in the public welfare institution of Jinan City on the afternoon of 9 February.

Comrade Liang Buting said to the cadres and workers of the public welfare institution that they had taken a hard, ordinary job of extremely glorious significance.

On (Xingshi) road, the leading comrades intimately said to the street cleaners, who were delivering garbage to the countryside, while tightly grasping their hands: Thank you very much for your hard work. The leading comrades also said to them: You are beautiful in soul, although you are not in gala dress. The people of the city will never forget you when they cheerfully celebrate the Spring Festival.

In their last visit, to the Jinan City streetcar company, the leading comrades joyfully had a group photo taken with the operators and crew. At the workers' home of the company, the leading comrades talked with workers and cadres and inquired in detail about their housing, wages, and living conditions.

Comrade Liang Buting said: The industrial and communications department is the first procedure that social production should go through as well as a front of extreme importance. You have made greater contributions to the economic development of Jinan City.

Comrade Li Changan said: We must take measures for improving their working and living conditions so that they will make greater contributions to the two civilizations of Jinan City.

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EAST REGION

SHANDONG SECRETARY LIANG BUTING ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL

Addresses Tea Party

SK060513 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] More than 200 people happily gathered together, each with a cup of tea, to cordially talk with each other and to celebrate the Spring Festival. Attending the tea party were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee; members of the National CPPCC Committee and deputies to the NPC who are in Jinan; members of the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee and provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; responsible persons of the democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, the provincial Fellowship Association of Taiwan Compatriots, the provincial Youth Federation, and provincial religious organization; and counselors of the counselors' office of the provincial government.

Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, chaired the tea party. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, made a speech at the tea party. He extended festive greetings to the people of all nationalities in the province.

Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, also gave a speech at the tea party. He sent his best wishes to the personages of all circles, and wished them to study hard to make progress and unite as one to make new contributions to and new achievements in further realizing a turn for the better in party style and social order and promoting the province's material and spiritual civilizations.

Speech at Festival Get-Together

SK060430 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 5 February the provincial gymnasium was permeated with a joyous festive atmosphere with people singing and dancing. Leading comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the Jinan Military Region, and more than 2,500 veteran cadres from the locality and the army gathered here to celebrate the Spring Festival together.

Li Changan, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province, presided over the get-together.

[Begin recording] [Li Changan] Comrades, the 1986 Spring Festival get-together for veteran cadres sponsored by the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the CPC Committee of the Jinan Military Region is now open. We would like to call upon Comrade Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, to speak to us.

[Liang Buting] Comrades, the 1986 Spring Festival will soon arrive in the excellent situation in which the masses of armymen and civilians are conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and working together for a splendid future. Today the CPC Committee of the Jinan Military Region, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial People's Government hold a get-together here to extend Spring Festival greetings to retired cadres. Nearly 3,000 veteran comrades who made remarkable contributions to founding the New China and developing the socialist cause have happily gathered here. On behalf of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, let me first extend festive greetings and warm regards to all the comrades present here, and to all the retired cadres of the PLA units stationed in Shandong and of the locality. [applause] [End recording]

After reviewing last year's achievements, Comrade Liang Buting said in his speech: The year 1986 is the first year for implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. A success in this year's work will have a very important significance in fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan, revitalizing the economy of the 1990's, and fundamentally improving party style and social conduct. In the new year we must study more diligently and unite more closely, arouse our revolutionary vigor, strengthen our revolutionary discipline, and strive for new and greater achievements in the building of the two civilizations with new workstyles, new attitudes, and new features.

Comrade Liang Buting concluded:

[Begin recording] In the new year the tasks facing us are arduous and yet glorious. We wish the retired comrades a good health and a long life. We also hope that they will continue to carry forward the party's fine traditions, actively participate in the party's work, show concern about and do anything they can for the urban economic reform and a fundamental improvement of party style and social conduct, and exert an influence on and lead the masses of party members and people in making new contributions to the two civilizations with their own exemplary deeds. I wish you comrades a happy Spring Festival, a happy family life, good health, and many successes in everything. [applause]

[Li Changan] We would like to call upon Comrade Li Jiulong, commander of the Jinan Military Region, to give a speech. [end recording]

Comrade Li Jiulong said: In its course of glorious struggles, which have lasted for as long as six decades, our party has trained a great number of long-tested veteran cadres of several generations. Our party's veteran cadres are

the valuable assets of the party and the state. To meet the requirement of the revolutionary cause, groups upon groups of veteran cadres have retreated to the second and third lines, showing their high political awareness and broad mind. We should educate the younger generation with the glorious traditions of the party and the army, and with the advanced deeds and contributions of veteran cadres, and push forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by the old generation.

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CSO: 4005/452

EAST REGION

WAN SHAOFEN, OTHERS VISIT GRASSROOTS, ATTEND PARTY

Visits to Mines, Factories

OW051013 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0216 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Article by Hua Guiqin]

[Excerpts] Nanchang, 5 Feb (XINHUA)--Since the beginning of the year, leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have visited the grassroots to conduct investigations and study and to solve practical problems, thereby setting a good example in fostering a new style of serving the grassroots among leading organs.

Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial party committee, took two separate trips to Yichun Prefecture and Xinyu City in the middle of January. During the day, she visited factories and mines, or made the party Central Committee's Document No 1 for 1986 known to the peasants; and in the evening, whe attended meetings of grassroots cadres and solicited their opinions on the work of the provincial party committee. Thanks to her mediation on an old dispute of over 100 years between two local villages, they reconciled old scores and buried the hatchet.

Ni Xiance, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, has successively visited Jiujiang City and Yichun Prefecture to solicit local cadres' suggestions for the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan and to help the grassroots make realistic arrangements for this year's economic and production plans, and to solve practical work problems. There are over 5 million mu of water surfaces suitable for aquatic breeding in Jiangxi. However, the water surfaces of many large and medium-sized reservoirs and lakes have not been fully developed and utilized. In order to solve this problem, Deputy Secretary Xu Qin and Standing Committee Member Pei Dean of the provincial party committee visited Hongmen Dam, a large reservoir, to help sum up its experience in dividing up the water surface, breeding fish in nets, developing diversified undertakings, and giving the right to catch fish to whoever breeds them, and to popularize that experience in the province.

Jiang Xhuping, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor; Wang Zhaorong, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee; and Qian Jiaming, vice governor, also visited the grassroots in Fuzhou Prefecture, Jiujiang City, Yichun Prefecture, and Xinyu City to conduct investigation and study.

Spring Festival Tea Party

OW061311 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] According to a report by this station's reporter (Hu Huimin), the provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial party committee's United Front Work Department held a tea party this afternoon at the Jiangxi Guest House to welcome Spring Festival. Gathering happily together for the new spring with a cup of tea for each were more than 200 people, including leading comrades of the provincial party committee, provincial advisory commission, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, provincial CPPCC Committee, and provincial military district; Wan Shaofen, Liu Fangren, Xu Qin, Zhao Zengyi, (Wang Shijian), Wang Zemin, Huang Xiandu, Peng Shengxi, Liu Bin, Yang Yongfeng, Lu Xiaopeng, Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Li Shanyuan, Wu Yongle, Wu Tiyu, Jin Liqiang, (Wu Yunzhong), and Wang Guande; as well as old comrades Fu Yutian, Zhu Danhua, (Yu Nanshan), and (Wei Xiuying); members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee and National CPPCC Committee; responsible persons of the various democratic parties; non-party personages; responsible persons of the various people's organizations; and patriotic personages from various circles, who were in Nanchang.

After reviewing the achievements scored by the province over the past year, Comrade Liu Fangren said that all the achievements scored were attributable to the joint efforts, support, and help of friends and comrades.

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CSO: 4005/452

EAST REGION

JIANGSU GOVERNOR ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY

OW050632 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpt] The Spring Festival tea party was presided over by Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee. On behalf of the provincial CPPCC Committee, the United Front Work Department, the Taiwan Affairs Office under the provincial Party Committee, the provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, and the provincial Bureau in Charge of Nationality and Religious Affairs, he extended his festive greetings to the guests. Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial Party Committee, spoke first. He said: The achievements made during the past year in various fields of Jiangsu Province are inseparable from the concerted efforts of the various democratic parties and patriotic personages of various circles. We particularly miss the Taiwan compatriots on the occasion of the Spring Festival. We hope that compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait will jointly strive for reunification of the motherland at an earlier date.

In her speech, provincial Governor Gu Xiulian cited a host of statistics to show that Jiangsu Province has successfully accomplished the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and that encouraging results have been scored on various fronts. She expressed thanks to members of the provincial CPPCC Committee and personages of various circles for their support and assistance to government work over the past year. Chen Suiheng, Ding Guangxun, (Zhang Chenghuan), (Chen Qianfan), (Cai Haibin), and (Cheng Xiaobai) spoke on behalf of the various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, religious circles, returned Overseas Chinese, nonparty personages, Taiwan compatriots, and the minority nationalities. They spoke glowingly of achievements on various fronts of the province over the past year, and looked forward to still greater achievements in the new year and during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Jiang Weiqing, member of the Central Advisory Commission, recited an impromptu poem:

"From the previous ones this spring differs,
Party workstyle corrected, the unhealthy tendencies squelched,
Following the issuance of repeated injunctions,
Even the rainbow outshined by farsighted policy decisions."

At the tea party, the theatrical troupes of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City staged brilliant performances.

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CSO: 4005/452

EAST REGION

ANHUI LEADERS VISIT HOLIDAY WORKERS

OW102329 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Excerpts] This morning, party and government leaders in Anhui Province and Hefei City went in separate groups to factories in Hefei and villages in its suburbs, as well as to commercial, supply and marketing, environmental protection, public health units, universities, middle and primary schools to extend regards to those workers, peasants, cadres, and science and technology personnel working in the production forefront on the holiday, as well as teachers noted for their industriousness in training qualified people for the four modernizations program. The leaders wished them a happy Spring Festival and success in their work.

Huang Huang, Yang Yongliang, Hong Qingyuan, (Zhao Ming), and other provincial and city leaders went to Anhui Printing and Dyeing Plant, Hefei Iron and Steel Corporation, and Hefei Chemical Works this morning to extend Spring Festival greetings to the workers, cadres, and technicians working on the early shift. The leaders warmly shook hands with them and extended their regards. In the after-treatment workshop of Anhui Printing and Dyeing Plant, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee Huang Huang, with deep concern, asked the workers about arrangements to meet their families' daily needs during the holiday period.

Comrades Wang Yuzhao, Liu Guangcai, Zhao Baoxing, and Su Yu went to Jianghuai Chemical Fertilizer Plant, Hefei Pharmaceutical Plant, and Jianghuai Motor Vehicle Plant to extend regards to the staff members and workers working on the holiday.

Lu Rongjing, Song Ming, (Sun Shurong), and leaders of the departments concerned in Hefei City went to the city's No 1 and 2 Bureaus of Commerce, the city environmental protection administrative department, and city supply and marketing corporation to express thanks to those comrades working in the forefront of commerce, supply and marketing, as well as environmental protection.

Yuan Zhen, Xu Leyi, Yang Jike, Wang Houhong, and party and government leaders in Hefei City went to the Chian University of Science and Technology, Anhui Medical University, Anhui University, Hefei Normal College, and the city's Fuzhou Street Primary School to call on the experts, professors, teachers, and student representatives who stayed at school during the winter vacation. The leaders talked with them about the work of teaching and scientific research as well as logistic work in these schools.

At an old folks' home in (Daxing) Township on the outskirts of the city, Meng Fulin, Zhang Linyuan, Wang Shengjun, and other leaders in Anhui Province and Hefei City called on the 15 old people staying there. The leaders inquired into details of their living conditions and wished them good health and longevity.

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CSO: 4005/452

EAST REGION

HANGZHOU UNIVERSITY SETS UP PARTY SCHOOL

Ideological-Political Work

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Tong Shaosuo [4547 0541 4792] and Li Junxu [2621 0689 2485]: "Hangzhou University Sets up Spare-time Party School for Students, a Good Form for Strengthening Ideological and Political Work in the Schools"]

[Text] Last night, to the solemn strains of "The Internationale," Hangzhou University's spare-time party school for students opened. More than 220 Communist Party members among graduate and undergraduate students at Hangzhou University, representing the first batch of students, took part in the opening ceremony. Shen Guifang [3088 2710 5364], a member of the provincial CPC standing committee and director of the organization department, accepted an invitation to assume the post of honorary principal at the spare-time party school for students and made a short speech at the opening ceremony. She urged the student party members, in the course of their study at the spare-time party school, to raise their theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism, to strengthen their sense of communist ideals and organizational discipline, and to carry forward and develop the spirit of dedication to serving the people displayed by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation; at the same time, she said they should constantly live up to and bring into play the role that a Communist Party member ought to assume among fellow classmates and to improve their skills in political and social activities.

During summer vacation this year, the party committee at Hangzhou University decided to set up a spare-time party school and gained some experience by conducting a fairly systematic theoretical education for student party members and by running the first phase of a theoretical study class given by the school party committee's propaganda and organization departments at the end of August. On this foundation, the school's party committee decided upon the content for courses at the spare-time party school, drew up the educational program, and determined the teaching materials and who was qualified to teach.

At the opening ceremony, Wei Yihua [7614 4135 5478], vice principal of the provincial CPC party school, served as an adviser for students of the spare-time party school and spoke and gave instructions to the teachers. Xia Yuetong

[1115 6390 3518], Hangzhou University CPC secretary, briefly expounded upon the significance of setting up the spare-time party school for students and Associate Professor Dong Rubin [5516 1172 6333], deputy secretary of the university's CPC committee and principal of the spare-time party school for students, gave the first lesson on "the party's guiding ideology."

The Hangzhou University's spare-time party school for students will be a year-long course.

Blending Theory with Practice

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 85 p 1

[Commentary: "Develop a New Channel for 'Four Halves' Talent"]

[Text] The spare-time party school for students, set up by the CPC committee at Hangzhou University, will provide a fairly systematic theoretical education in Marxism for students who are Communist Party members. It will be a new channel for training qualified personnel in socialist construction who possess ideals and discipline and it will also be a good form for strengthening ideological and political work in the schools.

At the close of a meeting of CPC representatives not long ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping insisted that all party comrades genuinely study Marxist theory, integrate it with practice, and probe for answers to resolve new problems. In a certain sense, it is more important still to conduct this kind of education for Communist Party members who are graduate and undergraduate students. This is because one of the strategic tasks for party committees at institutions of higher learning is to train a batch of steadfast young Marxists from among university students. If we are to accomplish this task, then we must make it possible for students, and first of all for students who are Communist Party members, to do well at studying Marxist theory comprehensively and systimatically, and to integrate this study with our country's socialist practice. And running the spare-time party school at the university will make it advantageous for students to study and gain a knowledge of Marxist theory systematically and comprehensively, thus enabling them to become a new generation of people who are both familiar with the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism and who have a mastery of the science and technology in various specialties.

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EAST REGION

SHANDONG CIRCULAR ON RUNNING SCHOOLS THROUGH SOCIAL EFFORTS

SK240826 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Recently the provincial People's Government issued a circular on the promulgation of "Shandong Province's provisional methods for running schools through social efforts," and worked out specific stipulations in this regard.

The "methods" stipulate: Running schools through social efforts is aimed at running various kinds of educational undertakings which gear to the needs of society through the efforts of the various democratic parties, mass organizations, enterprises and establishments, collective economic organizations, enighborhoods and the individual citizens. Evening schools, training courses and catch-up courses sponsored by the various kinds of schools at various levels, whose main economic sources come from the school fees of students, should be treated as schools operated through social efforts. In relying on social efforts to run schools, we should persist in the direction of serving socialist modernization construction, implement the state educational principles and policies, observe government decrees, be guided, checked, and supervised by the educational administrative departments, implement the teaching plans, and ensure teaching quality.

The "methods" stipulate that it is necessary to have the following conditions while running schools through social efforts: 1) The leading work should be undertaken by personnel who love the motherland ardently, have good conduct, know the teaching profession well, and have specialized knowledge of a certain subject. The persons in charge of the schools must have official local residence cards; 2) These schools must have a clear training aim and teaching programs and plans; 3) they must have qualified full-time and part-time teachers who meet the requirements of the State Education Commission; 4) they must have the necessary teaching and practicing places and facilities (including those which are rented and borrowed form others); 5) they must have a legitimate and reliable source of funds; and 6) they must have feasible teaching, administrative, and management systems.

In running schools through social efforts, all units, regardless of what level of units they are, should go through the examination and approval procedures given by the local government educational and administrative departments or the labor departments.

The teaching and management work of these schools should be mainly undertaken by the sponsoring units and the school organizers. They may also employ full-time or part-time teachers. On the premise of fulfilling their own work, the in-service teaching staff may also serve as part-time teachers of other schools with the approval of their own units. The relevant departments should make unified arrangements and support them.

As for the issue of funds for running these schools through social efforts, the "methods" give specific stipulations. These schools should not collect other fees under any pretext.

Jobless youths, after completing their study in these schools, may receive qualification certificates from their schools. Their study period may be regarded as a part of their probationary period of employment. When a jobless youth participates in running a school through social efforts, his working period in the school should also be regarded as his length of service.

The school-run small factories and service industries which are related to the teaching content of a certain study course may begin business to the public after they have been approved by the organs which have originally approved the establishment of the schools to which they belong. They must register with the local industrial and commercial administrative and management departments, receive a business license, and pay taxes to the tax department in line with the regulations.

The "methods" stipulate: The government educational, labor, industrial and commercial administrative and management, public security, tax and pricing departments at all levels should strengthen guidance and supervision over these schools run through social efforts. Those schools which are disorderly managed and are poor in teaching quality and those which have practiced fraud and have wantonly collected school fees and issued diplomas to cheat the students should be forced to consolidate within a set period by the organs which have approved their establishment in accordance with the seriousness of their cases. They must compensate for the losses of the students, be fined, or suspend operation. The related persons must be punished by giving them economic or administrative sanctions.

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CSO: 4005/449

EAST REGION

PROPER IMAGE OF CHINESE WOMEN IN OUR TIME DEFINED

Fujian FUJIAN QINGNIAN in Chinese No 9, 1 Sep 85 pp 30-31

[Article by Beijng staff correspondent Wei Shu [7614 6643]]

[Text] Editor's Note: The English-language magazine CHINESE WOMEN is an authoritative periodical devoted to the study of the feminist movement in the 1980's and the presentation of women's problems for consideration by other countries. It is being circulated in more than 140 countries and territories. Its audience is made up mostly of women, and the majority of them are feminists.

Recently, at the invitation of the English-language CHINESE WOMEN, a number of experts on women's problems in Beijing met to discuss the question, What should be the proper image of Chinese women in the 1980's? It is, in effect, a discussion of an article entitled "Women Should Not Be Overbearing" published in FUJIAN QINGNIAN, a theoretical piece. The following is a summary of the symposium prepared by our special correspondent in Beijing.

Li Zhongxiu [2621 6945 4423], publisher of the English-language magazine CHINESE WOMEN (opening statement):

As society develops, the role of women as mothers and wives in the traditional sense has changed. But in China, an old country with more than 2,000 years of feudal tradition, the concept of the superiority of men still exerts an influence that permeates every sphere of life. There has been much controversy with regard to the question: What should be the proper image of Chinese women in the 1980's? This question involves an understanding of women by men as well as by women themselves. Today, we have invited you here because we want to hear the opinions of our experts from different sectors.

Liu Ying [0941 5391], chief of the Office of Research on Marriage and Family, Sociological Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences:

This is indeed a question worthy of study. During her visit to China, the author of the Japanese novel entitled "The Magnificent Clan" asked me: What is the ideal and typical image of women in China?

The concept with regard to the image of Chinese women has undergone a process of evolution. Feudal society called upon women to be "virtuous wives and

good mothers" and to practice the "three obediences and four virtues." This has left a very deep impression in the minds of the Chinese people. Since the founding of the New China, the role of women has undergone a very significant change. Yet how much change has been brought to the image of women as "virtuous wives and good mothers" who practice "the three obediences and four virtues? During the 1950's and the 1960's there was a demand for female intellectuals to project a new image. They were expected to be strong career-builders, and that was quite an advancement. Yet, under the influence of sex stereotypes, people in general still preferred comparatively quite, reserved, and shy women. There seemed to be a rule established by common usage that a female comrade who had assumed a leadership role and had built a successful career was vulnerable to much criticism if she had a fondness for elegant dresses and an active life style. Such requirements with regard to the image of women still retained the concept of women as "virtuous wives and good mothers" as an integral element.

Nowadays, especially since the adoption of open policies, with the advancement of women in political, economic, cultural, and professional activities and positions, a great number of career women have emerged. But there are many other people who believe that it is not good for women to lose all their femininity. This has raised the question of whether any contradiction exists between a woman's role and her career. Chinese women must first establish themselves in their careers before they can be said to possess the necessary conditions for liberation. For this reason, the argument that "women should return to the kitchen" is untenable. What, then, should be the proper image of career women? Literary and artistic works, such as the teleplay entitled "The Woman Mayor", have created several images, but they have not resolved the contradiction between the proper role of women in the family and their careers.

There is an American movie, "I love You, Goodby", which reflects this contradiction and in which the heroine finds it necessary to give up her husband and family for the sake of her career. After the woman mayor begins her public life, her husband has to wear an apron and cook their meals. If every woman is totally immersed in her career, who is there to do the housekeeping? For this reason, there is still a need for "virtuous wives and good mothers" in the family, and women must still play a family role. Otherwise, there can be no stability in the family, nor can there be a harmonious, happy, and blissful family life.

Furthermore, the requirements regarding the female's personality and values have also changed. There was a time when quietness and bashfulness were de rigueur, and women who were more open, active, and aggressive were often considered too "daring." In the Soviet movie "Love in the Office", the general manager is a woman with a distinguished career and a very capable but always serious and unsmiling person. No man dares to love her and she is very unhappy. So women are women and cannot do without femininity. In a letter published by REMIN RIBAO, Miss Yu Lihua [2456 2746 5478], a Chinese-American writer, points out that the British find it impossible to understand Chinese women and wonder why Chinese women avoid bright-colored clothes when they reach the age of 50.

Tao Chunfang [7118 2504 5364], vice-president of the Institute of Administrative Cadres, All-China Women's Federation:

The image of women is subject to the influence of two choices. One choice is made by the state and society, which requires that women, like men, contribute to their professions. Since the revolution, women have stepped into society. According to a survey of five cities, 86.5 percent of all professionally qualified women now hold jobs, but the rate in Japan is only 34 percent and that in Britain is only 40 percent. Judging from this, the employment rate is quite high among Chinese women. This is the economic basis for equality between the sexes. Another choice is made by men and produces the most direct and the strongest impact. Nowadays, in choosing their wives, many men attach greater importance to such considerations as good looks, a graceful carriage, feminine accomplishments, personality, and temperament. Society also approves such a choice. Because of this, in describing a prospective bride, the matchmaker tends to talk about her good looks, her gentle personality, and her capability in housekeeping rather than emphasize her professional ability or her strong devotion to her career. This is a reflection of the force of old habits on people's minds. Long standing historical causes had deprived women of their ability to hold jobs, thereby turning them into domesti servants, while at the same time depriving men of their ability to adapt themselves to family life, thus making them strong members of society. Now, when we talk about the "career type" and the "family type" of people, we refer mainly to women. If men and women are indeed equal, the same question should be applied to men as well. It would be unfair if one tries only to cure this "hemiplegia" in women but not in men. Life is shared by men and women. Why is it that only women are required to bear this burden? Throughout history, women have never been fastidious in their choice of husbands, while men have been very fussy in their choice of wives. If a women becomes a leading cadre, marriage becomes a difficult problem for her. Nowadays, a female cadre with a middle-school education can easily find a husband, female college students will have difficulty in finding a husband, and female graduate students will encounter even greater difficulties. The slogan of female students in Beijing University about having both a career job and a family can only be realized through arduous efforts. In my opinion, the determination of the women of our time to pursue their careers even at the expenses of family life is highly praiseworthy. This is the only path to the liberation of women. If certain men are fastidious in choosing their wives, let them remain bachelors. The American movie "Kramer vs Kramer" also raises this question. Mrs Kramer comes to realize, only after many struggles (such as raising his son, keeping the house, etc.), that the father should do the same things as the mother. And this is a new concept of womanhood.

Hou Di [0186 6611] of the Office of Research, All-China Women's Federation"

Today, many women who have very successful careers live in anguish. Even though they possess both talent and beauty, people cannot understand them, and their love and family lives are far from ideal. This too has something to do with our propaganda. Some women of great ability have been publicized in such a way as though they have no need for love or family, as if they do not need food. As a result, men dare not approach them, and many women who have

passed their prime cannot find husbands. In fact, there is not one woman in the world who has no love for family. It is hope, that attention will be paid to this problem in our propaganda work.

In addition, certain concepts also need to be changed, for instance, the call for preserving the virtues of Chinese women. What are, indeed, the virtues of Chinese women? Past propaganda dwelled upon gentleness, goodness, reverence, modesty, and self-denial. All these mean running the family in an industrious and thrifty manner, caring for children in the family, and playing the role of virtuous wives and good mothers. In fact, women's virtues in the old society were not limited to these. A book recently published and entitles "A List of Female Writers and Their Works in Different Dynasties" (from the Han Dynasty to modern times) reflects the love of learning as another virtue among Chinese women. Huan Nulan [5363 2606 5695] took the place of her ailing father and enlisted in the army. The mother of Yue Fei [1471 7378] tatooed patriotic words on his back. They gave expression to other virtues. It is, therefore, essential that society should change its concepts and stop asking women to be merely virtuous wives and good mothers. Only the "eight mutual obligations" put forth by Premier Zhou Enlai and his wife Madame Deng constitute the new guidelines for conjugal relations.

Xiao Du [2556 3256], reporter for REMIN RIBAO:

After all, what virtues are to be carried on? This is indeed food for thought. Sometimes we publicized trifles as virtues. Once a woman became a widow in her mid-twenties, she rejected all effforts at matchmaking for fear that no one would be around to take care of her parents-in-law and children, and she endured all kinds of hardships for several decades and did not remarry. She was widely publicized by newspapers and magazines as embodying the virtues of Chinese women. In reality, what they publicized was the feudalistic concept that a woman should "marry only once in her lifetime." As for the woman in question, she suffered from great spiritual pain. Would it not be more reasonable if she found another husband, formed a new family, and yet continued to take care of the parents of her dead husband?

Furthermore, divorce has been looked upon as something immoral. Despite the fact that certain couples have ceased to love each other and can no longer live together, some women's federations continue to advise women against divorce, even treating marriage as a safeguard of women's interests. In reality, the prolongation of an unhappy marriage is a very painful thing to women. A British reporter asked me why Chinese couples could not part company peacefully in divorce and had to fight to the bitter end. For this reason, I believe that the talk about women's image is inseparable from that about the qualitative improvement of the thinking of the human race as a whole. Otherwise, our talk will remain murky.

Tang Can [0781 3603] of the Office of Research on Teenagers, Chinese Academy of Social Science:

What image should be projected by contemporary women? This is a question subject to the influence of choice made by the state, by men, and by women

themselves. At present, there are women who put the choice by men in the first place, and this is a feudalistic attitude. "Men make female dummies according to their ideal," said Nietzcher, "and women mold themselves after dummines." Molding oneself after the dummies created by men can only be a retreat. In the petty-farmer economy of feudal society, women were dependent on men and had to be obedient to men, thus earning praise as good, virtuous women. Even today, there are bestiges of these rules. When certain very competent women talk about the kinds of men they are looking for, the men would say: "We are looking for virtuous wives and good mothers." Those women would hasten to add that "they can be virtuous wives and good mothers." Of course, there are quite a number of women who will not yield to this kind of demand that smacks of feudalism. With regard to love, they would rather remain single than submit to the unreasonable demand of the other party against their own will. They place the substance of marriage before its form, and a considerable number of women who have passed their prime now find themselves in this situation. This is, in fact, a challenge to the old concept of marriage.

Why is it that men and women living in the same age should have different views regarding women's liberation? I think that economic development in China during the past few years has provided an opportunity for women to show their personalities and give expression to their talents. This has given rise to questions of how to enable men to adapt themselves to the changes in women, and how men can keep in step with women and understand them. The present situation is one in which women are advancing at a pace too quick for men to understand and to keep in step with them. This has given rise to contradiction. Such contradictions have occurred among people at the high educational and cultural levels and cannot be explained away by attributing them merely to influence by vestiges of feudalism. I think that people, emerging from the disturbances and disasters brought about by the "Cultural Revolution," are now yearning for a relaxed, comfortable family life. This desire is being reflected in men's choice of women.

Li Shun [2621 2815], lawyer and member of the Beijing Bar Association:

Some of the high-ranking women who have passed their prime are indeed representatives of progressive social forces. They insist on having their own indepedent character, social intercourse, careers, and lifestyles rather than being dependent on men. To use a metaphor, men and women are like pillars in being mutually independent; only in this way can they share the responsibility of supporting the edifice that is the family. Of course, this is also a matter of cooperation. But it is a cooperation between two equals, not with one party dependent on the other. However, we cannot solve this problem merely by formulating a fixed rule. I believe that the liberation of women as a whole depends on the development of material and spiritual civilization in the entire society. Only through this can we get to the root of the problem.

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EAST REGION

COMMENTS ON WRITER HANG YING'S RECENT WORKS

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 19 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Wu Shiyu [0702 1102 7411] in response to a reader's letter: "Exploration and Dilemma: Thoughts Prompted by Hang Ying's [5300 7751] 'Two Recent Works'"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Editor:

I had the occasion to read my favorite writer, Comrade Hang Ying's "Dong Fang Nu Ren" "Oriental Women." At the time I was greatly moved by the tragic story of love that languished in a loveless marriage and the bitter fruit produced in an extramarital affair. Recently I read the sequel "Tang Ruo FangJian MeiYou DiSi Du Qiang" "If the Room Did Not Have a Fourth Wall." I could not wait to finish the story, but afterwards I felt that the sequel had failed to resolve satisfactorily the contradictions in life which were first brought up in "Oriental Women." On the one hand, the sequel vehemently denounced feudalistic family concepts, loveless marriages, and the horrors of prerogative consciousness in sexual relationships; it denounced people's distrust of each other, their ill intentions, and the dark side of human relationships. But at the same time, the story distressed me with its sense of hopelessness and human indifference. The writer, in her eagerness to stress certain aspects of her convictions, has sacrificed the credibility of the plot in some places. I may be wrong. I very much would like to get a correct interpretation of the story.

Zhu Haitao [2612 3189 3447]
Zhejiang

Hang Ying' s short story "Oriental Women" (SHANGHAI WENXUE No 8, 1983) was an attempt to peek into the changes in society through the perspective of love, marriage, and family and to express her understanding and thoughts about life. Recently the author published the sequel entitled "If the Room Did Not Have a Fourth Wall" (QINGCHUN CONGKAN [YOUTH MAGAZINE] No 2, 1985). Frankly, the author takes a dim view of love and marriage. To say that in "Oriental Women" the author intended to establish the conflict of moral concepts as the cause of loveless marriages and family tragedies, then in the sequel the author went further. She did not simplistically attribute the social phenomenon of broken families to the conflict between traditional concepts and love, nor did she

stop at the concept of a quest for ideal love and the denunciation of feudalism for ruining love. She went on, from the standpoint of differences in politics, economics, social psychology, and contemporary ideology, to dredge the sand of history which has deeply buried blissful marriages and to explore the historic causes, the social ideological trends, and psychology that led to the tragedies of Wang Yugen, Pan Jiefang, Nan Nan, and Lan Lan. Without a doubt, the theme of the sequel is more profound than its predecessor.

But we also observe that when the author ponders about love and marriage in contemporary society, she puts herself at the same level as the fate of the characters in her stories. Therefore, her perceptions of the complicated phenomena in life are blurred as she wanders through the labyrinth of life. Specifically, when the author solemnly ponders about the fate of her characters, she also reveals her own perplexities toward life, toward complicated and incomprehensible human relationships. Her dilemma is revealed in two ways.:

First, she feels that the world is cold, that there is a wall, an emotional barrier between people that cannot be scaled nor easily broken down. This point of view is fully footnoted by the author by vivid depictions: Wang Yugen and Pan Jiefang shared a bed but not a dream in their 20 years of married life which ended in separate beds and separate dreams. Pan Jiefang and Lan Lan, although they were mother and daughter, because of the distance they kept between them, could not communicate. Wang Yugen and Lan Lan were bound by a strong father-daughter relationship, but when the father's need for support was greatest, Lan Lan abandoned him. As for Nan Nan and Lan Lan, they shared the same interests, the same outlook on love and life, they were bosom friends, and yet in the end this sisterly pair also parted. The love affair between Wang Yugen and Nan Nan, too, was perverted and unnatural. For Nan Nan, it was more a sense of sympathy and pity rather than love for Wang, and Wang's feelings for Nan Nan were full of guilt and compunction. This unhealthy psychological barrier certainly was not conducive to mutual understanding between them. As for the other people, including the woman supervisor, the union supervisor, and the people at the yarn-dyeing fabric mill, they all have their insecurities and sense of female jealousy, the fear that their husband would follow the steps of these "lovers." These depictions tell us that suspicion, jealousy, and indifference among people are the ingredients of contemporary human relationships and emotional crises. Through Lan Lan, the author philosophically concludes that "what seems to be a distance is actually not," that friendship and feeling between people are but 'distance mirages,'" and that because they are mirages, they have a "misty beauty" to them. That is why love always seems so "fascinating." This conclusion I find difficult to concur with. We do not deny that these passive phenomena exist, but we cannot say that abandonment, indifference, and emotional crises among people are the ingredients of today's lifestyle. Obviously the author is biased in her aesthetic cognition.

Second, the author feels that life is but an illusion. In the story the author designed a different outcome for each of the four main characters. Wang died for love, but he did not die in the struggle for an ideal; his death was caused by his own insanity and lacked tragic value. Pan Jiefang lost all

instincts of maternal and romantic love. Imprisoned by the spiritual bondage of the "left," she would spend the rest of her life in apathy. Lan Lan had the courage to reject a marriage without love, but was not able to escape from it. Nan Nan, after her tragic love affair, eventually gave up her right and "the courage to love" and willingly submitted to the mental shackle from which she once freed herself. The fate of these characters is sealed by the same conclusion: one cannot escape from the spiritual crises and ideological bondages of life--life's "drama" will eternally be "performed" within these invisible "walls". This obviously is a passive theme.

Contemporary literary creations have gone through periods of recovery and retrospection. Writers break out of the confines of limited subject matter and move toward a serious probing and pondering of life and history. This seems to be the natural course in the aesthetic movement. However, when a writer probes into life, his aesthetics enter a higher realm, and he emerges from his perceptual cognition to make rational and reasonable judgments about events in life. This kind of aesthetic cognition can reach a historic height only if one has a clear and definite goal in life. In her highly successful "Ming Guniang" ["A Girl Called Ming"], Hang Ying discovered in the love relationships among the young people that there are fine sentiments and moral standards and there are beautiful human relationships in our civilized society. But in "Oriental Women" and "If the Room Did Not Have Fourth a Wall" these ideal human relationships have faded, and only the inevitable old morality and conventional prejudice remain. We do not deny that the author's view of life has gained depth, but the result of her contemplations is a mystery, leaving the readers with an insolvable equation of life.

I feel that the dilemma resulting from probing into life is a common phenomenon. This is the reason why some writers are fond of writing about abstract human behavior, are fond of explaining life from an abstract point of "good versus evil" or even write about existential consciousness. If a writer lacks a clear-headed understanding of the goals in life, it is usually because there is a gap between his intellect, his aesthetic make-up, and contemporary social trends. This includes a lack of understanding of current ideas and the trends and characteristics of historic developments as a whole, and also includes the failure to recognize and understand systematically the background of Chinese history and civilization. These problems cannot be solved by depictions of partially true social phenomena or by emotional, creative outbursts.

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EAST REGION

BRIEFS

PARTY SECRETARY MEETS OPERA PERFORMER--On the morning of 29 January, Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, met with (Liu Chagyu), a noted performer of the China Beijing Opera Theater, and Comrade (Sun Yunyi), leader of the performing troupe, and held cordial talks with them. Comrade Liang Buting expressed his welcome and thanks to (Liu Changyu) and all comrades of the China Beijing Opera Theater for their touring performances in Weifang and Jinan. Xiao Hong, director of the provincial Cultural Department, was also present on the occasion. [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jan 86 SK]/12766

FUJIAN CPC MEMBERSHIP--Party organizations throughout Fujian admitted some 41,800 new party members last year. Among them, 19,400 are intellectuals and 8,900 under 25 years of age. [Summary] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Feb 86 OW]/12766

SPRING FESTIVAL WELCOMED--The provincial Science and Technology Commission and the CAS Nanjing branch convened a meeting of scientists in Nanjing on the afternoon of 6 February to welcome the Spring Festival. Responsible comrades of the provincial Party Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Han Peixin, Sun Han, Liu Shuxun, Chu Jiang, Wang Bingshi, Ling Qihong, and Qian Zhonghan, mingled happily with more than 100 scientists and exchanged Spring Festival greetings. On behalf of the provincial Party Committee and the provincial government, Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial Party Committee, first extended warm regards and season's greetings to the province's scientists and technicians. Comrade Sun Han spoke highly of the great contributions made by the province's scientists and technicians in building a material and spiritual civilization and in developing Jiangsu's science, technology, and economy. At the conclusion of the meeting, Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial Party Committee, spoke on the prospects of Jiangsu's economic development and urged scientists to make greater contributions in the new year. He described science as an evergreen field of study. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 86 OW]/12766

JIANGSU LEADERS VISIT HOSPITALIZED VETERANS--On the morning of 1 February, Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, and other responsible comrades of provincial departments separately called on more than 200 veteran cadres, veteran experts, veteran professors, veteran educators, veteran writers, and veteran

artists undergoing treatment or recuperating at the Zhongshan Cadres Sanatorium, the provincial People's Hospital, Gulou Hospital, and the provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine. On behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, the provincial leaders extended festival greetings to the veteran comrades and wished them a speedy recovery. In their conversations, the veteran comrades expressed their interest in the improvement of party workstyle and social conduct and in economic development. They offered some very good suggestions. After visiting the hospitals, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial People's Government also separately called on the dependents of late leading members of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial People's Congress, provincial People's Government, and provincial CPPCC Committee. They had cordial conversations with the wives and children and extended festival greetings to them. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 86 OW]/12766

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEW CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC DICTATORSHIP

Zhengzhou ZHONGZHOU XUEKAN in Chinese No 5, 1985 pp 62-65

[Article by Chen Jin [7115 3866] of the Henan Province Social Science Associations Federation and Xie Shukun [6200 2885] of the Henan Academy of Chinese Medicine: "The New Characteristics of China's People's Democratic Dictatorship at the Present Stage"]

[Excerpts] The people's democratic dictatorship in China is the great creation of Comrade Mao Zedong based on his combining the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the real, practical situation in China. Therefore, in addition to possessing the general nature of the proletarian dictatorship, it has its own marked, special characteristics, the superiority of which have made themselves remarkably clear especially during the new period of China's socialist construction.

1. China's people's democratic dictatorship clearly involves the organic unity between democracy and dictatorship and is easily and completely understood and correctly put into practice by the people. China's democratic and socialist revolutions have repeatedly show that the people's democratic dictatorship was the best choice for the construction of China's state, as it not only suits China's national conditions but, more clearly, also accurately manifests the nature and meaning of China's proletarian dictatorship and the power of the state.

We must continue to uphold the people's democratic dictatorship during this new period of the overall development of socialist modernization and construction.

First, the dictatorial function of the state's power must be appropriately strengthened rather than eliminated. Although the exploitative system and its classes have already been destroyed, and the subject of the dictatorship is no longer an entire reactionary class but is represented by an extremely small number of individuals, class struggle will exist for some time within a definite framework and perhaps will intensify under certain conditions due to domestic factors and international influences. China's people must struggle against those antagonistic forces and elements that are hostile to and wish to destroy our socialist system. Therefore, the dictatorial function of the state's power cannot yet be eliminated. Comrade Deng Xiaoping

put it succinctly: "The more socialism develops, the more democracy develops. This is a certainty. However, the development of socialist democracy does not imply, under any circumstances, the ending of the dictatorship of the proletariat against forces hostile to socialism. We oppose the expansion of class struggle and do not believe in the existence of a bourgeois class within the party. Nor do we believe in the reemergence of the bourgeoisie or any other exploitive class after the destruction of these clases. However, it must be admitted that there are still counterrevolutionaries, hostile elements, various criminal elements that are harmful to the socialist order and other bad elements, and corrupt, dishonest, speculative and exploitative elements under socialism. It will be impossible to eliminate these phenomena for a long time." ("The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," pp 154-155.) The last decade or so of practice has demonstrated the complete correctness of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thesis. The fact is, we must during the period of the construction of socialist modernization supress, according to the constitution and the law, all counterrevolutionaries and enemy agents, attack various criminal elements that are harmful to the socialist order and other bad elements, and prevent the birth and growth of new exploiting elements in order to ensure the smooth implementation of socialist modernization and construction.

Second, we must make an effort to establish a highly developed socialist democracy. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has adopted a series of effective measures to restore, improve, and develop the democratic system and to systematize and provide a legal basis for the construction of China's socialist democracy. At the same time, we have strengthened our theoretical research and practice of socialist democracy proceeding from the practical conditions of China, based on the fundamental principles of scientific socialism, in such areas as continuing the revolution and improving the state's political and leadership systems in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism; enabling the people to implement their democratic rights better and helping state organs to lead and organize socialist construction more effectively; expanding socialist democracy in politics, economics, culture, and society; developing democratic management in all units of enterprise and institutions and developing grassroots autonomy in the social life of the masses; upholding the need for democracy as a method of self-education for the masses of the people; meeting the need to establish equal relations among people and a correct relationship between the individual and society based on the principle of socialist democracy; fulfilling the role of the state and society in guaranteeing the legitimate freedoms and rights of the citizen and the citizen's responsibility to meet his obligations to the state and society and to avoid harming the interests of the state, society, and collective and the freedoms and rights of others; meeting the requirement that all the measures we take in the course of striving to develop socialist democracy must be beneficial to the consolidation of the social system and to the promotion of social production and construction in other fields so that they can never be used to give hostile elements the freedom to harm socialism, and so on. The above study and practice on the basic theories of socialist democracy have not only greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the Chinese people to construct socialism, but are extremely applicable to today and are possessed of a profound historical significance.

Third, the construction of socialist democracy and the socialist system of law must be closely integrated to systematize and provide a legal basis for the system of socialist democracy in China. Over the past few years, we have made remarkable achievements in the construction of a legal system. All levels of the party and people's government highly value engaging in propaganda to educate the masses of the people on the legal system. The state has established a series of laws in the fields of criminal law, criminal suits, civil litigation, marriage, property inheritance and, in particular, the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" passed by the 5th National People's Congress, which includes many new regulations of great significance based on the achievements and guiding principles of China's democratic construction since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The implementation of the new constitution will surely enable the development of China's socialist democracy and the construction of its socialist legal system to enter into a new stage. However, due to the serious damage done by the "10-year period of domestic chaos," it has not been possible to eliminate anarchy and the influence of ultraleft ideology totally. In addition, we did not, in the past, conduct a sufficiently widespread and thorough education of the people on the law; therefore, there are not only legal "illiterates" among the masses, but even among party and government cadres there are those whose ideological understanding of the importance of constructing a legal system is insufficient. Their concept of the law is weak and they substitute their power and speech for it. In their actions, they either do not observe the law or do not take it seriously, so crimes committed during the execution of the law occur. Therefore we must strengthen legal education for the entire party and people, broadly engage in propaganda on the legal system, and strive to ensure that each citizen knows and observes the law meticulously, so that everyone is equal before the law. We must insist on opposing the obnoxious, anarchic behavior and contempt for the law characterized by the attitude of "you have your laws, but I have my own counter measures."

2. A basic function of the people's democratic dictatorship in China at the present stage is to lead and organize the construction of the socialist economy. The function of state power, which belongs to the category of the superstructure, must grow along with changes in the economic base and the different central tasks of each stage. Right after the establishment of the People's Republic, the main task of the people's democratic dictatorship and of the state was to continue and complete the New Democratic Revolution and then to transform the private ownership system of the means of production and to effect the transition from the New Democracy to socialism. After the establishment of socialism, the major task of the people's democratic dictatorship was to protect the socialist system and lead and organize the construction of the socialist economy, and so the class structure that formed this political power changed markedly. The ranks of the working class grew stronger and their role in the political life of the nation also increased. After experiencing socialist remoulding, the vast ranks of the peasants were transformed from individual to collectivized peasants. The intellectuals not only increased several times in number but generally became a part of the working class. Exploiting classes no longer existed, and the great majority of members of these classes were transformed into self-supporting laborers.

Therefore, the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee Concerning the Overall Economic Reform" passed at the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee clearly states that "after the proletariat and the entire poeple win state power, leading and organizing economic construction become basic functions of the organs of the state." This means that during the new period of the overall development of socialist modernization and construction, the function of the people's democratic dictatorship in organizing and managing the socialist economy and culture becomes especially important. Since Liberation, in particular since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have made full use of the function of the people's democratic dictatorship, aroused the enthusiasm of people in all quarters for socialist revolution and construction, and built a poor, backward, semi-colonial, and semi-feudal country into a socialist nation showing the initial signs of great prosperity. However, due to the past influence of "leftist' ideology and the long-term lack of distinction between government and enterprise, the central authorities and local governments monopolized many things that should not have belonged to their jurisdiction in the first place, and failed to do a good job of managing many things that did. In addition, the bureaucratic isolation of and competition between departments had a negative effect on economic construction. Therefore, we must conduct an overall economic reform, improve government management of the economy, and give full rein to the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship according to the demands of the Central Committee. The functions of the government's leadership and organization of economic construction include the following: (1) general administrative leadership, planning, coordination, guidance, and supervision; and (2) serving the grass roots and the enterprises, including providing information and consultations, organizing technical development and personnel training, and aiding in the development of horizontal integration and other services in order to alleviate as many problems as possible of enterprises in developing production and business. These two functions are easily utilized, and at present it is especially important to give full rein to service functions. The "Resolution" clearly states that "we must change the situation which has formed over a long period of time in which the organs of leadership fail to serve the grass roots and the enterprises, which are rather wholly dependent on the leadership. We must eliminate bureaucratic overlap, overstaffing, unclear division of responsibility, backbiting, and other bureaucratic defects and enable leadership organs at all levels to shift the focus of their work toward serving the development of production, the grass roots, and enterprises and enriching and strengthening the state and poeple." The overall economic reform will profoundly remould China's socialist superstructure. We must work conscientiously and consistently to ensure that China's people's democratic dictatorship is used fully to lead and organize the construction of the socialist economy.

3. At present China's people's democratic dictatorship must especially emphasize the role of the intellectuals. Without the participation of revolutionary intellectuals in the ranks of the revolution during the period of revolutionary war, victory would have been very difficult to attain. Now that we are constructing socialist modernization, intellectuals are even more important and even larger numbers of proletarian specialists, scholars, and professors are needed.

Since talented personnel are so vital to socialist modernization, their position and role in the people's democratic dictatorship are obvious. Since efforts began to make the average cadre more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more specialized, the major leadership and core force on every front of China's socialist modernization and construction have been made up of proletarian intellectuals, including management specialists of the party, government, military, economic departments, and enterprises and experts in the fronts of science and technology, industry, agriculture, culture, education, health, and national defense construction. With direct power in leading organs at all levels, they are the major arbiters, propagandists, and executors of the guiding principles and policies of the party and state. As chief advisors and consultants to the party and state, their work is directly related to the speed and success of the causes of the revolution and construction, and to the future fate of the party and state.

This emphasis on the role of intellectuals in socialist construction and in the development and consolidation of the people's democratic dictatorship certainly does not imply a transformation of that dictatorship into a democratic dictatorship of intellectuals. After destroying the exploitative system in China, the party and the old generation of proletarian revolutionaries pointed out that from an overall point of view, China's intellectuals are part of the working class. Their standpoint is the same as the workers and peasants whom they serve. In the construction of socialism, the workers, peasants, and intellectuals form three fundamental social forces. Therefore in the "Preamble" to the new constitution it stresses that "the cause of socialist construction must rely on the workers, peasants, and intellectuals and unite all forces that can be united." This equal juxtaposition of intellectuals with the workers and peasants illustrates that intellectuals are socialist laborers and builders of a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Our claim that intellectuals are part of the working class and can be relied on is an accurate one based on changes in class relationships and the real conditions of intellectual circles in China over the past 30-odd years. History has shown that intellectuals are a part of the working class and form a reliable force in the revolution and construction. This is an objective fact and not a matter of opinion. As the cause of socialist modernization and construction develops, intellectuals will become the most advanced section of the ranks of the working class in the march toward modern science, technology, and culture. They will be the main force to rely on without whom nothing of importance can be done. Anyone who fails to understand this is not a clear-headed leader. Because of this, the "Resolution" forthrightly states that "struggle against ideologies and actions that reflect a low regard for science and technology and the development of intellectual endeavors and intellectuals and must persist in correcting the many existing cases involving discrimination against intellectuals and take forceful measures to improve their social standing and working and living conditions." This fully reflects the degree to which our party values intellectuals and the particularly important role in China's people's democratic dictatorship.

4. The people's democratic dictatorship in China at the present stage enjoys a broad, unprecedented class foundation. Based on scientific analysis, Marx and Engels came to the conclusion that once the proletariat won political power, it must deal carefully with the peasantry. Lenin was the first to point out during the practice of the Russian proletarian revolution that the dictatorship of the proletariat leads a special alliance between itself and non-proletariat exploited persons. Based on the practical conditions of the Chinese revolution and construction, our party and Comrade Mao Zedong strove greatly, throughout different periods, to unite all forces that could be united in order to weaken the enemy's forces and strengthen our reserve forces, and to establish a broad, revolutionary united front lead by the proletariat, with a foundation in the alliance between the workers and peasants, including even a special alliance between laboring and non-laboring people. The creation, development, and transformation of this alliance not only affects the concepts of democracy and dictatorship within the framework of state power, but to a certain degree also determines the consolidation and development of the regime, which is a major special characteristic of the people's democratic dictatorship in China.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has led the entire poeple in righting wrongs and has initiated a historic transformation. As it works to construct socialist modernization, the party has not only restored its good traditions and style of work but has created and accumulated many fresh experiences and has greatly developed and enriched Mao Zedong Thought, adding new meaning to the concept of the people's democratic dictatorship. Now is the time for patriotic alliance of all socialist laborers and patriots who will defend socialism that will further broaden and strengthen the base of this particular form of class alliance called the people's democratic dictatorship. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's concept of "one nation, two systems" is a further development of the meaning of the people's democratic dictatorship in China and provides a theoretical foundation for the peaceful unification of the motherland.

The concept of "one nation, two systems" refers to two regions with different systems within a sovereign nation under the direct, centralized jurisdiction of the central government, not two parallel social systems. Nor does it refer to two antagonistic political forces, but it ought to be a system in which both areas are component parts of the whole. Although some regions will be able to conduct independent international economic cultural relations, even to the extent of maintaining an army, they cannot exercise the rights of a sovereign nation or act in place of the entire country to engage in diplomacy, national defense, propaganda, and the making of peace treaties. The following situation now exists between the socialism of the People's Republic of China and the capitalism of Hong Kong and Taiwan: 1) A broadening within the scope of the territory and sovereignty of the People's Republic of China of the patriotic alliance of all supporters of national unity including all workers, peasants, and other socialist laborers and patriots on the mainland where socialism is practiced and Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots in certain areas where capitalism is practiced, to achieve an unprecendented, broad scope of including all patriotic sons and daughters of China and even Chinese of foreign nationalities. 2) A common

political base for the peoples of both systems, under the flag of patriotism. Everyone shares the same national, economic, and cultural interests and sentiments of national honor. Under the principle of peaceful coexistence, the hostility among all Chinese can be transformed into a situation of mutual harmony, benefit, and support to enable the reunifcation of our flesh and blood on both sides of the Straits to encourage the making of contributions in developing foreign trade and promoting economic, technical, and cultural exchanges and work together to revitalize China. 3) The implementation of the "one nation, two systems" is built on a base of an improved people's democratic dictatorship, the stability and continuity of which are guaranteed by the authority of the democratic and legal systems and cannot be easily altered by any individual or personnel change. 4) The implementation of "one nation, two systems" belongs to the internal affairs of China; no foreign country will be allowed under any circumstance to interfere. Nor will anyone be permitted to instigage national divisions. The problem of Hong Kong will be resolved by the agreement between the governments of China and Great Britain and the international community, and the joint statement is binding on both parties. The problem of Taiwan is an internal Chinese affair and negotiations can be even more easily utilized to reach and implement an agreement.

In order to unify and revitalize the motherland peacefully, our party and government, proceeding from the overall practical interests of the state and nation, have repeatedly urged the Taiwan authorities to engage in two-party contacts and negotiations and implement a second cooperation agreement between the CPC and KMT. After Taiwan returns to the motherland, the concept of "one nation, two systems" will be implemented in the same manner that the governments of China and Great Britain will use in resolving the Hong Kong problem. In addition to maintaining its current capitalist system and life-style and protecting the legal rights of foreigners, Taiwan can also maintain its own army. In this way, both the long-term stability and prosperity of Taiwan and the peaceful unification of the motherland can be guaranteed. Most of China will implement socialism; only Hong Kong and Taiwan will remain capitalist. This special supplement to this particular stage of socialism will never alter the socialist nature of our country, but rather will enrich the content and meaning of our revolution, become a new model of state structure, and represent a breakthrough in the traditional scope of power of local governments under a unitary system. At the same time, it clearly illustrates the unique, special characteristics of China's socialist system and the people's democratic dictatorship. It is yet another pioneering innovation in the history of the proletarian socialist revolution and another new development in the Marxist proletariat revolution and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NON-PARTY MEMBERS STUDY SPIRIT OF PARTY DELEGATE CONFERENCE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 85 p 1

[Report by Liu Wenyan [0491 2429 3508] and Liang Jianwen [2733 1696 2429]: "Central Authority Is Full of Energy; Reform Holds Great Promise; Guangdong Democratic League and Non-party Members Diligently Study the Spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 12th Party Central Committee and the National Party Congress"]

[Text] After a successful close of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the National Conference of Party delegates and the 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee various democratic groups, people's organizations, and non-party members conducted separate study symposiums. They all agreed that there is an important historic meaning in holding these meetings and expressed their determination to thoroughly carry out the spirit of the Party conference.

Guo Qiaoran [6753 5062 3544], vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and vice chairman of the Democratic League, and Chen Zupei [7115 4371 3099], vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC and vice chairman of the Provincial Industry and Commerce Federation, said that this congress successfully achieved the replacement of the old with the new and transformed the central authority into an energetic leading collective where the new and the old cooperate. This actualized the Party's assurance of the continuity of the political line with the organizational line, and assured the stability of policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. This indicated sufficiently that the CPC is a mature political party. We have much confidence in the promising future of our nation and the reform.

Guo Dihuo [6753 2769 3172], member of the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC and vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress, and Hou Da [0186 6671], deputy director of the Provincial Research Institute of Culture and History, were happy to say that Deng Xiaoping and other of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries continue to stay on and command the party and nation from central leadership posts. This is in keeping with the interests of the party and the masses. Wu Juetian [0124 6030 1131], vice chairman of the Central Zhigong Dang and chairman of the Provincial Zhigong Dang, and Tao Jin [7118 6855], vice chairman of the Provincial Democratic League and director at the Pearl River Movie Studio, said at the symposium that the proposed "Seventh 5-year Plan" was presented according to both the request for Chinese style socialism and to the guiding policy of opening up to the outside and vitalizing the internal economy. The "Seventh 5-year Plan" proposed and set the average annual growth of gross industrial and agricultural output value at 7 percent which is positive and safe. Our nation is about to step forward on the path to make this nation prosperous and powerful, and make the people wealthy and happy.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI RECTIFICATION GUIDANCE MEETING

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 5 September 1985, Comrade Guan Guangfu [7070 1684 1381] presided over a meeting of the party Rectification Guidance Group of the Provincial CPC Committee discussing how best to inspect and sum up the party consolidation in prefecture, city and autonomous prefecture CPC committees and the research and arrangement of consolidation work carried out at county-level units. The meeting stressed that all levels of party committees must continue to strengthen leadership, prevent and overcome the slack mood, and see through the task of party rectification.

The party rectification in Hubei prefectures, cities, and autonomous prefectures will soon come to an end. According to the spirit of the Central Guidance Committee circular and the practice of the first stage of party rectification work, it is very important to conduct a serious party rectification check and sum up the result before all units announce the close of the rectification work. The party Rectification Guidance Group of the Provincial CPC Committee decided to organize and lead six acceptance teams to check the party rectification work of leading groups in every prefecture, city, and autonomous prefecture CPC committee. Every prefecture, city, and autonomous prefecture must prepare well for the inspection, and at the same time must conduct its own inspection of party rectification for its direct subordinate departments and sum up the results in a written report to the Provincial CPC Committee. The inspection, conclusion, and acceptance of party rectification for institutions of higher education, large industrial enterprises and secondary level provincial units will be conducted by various party rectification guidance groups of the Provincial CPC Committee.

The meeting called for earnestly stressing party rectification at both county-level units and dual-management units. This year we should concentrate on attending to the party rectification of prefecture and county and not hastily extend party rectification to district and township except for testing at a few selected points and doing the preparation work for party rectification. The party rectification in most county-level units has entered the comparison and checking stage which must be carried out seriously and thoroughly rather than just going through the motions. Dual-management units such as banking, postal and telecommunication, meteorological, and electric power services must pay close attention to the task of party rectification. Each responsible department must closely coordinate with the local CPC committee to strengthen its leadership.

The meeting also stressed attending to an in-depth education of party spirit, especially the teaching of ideals and discipline. Party spirit education should be conducted together with reform, correction of new unhealthy tendencies, and rectification of the professional guidance ideology. It should also be conducted together with solving the problems exposed in each unit during this party rectification. We must continue to pay close attention to the investigation and prosecution of big and important cases and examination of the "three types of people." In investigating and prosecuting the big and important cases our attitude must be decisive, the inspection must be thorough, and the prosecution must be serious. We must prevent big problems from being treated as small problems, and small problems from being treated as no problem at all. Investigation work must pay close attention to both the nature of the case and any problem appearing from too strict or too light handling of the case, so that a successful completion of the party rectification mission will be assured.

The meeting also heard a report summing up "Party Rectification Test Points in Villages" from the Party Rectification Office of the Provincial CPC Committee and studied how to further attend to party rectification work in Hubei villages.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED CADRES IN GUANGDONG LEADERSHIP POSTS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Chen Yansheng [7115 3601 3932]: "Large Numbers of Young, Middle-aged Cadres in Guangdong Take Leadership Posts; Are Cultivating Their Talents and Growing in the Construction of the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] In the past 2 years, as our province underwent organizational reform and the reassignment of all ranks of leading groups, a large number of young and middle-aged cadres with relatively higher levels of education were selected into the party leadership of city, prefecture, and county. With the help and support of older cadres, they fulfilled the obligations of the people and played an active part in the construction of the four modernizations.

Since 1983, during organizational reform in the 13 cities and prefectures (excluding Shenzhen city), 96 new cadres have joined the party leadership. Seventy of these, or 73 percent, are young or middle-aged cadres under 50 years of age (of which 15 cadres are under 40). There are 640 new cadres who joined party leadership on the county level. Five hundred thirty one or 73.6 percent of them are young, middle-aged cadres under 50 (of which 293 are under 39). These newly promoted young and middle-aged cadres have drastically changed the age, educational and professional knowledge structures of party leading groups. Of 14 cities and prefectures in Guangdong province, the number of leading cadres has decreased from 271 down to 189. Their average age is 50.5, down from 57.7, and 38.4 percent have college and higher education, up from 6.6 percent. In the county-level leading group, 58 percent are under 45, and 43.3 percent have college and higher education. Thus, the leading cadres of city, prefecture and county have taken an encouraging step toward becoming more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. These in turn bring energy into the leadership in all ranks and bring about the phenomena in which the old and the new cadres interact and cooperate and create a new era for all kinds of tasks.

With the care and help of old comrades, these new young and middle-aged leading cadres have gone through the training of actual work, maturing progressively, while some have grown even faster. Though their responsibilities are different, and some of them still have this or that shortcoming, the majority of them are good. They share in common a strong dedication to revolution, a high sense of responsibility to this era, and the courage to shoulder heavy loads.

They are full of vigor and frontier spirit, active in reform, bold in exploration, modest and cautious, diligent and eager to learn, strict with themselves, and immersed in reality. They have accumulated definite work experience, increased their talent and abilities, and have made achievements in the construction of the four modernizations.

In order to help these young and middle-aged cadres sum up their experiences and help each other forward the Organization Department of the Provincial CPC Committee held a forum for some of them in Guangzhou from 20-22 September. Wang Ning [3769 1380], the deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Zheng Guoxiong [6774 0948 7160], member of the standing committee of the Provincial CPC Committee and minister of the Organization Department, were present and spoke to the forum. There were more than 40 young and middle-aged cadres in the forum.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SIGNIFICANCE OF YOUNG CADRES REPLACING OLD

Wuhan JIANGHANLUNTAN in Chinese No 11, 1985 pp 3-5

[Article by Ke Fei [0344 7236] of the Hubei Provincial Academy of Social Science: " A Discussion of the Great Significance of Young Cadres Replacing the Old"]

[Text] The CPC National Congress held this September successfully realized the replacement of old cadres by younger ones in leadership positions of the Central Committee. A group of older cadres possessing the revolutionary spirit and much experience in construction voluntarily retired, while another group of younger comrades who have both political integrity as well as ability were selected to become members of the leading organs of the Central Committee. The smooth completion of such a "power exchange" of this magnitude in the central leadership is a historical model for our party and represents an innovation in the international communist movement. It is indeed as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "This must be written up in a big way in the history of the party," and is of great strategic significance.

First, it will be better suited to the pressing needs of China's increasingly arduous construction of socialist modernization.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Centrl Committee, the party has righted many wrongs, restored the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, shifted the focus of our work to socialist modernization and construction, and, starting with the rural areas, achieved a series of glorious successes in the overall reform of the economic system. In relation to this, the Central Committee has also achieved gratifying results in its unrelenting efforts to implement consistently the principle of making the ranks of the cadres more "revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more specialized." However, due to various reasons, the problem of aging among cadres from the central to the local levels has yet to be resolved, as must the contradiction between the unsuitability of the level of education, specialization, and professional ability of the average cadre and the demands of socialist modernization and construction. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out on many occasions: "The temple is only so big and can accomodate only so many Buddhas; if the old do not retire, the young cannot enter." "The problem that faces us at present is a shortage of young, able cadres with specialized knowledge. Without such cadres, the four modernizations will not be able to get off the ground." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," pp 178, 193.)

The current socialist modernization of China is a vital component of the social development of all of humanity. The new wave of the world technological revolution will inevitably play an important role in China's present efforts to engage in socialist modernization and construction. Thd development of large-scale socialized production and the high level of specialization and integration of modern production and of science and technology objectively demand that our party change the structure of its cadre ranks so that leading cadres will become professional managers who understand science and technology and have a grasp of specialized knowledge in addition to being revolutionary Marxists and socialists. "Management must be professional and requires an expertise in all aspects of production, an understanding of highly modernized production technologies, and a definite knowledge of science." ("Collected Works of Lenin," p 394.) China's socialist modernization calls for an opening up to the outside world and an enlivening of the domestic economy. If, on the one hand, party cadres are not loyal supporters of the four basic principles, construction in China will take a wrong turn. On the other hand, if the party's leading cadres are merely armchair politicians without a knowledge of production techniques and science and lack a specialized professional foundation or ability to work for modernization, we will suffer frequent economic losses at the very least in the implementation of the open-door policy, while the invigoration of the domestic economy will be rendered meaningless. However, even if our party's leading cadres possess both political integrity and ability, but are old and weak and incapable of carrying out their daily work, how can they take on the burden of increasingly arduous leadership work? Therefore, enhancing the number of youthful cadres on the foundation of both political integrity and ability is a stategic measure in speeding up the pace of socialist modernization and construction.

The present CPC Congress has clearly suggested that the number of younger cadres be increased on the foundation of both political integrity and professional ability and has set an example for the entire party with its own actions, thus furthering our cadres' understanding of the "four modernizations." From now on, cooperation between young and old and the replacement of the latter by the former at all levels of the party's leading organs must be improved and facilitated.

Second, this represents a summation of both positive and negative experiences in China's revolution and the international communist movement.

China's first generation of Marxists, typified by Mao Zedong, integrated Marxism with the realities of the Chinese revolution and led the entire Chinese people down the complex path of the countryside surrounding the city to win political power by force of arms to overthrow the imperialist, bureaucratic, feudal system of rule and establish a new socialist repoublic. If we say that in our army during the period of war, "there were regimental, division, and even army commanders who were only 20-odd years old" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 193), it is because they were guided by Marxism and learned how during battle, to command our soldiers in their victorious struggles in the war to win the Chinese revolution. In the early period of China's socialist construction, a majority of the leadership of the party's central authorities was also fairly young. As for the local cadres of the time,

Comrade Deng Xiaoping often said: "When we marched on the southwest, there were few local cadres. Platoon leaders, company officers, and battalion and regimental cadres all doubled as county party secreatries." (Deng, p 178.) Clearly, during the revolution and early days of construction, the party's cadres were characterized by revolutionary ardor and youthfulness. However, due to several thousands of years of violent oriental despotism in China's ancient society and politics, China's bourgeoisie was incapable of completing the task of opposing feudalism, and the remnants and influence of feudal autocracy remained quite serious, thus creating a double task for the revolution of the Chinses people led by the CPC in both political and organizational work--that is, opposing both feudalism and capitalism at the same time. Althouth we smoothly completed the task of socialist remoulding after the establishment of New China, due to the fact that China is a vast agricultural nation with over 80 percent of the total population peasants, in addition, a vast sea of small producers surrounds the party. We are limited by the low level of development of our productive forces which are still basically characterized by manual labor; therefore, the natural economy occupies a large part of society's whole economy (sic). As a result, we cannot totally avoid the effects of a "society controlled by administrative power" and the political influence of the worship of power. At the same time, the Soviet Union, which was a model for the international communist movement at that time, and other socialist countries all implemented a system of lifetime power and offices for leading party and state cadres. Therefore, for a long time, the same system also existed in our party. As long as a cadre had been assigned an official post, he could not be relieved of it unless he died or committed a political error. Officials could remain in their positions and be promoted; they could never be demoted or made to become ordinary citizens.

Years of practice have shown that the system of lifetime position-holding has seriously endangered our party, state, and our people's socialist modernization. Therefore, if during this current period of socialist modernization, some older party cadres voluntarily retire from central organs of leadership and give their places to the energetic younger generation, it will be a further negation of the several thousand-year-old deadly, feudal, autocratic, and bureaucratic political system and of the system of lifetime office for cadres that has persisted for decades in the international communist movement, in itself a profound revolution. One could say a new model in the revolutionary history of the party has been established by this major innovation in the international communist movement as a whole.

Third, it will be helpful in the maintenance of the continuity of the party's policies and to the consolidation of stability and unity and the overall reform.

In his address to the National People's Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that cooperation between young and old cadres and the replacement of the latter by the former "are a guarantee that the party's policies on the organizational level will be continued." We no longer allow individuals to appoint their own successors and instead we adhere to an echelon structure in the ranks of the cadres and the collective recruitment of successors to allow the promotion of a new group of personnel. In addition, while arranging for

the retirement of older comrades from central leadership circles, we will allow for some old revolutionaries who have a wealth of experience in struggle, a high reputation within and without the party and nation, and relatively good health to remain at the highest levels of party and state. To do this, we must first make sure that there will be no changes or faltering in the four basic principles which form the basis for party policies on independence, autonomy, democracy, and the role of law, the open door, and the invigoration of the domestic economy. Second, the old comrades who remain in the highest leadership levels not only can play a role in maintaining stability in our work and in maintaining stability and unity in general but can personnaly guide and aid the newly promoted young comrades, trnasmitting, with themselves as role models, the excellent tradition and spirit of the older generation revolutionary of adhering to courageous revolutionary struggle and their wealth of experience accumulated in revolution and construction. More important, they can personally observe the process of maturity of the younger cadres, promptly correcting or helping them to avoid mistakes in work in order to ensure that the party's successors will be genuine Marxists and the executors of the political lines of the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Comrade Deng Xiaoping put it well when he said that there are still many people who oppose the political and ideological lines of the party and that we absolutely cannot allow people whose ideological system belongs to that of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" or the "whateverists" to gain power. "We must take advantage of our still being alive and in power to choose good successors, to train them, and to watch them as they mature. If the selections are poor, we can still change them!" "The problem will be more easily resolved while the old cadres are still around. If the problem has not been resolved after we are gone, there will be a great mess" (Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," pp 177-178.) Third, the addition of a large number of young comrades into organs of central leadership will bring new life and vigor to the party's entire cadre membership. Having received a higher party education, they are full of vitality and confidence and are able to take up the burden of leading all the people of the nation in the construction of socialist modernization. It is our firm belief that under the guidance of the old generation of proletarian revolutionaries, our hard work will lead to cooperation between young and old and the replacement of the latter by the former, a gratifying carrying forward of the cause, and a forging ahead into the future. By uniting in struggle to go steadily forward with the overall reform, our party and state will flourish and thrive even more, and the future prospects of our cause of modernization will be even brighter.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN RADIO URGES LEADERS TO TAKE 'MEDICINE' THEMSELVES

HK010303 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Station Commentary: "We Must Certainly Not Let the Lower-Level Cadres Take the Medicine for the Illness of Those in the Upper Level"]

[Excerpts] When people are sick, the right medicine will cure the illness and restore their health. This is commonsense that everyone knows. However, in practical life, certain people who fall ill want others, not themselves, to take the medicine.

For instance, the CPC Central Committee has repeatedly called for the correction of unhealthy trends. As a result of hard work by the comrades of the whole party over the past few years, there has indeed been a marked turn for the better in some aspects of our party style. However, while old problems are being continually solved, new unhealthy trends appear in the new situation, and some of them are rather serious.

There are of course many reasons for this, but we have to say that an important one is that certain leading cadres who are infected with unhealthy trends and fall ill want the lower-level cadres to take the medicine for them. The masses too can see this clearly. They say: How can the illness be cured if the masses take the medicine for the illness of the leaders?

Some leading cadres are afraid of the bitter taste when it is their turn to take the medicine, because they are afraid of losing face and prestige. In fact, they are afraid of losing their official hats. Actually there is no need for this fear at all. This is because, since the masses saw long ago that you were infected by the illness and that your face was dirty, how could you avoid losing prestige anyway? If you are resolved and bold to cure the illness, you will consciously appreciate the spirit of the speeches of the central and provincial leaders, be happy to take the medicine, seriously review your own problems, and take the lead to correct unhealthy trends. In this way you will be welcomed and trusted by the party and people. If you refuse to take the medicine, your illness will become more serious and might even become incurable. The party and people will thus be disappointed.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG ORGANIZATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

HK010946 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The provincial conference on organizational work, which had lasted 5 days, concluded yesterday. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Wang Ning spoke at the closing ceremony. Zheng Guoxiong, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and the provincial CPC Committee's Organization Department Director, made the summation report.

The conference held: This is an important year to further open up and carry out reform and invigoration. Organizational work must be raised to a new plane. The conference demanded:

1. It is necessary to seriously do well in the four transformations of leadership groups at all levels and to give play to the functions of the leadership groups. With the spirit of a high degree of responsibility, we must do well in grasping the building and selection of the third echelon.

2. It is essential to strengthen the building of grassroots party organizations and to work hard to grasp well education for party members. In this and next year, we must readjust the leadership groups of the grassroots party organizations with stress laid on the readjustment of the district and town leadership groups.

3. It is imperative to implement the policies toward intellectuals well and to solve well the problems of the policies toward cadres which have been left over.

4. It is necessary to vigorously carry out reform of the system of cadres and to strengthen the management of cadres.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI MEETING DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL TASKS

HK060257 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The regional agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries department held an urgent telephone conference yesterday evening to get a clearer idea on the region's work tasks for this year. In accordance with the spirit of the regional rural work conference, the meeting proposed the following main tasks for the year: 1) Total grain output must reach 25 billion jin. 2) Average rural incomes should rise by more than 9 percent over 1985. 3) Do a good job in providing services in the agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries departments.

After analyzing the favorable conditions and unfavorable factors for fulfilling these tasks, the meeting stressed that it is essential to strengthen ideological and political work, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses, unite as one, and make a success of readjusting the rural production structure.

The meeting put forward the following effective measures for grasping the key links in grain production and boosting output:

1. Ensure that the region's grain area this year exceeds 53 million mu. This is the important basis for achieving the grain production plan.

2. Carry out farmwork and sowing on schedule.

3. Do a good job in plant protection work and step up water and fertilizer management.

4. Vigorously popularize the cultivation of hybrid rice and maize and increase yields. It is also necessary to grasp the production of miscellaneous grains and gradually increase their proportion of total grain output.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG HOLDS SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING 3 FEBRUARY

HK070711 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpt] This afternoon, the provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial United Front work department jointly held a spring festival gathering in the Guangdong guesthouse for personages of various circles. The spring festival gathering was presided over by Wu Nansheng, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Ye Xuanping, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, made an impromptu speech. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government, he wished them a happy New Year in advance and wished them a happy spring festival.

At the spring festival gathering, some comrades composed poetry, drew pictures, and did impromptu brush writing to add to the fun.

Attending the spring festival gathering were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, including Xie Fei and Zheng Guoxiong; responsible comrades of the provincial advisory committee, including Liang Lingguang, Li Jianan and Du Ruizhi; responsible comrades of the provincial people's congress standing committee, including Luo Tian, Xue Yan, Zhong Ming, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Xiongcai, Zeng Zhaoke, and Cheng Li; Yang Li and Huang Qingqu, vice governors of Guangdong Province; responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Yang Yingbin, Zheng Qun, Luo Ju, Wang Yue, Zeng Tianjie, Guo Qiaoran, Hu Ximing, Wu Juetian, Li Jiezhi, and He Baosong; responsible comrades of the provincial discipline inspection committee; and veteran comrades who have stepped down to the second line, including Liang Weilin, Zhang Boquan, Huang Kang, and Zuo Hongtao.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN MUSLIMS RETAIN CUSTOMS, RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

OW040909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Changsha, February 4 (XINHUA correspondent Xu Liangji)--A group of Moslems in Hunan Province, whose ancestors came from Xinjiang, are keeping alive their customs and religious practices, while integrating with the Han majority.

The 1,100 villagers of Weisi, Taoyuan County, are descendants of a Xinjiang Uygur Army, which travelled to central and southern China during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

One Uygur community leader, 39-year-old Jian Xiangyou, said: "Many of our Uygurs in Weisi can speak and write the Han language. Some have even married Hans." "But we still believe in Islamism, often hold religious rites and live according to our canon."

When young people marry, most families invite a Moslem Ahung (religious leader) to be chief witness at the wedding.

"Guests are offered Moslem candies and sweet foods," said Jian, deputy head of Fengshu township.

When a person dies, the relatives wash the body with perfume and wrap it in white cloth. An Ahung is invited to chant the Koran at the burial service.

The population has doubled since 1964, when China carried out its first national census.

More than 20 of the villagers have become college professors, engineers, doctors or accountants in other parts of the country. One was the late Beijing University Vice-President, Jian Bozhan.

The frank and open-minded Jian was eager to talk about his trip to Xinjiang to attend the 30th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region last year. "We still keep close contacts with people in our ancient home," he said.

Jian Wansen, 73, whose grandson married a Han girl two years ago, said: "I am very pleased that the government and the Han people respect our beliefs and customs, while helping us to become prosperous."

The old man and his friends from the village often visit the nearest mosque 10 kilometers away to read the Koran and attend services.

"We will be very happy if the government rebuilds our village mosque," he said. The mosque was destroyed during the cultural revolution (1966-1976).

The village has a leather-processing factory, a leather shoe mill, a Moslem restaurant and a grocery. More than 30 families are engaged in agriculture, animal breeding, food processing, rural sideline production and transport businesses.

All school-age children now attend school, where they are taught by both Uygur and Han teachers.

The village's total income last year came to 840,000 yuan, and average net income per person was 350 yuan--the highest ever, and about the same as local Han and Hui peasants earned.

Now every family in the village has money in the bank and electric lighting. A growing number of families have TV sets, cassette recorders and electric fans. Most live in brick houses.

Hunan has 40 ethnic minorities, with an overall population of 2,900,000--5.5 percent of the province's total.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

'DIGGING GROUND' FROM UNDER TEACHING PROFESSION OPPOSED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Fang Yuanhui [2455 0337 1979]: "Guangdong Circular Urges Units Not To Take Teachers Away From Schools"]

[Text] In the past 2 years, nearly 9,000 teachers and cadres in Guangdong Province have transferred from the educational front, creating serious consequences for the teaching profession. The authorities concerned have issued an appeal that this situation must not be allowed to continue.

According to reports from the authorities concerned, the phenomenon in which local agencies in this province engage themselves in "digging the ground" from under the teaching profession has remained unchecked, thus causing instability in the ranks of teachers and greatly affecting the development of educational work. They appeal to party committee and government organs at all levels to take strong, decisive measures to implement and fulfill earnestly the spirit of the relevant directives issued by the party Central Committee and to do many good and practical things for the development of educational work.

Last year, in order to put a stop to the problem created by the loss of teachers to other professions in society through arbitrary transfers or recruitment, the Organization Department, the Propaganda Department, and the Education Department of the party Central Committee, as well as the provincial authorities concerned, took turns issuing joint circulars, in which it was pointed out that "the practice of offering employment through examinations, recruiting members of the teaching and administrative staff of different categories of schools, and turning them into their own cadres, as currently adopted by various systems without the consent of the schools and local education departments concerned, is improper and should be resolutely stopped." Yet, more than 6 months have lapsed and those teachers who have been transferred have not returned to their schools as they should have. What is more, certain units continue to lure teachers away to work for them without regard to the repeated injunctions of the central and provincial authorities. This situation continues to spread.

As reflected in the report submitted by the education department of Guangzhou City to the municipal party committee, during the first 6 months of 1985, an

additional 16 teachers were recruited by other units, left their schools without authorization, and went to work for those industrial units or sought employment elsewhere. According to a recent survey of the Huangpu area, Wenchong School alone lost four teachers and has been compelled to hire substitutes to teach the classes abandoned by those teachers. Virtually all the teachers assigned in 1981 from the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute to the areas of Dongshan and Yuexiu have left. Due to a lack of teachers, there have been disruptions of the class schedule and the quality of education has been steadily deteriorating.

According to statistics, in the province as a whole, more than 4,100 teachers and cadres transferred from the educational front in 1983; the number of such teachers and cadres exceeded 4,800 last year. Most of the transferred teachers and cadres had been key faculty members of their respective schools. According to a recent survey of the middle schools in Guangzhou, more than 330 teachers have submitted official written requests for transfer from the educational front. But according to the education development plan, the province needs 4,000 additional teachers for this year and the next, and 2,000 more teachers will be required for each year after that. As a result, the shortage of teachers will become more and more acute.

One important cause of the present instability in the ranks of teachers is the inability to solve the problems faced by elementary and secondary school teachers with regard to housing, employment for their children, and so on. Certain units in society have seized the opportunity to lure teachers into working for them by offering them all sorts of liberal conditions of service, even with promises of high posts and other favors. Through the influence of the parents of their students, some teachers left their schools without authorization and sought employment in other units. The Guangzhou Municipal Economic Research Institute, the Guangdong branch of the China Electronic Technology Import-export Company, and GOLDEN AGE magazine are among the units that have offered employment to teachers and administrative cadres of schools without authorization by th educational authorities. The Guangzhou Municipal Economic Research Institute has offered employment to one language teacher named Yin of the 21st Municipal Middle School and has actually made arrangements for him to begin working for it without the consent of the educational authorities. When the leadership of the municipal party committee learned of this, it ordered the teacher to return to the school but up to now the teacher has refused to budge. Cases such as these have occurred everywhere throughout the province and will require actions by the leading organs at all levels to solve them.

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CSO: 4005/112

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEW TARGETS FOR IMPROVING HIGHER EDUCATION SET

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Fang Dihua [2455 2709 5478]: "Guangdong Sets New Targets for Expansion of Higher Education by 1990; General Targets: 310,000-330,000 Students, Including 138,000-150,000 Regular College Students and 180,000 Extension College Students; Number of Students Will Double Present Enrollment"]

[Text] During the provincial conference on education, Li Xiuhong [2621 0208 1347], director of higher education, spoke about the need to accelerate the improvement and reform of higher education in Guangdong and proposed higher education development targets for 1990 as well as important measures to achieve them.

The higher education development targets for 1990 are to reserve fundamentally the "passive" situation created by the lack of coordination between higher education on the one hand and economic construction and social development on the other and to direct efforts toward bringing the development scale to the national level so as to be in a better position to promote the four modernizations. First of all, with regard to the development of manpower, the number of students receiving a higher education should total 310,000-330,000 in 1990, of which 138,000-150,000 will be regular college students (including 8,000 graduate students) and 180,000 extension college students. Based on these targets, the 1990 figures of both regular and extension college students will double the present enrollments.

Second, with regard to the specific fields in manpower development, the special characteristics of Guangdong Province in politics, economy, history, and geography have been carefully taken into consideration. By 1990, a higher education system which is comprehensive, diversified, and well-proportioned with special Guangdong characteristics will be taking shape. The ratio of engineering students should be selectively and properly increased and training should be speeded up to produce the much-needed specialists in order to meet the demand created by changes in the economical structures and by development. For the next 5 years, priority should be given to the development of expertise in finance and economics, management, politics and law, light industry, food, architecture, textile, petroleum, transportation, eceanography, foreign trade, agricultural processing, forestry, foreign languages, etc.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS TO INCREASE TEACHERS' SALARIES, BENEFITS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Fang Dihua [2455 2769 5478]: "Guangdong Is to Do Nine Good Deeds for Education, Including Allocation of Special Budget of 9-10 Million Yuan As Special Funds To Subsidize Salaries of Teachers Working in Difficult Areas in Order To Ensure That All Elementary and High School Teachers Get Raise Promised by Salary Reform, and Allocation of 11 Million Yuan As Special Educational Funds for Construction of Houses for Teachers and Acquisition of Teaching Equipment"]

[Text] Special to NANFANG RIBAO--The deputy secretary of the Guangdong provincial CPC announced yesterday at the provincial conference on education that the provincial CPC and the provincial government have decided to carry out, for a considerable period, the following nine plans in education as a priority field:

1. Leaders of the party and the government at all levels should make frequent visits to schools for the purpose of conducting studies and investigations, listening to the opinions and suggestions of teachers and students, and helping them solve real problems. During the Spring Festival and on Teachers Day every year, party and government leaders should make visits to teachers at their homes to show concern for them, thereby making respect for teachers and the teaching profession a social custom.

2. In order to ensure that all elementary and middle school teachers receive the raise promised by the salary reform, the treasury of the provincial government will allocate 99-100 million yuan as special funds to assist the cities and localities with financial problems in paying teachers' salary.

3. In the second half of this year, the treasury of the provincial government will allocate 10 million yuan as special funds for the construction of houses for teachers and for the purchase of educational equipment. Over the next few years, the government will build more houses for the middle and elementary school and kindergarten teachers. Priority is to be given to solving the problem of the housing shortage faced by teachers in large and medium-size cities and towns. Starting next year, in addition to the special funds allocated by the municipal and local governments, the treasury of the

provincial government will also earmark funds for localities with financial problems to help them build houses for teachers.

4. During the period covered by "the Seventh 5-year Plan," the provincial government will raise funds to build a collegiate academic exchange center and a sanatorium for college and school teachers.

5. Teachers with 25 years or more of experience will be presented with certificates of distinguished service by the people's government of Guangdong Province. Teachers whose better educational background, greater ability, and more outstanding achievements have been confirmed will be awarded with the title of special teachers by the people's government of Guangdong Province and given corresponding salaries.

6. Private school teachers with 15 years or more of experience may be transferred to public schools after they have been examined and considered qualified by the educational department at the county level or above.

7. From 1986 on, the provincial planning committee and the provincial department of the treasury will allocate a fixed foreign exchange quota and special funds in renminbi for the purpose of selecting and sending college teachers and a limited number of outstanding high school teachers abroad for further education and advanced study.

8. Investment in capital expenditure on education will be increased. Such investment in the provincial colleges this year has been increased from 16 million to 30 million yuan. Next year, the amount will be increased to 32 million yuan. This kind of investment in the schools, originally set at 8 percent of the total capital expenditure investment of the province, will be duly increased each year. Grants for adult education will be allocated by the treasury of the provincial government and will be equivalent to 5 percent of the total budget for higher education.

9. An ad hoc group will be formed by the provincial and municipal leaders to seek a comprehensive solution to problems involving the return of school buildings and lands which have been occupied by squatters and the acquisition of additional lands for the expansion of schools.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEW DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN GUANGDONG

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Fang Yuanhui [2455 0337 1979] and correspondent Peng Rongyu [1756 2837 3842]: "New Development in Guangdong's Vocational Education"]

[Text] There is another new development in the vocational education in our province--an improvement in both quality and quantity. The fall enrollment at the agricultural and vocational high schools has been virtually completed. The number enrolled has more than doubled that of the same period of last year.

In recent years, many factories, mines, enterprises, and commercial businesses in Guangdong Province have established ties with the Department of Education in joint sponsorship of various kinds of vocational schools and training courses. For instance, of the 10 vocational middle schools and training courses converted from general high schools in the city of Guangzhou, 7 of them are co-sponsored with the Second Construction Engineering Company of Guangzhou, Southern Building Department Store, Guangzhou Washing Machine Factory, Guangzhou Piano Factory, Oriental Guest House, Guangzhou City Industrial and Commercial Bank, Hong Kong Springfield Cultural and Education Institute, etc. The overall enrollment in the vocational schools and vocational training courses in the city totals more than 3,000, an increase of 60 percent over last year. Furthermore, other cities such as Jiangmen, Choungshan, and Zhaoqin have also made earnest requests and proposed concrete measures to promote vocational education. The city of Foshan has proposed a 50-50 ratio between general high schools and vocational high schools this year, an increase from the 40-60 ratio of last year. Jiangmen City has called upon every county to run one good comprehensive vocational high school and each production system should consider the establishment of a vocational school or specialized high school.

In order to meet the need of promoting vocational education, the provincial departments and organs concerned have compiled 18 textbooks including "Crop Cultivation," "Animal Feeding," "Basic Courses in Electrical Engineering," "Household Electrical Appliances," and "Industrial Accounting." According to its own needs, each locality has compiled supplementary textbooks or

specialized textbooks keyed to local conditions. This year, in order to solve the problem caused by the shortage of teachers of specialized subjects, the provincial department of education is training a group of specialized teachers and at the same time has requested various colleges and universities to conduct special courses for the training of teachers of agriculture and has requested electrical appliances for vocational schools. The 300 students enrolled will matriculate in September. In many places, such training has been provided in the forms of short-term training courses and government-sponsored college training programs, which have turned out a number of specialized vocational school teachers. In addition, the provincial government has allocated as much as 10 million yuan to vocational schools to help them solve the problem of involving specialized teaching equipments.

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CSO: 4005/112

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HUBEI ORGANIZATIONAL WORK MEETING--The 3-day provincial conference on organizational work concluded in Wuchang this afternoon. Zhao Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, took part in discussions during the meeting. Liu Qizhi, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the organization department, delivered a work summation report. As a result of two major readjustments, the leadership groups at all levels in the province have basically reached the demand set in the central authorities' 8-year plan for the building of leadership groups. The meeting decided that the focal point in organizational work in the province this year is to perfect and improve the leadership group at all levels. It is necessary to further perfect the structure of the leadership groups and ensure rational assignment of specialized personnel. Leadership groups of large and medium backbone enterprises should rapidly be assigned the chief engineers, chief economists, and chief accountants. It is necessary to strive to improve the political and professional qualities of the leadership groups and strengthen their building in ideology and work style. [Excerpts] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 86 HK] /9738

HUBEI LEADERS VISIT FAMILIES--In the afternoon of 3 February, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government, including Guan Guangfu, Guo Zhenqian, Zhao Fulin, Qian Yunlu, Liang Shufen, Wang Hanzhang and Wang Libin, as well as responsible comrades of provincial departments, committees, and bureaus concerned, visited in four groups more than 50 veteran cadres and bereaved family members of old cadres at the provincial (Lingyuan) Hospital, the No. 1 hospital attached to Hubei Medical College, the hospital attached to the Provincial College of Traditional Chinese Medicine and (Liujia Wan) in (Hongjing) village, Wuchang. The leading comrades extended season's greetings to them and wished them good health and long life. During the visits the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government also listened to the views of the veteran comrades. The leaders expressed hope that the veteran comrades would continue to carry forward the fine tradition and work style of the party and contribute to the motherland's four modernizations. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 86 HK] /9738

CSO: 4005/451

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU INSPECTION OF PARTY WORK STYLE BASICALLY COMPLETED

HK300909 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The province's large-scale inspection of party work style, which was started in mid-November last year and lasted for more than 2 months, has been basically completed. The party committees at all levels attached great importance to this inspection. Responsible comrades of Qian Dongnan, Qian Nan, Bijie, Zunyi, and Liupanshui party committees personally led the work of inspection. Also, the provincial CPC Committee Office for Party Rectification, the party and government departments directly under the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee together formed 84 cadres into 8 work teams. They put the stress on sending the teams to Guiyang City, Zunyi Prefecture, Anshun Prefecture, and some departments and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities for inspection. The teams listened to summing-up reports of 6 prefectures and 86 departments and bureaus.

Judging from the facts revealed by this provincial inspection of party work style, the province's party work style has been improved remarkably in the following areas:

First, we have improved the consciousness of building spiritual civilization and correcting the party work style. Beginning from last year, the province's party committees and party members have strengthened their consciousness of building spiritual civilization and the party work style, thereby basically creating a situation of trully grasping party work style.

Second, we have further perfected the party's system of organizing regular and democratic activities. Most of the province's party committees attach great importance to democratic activities; and in connection with reality, carry out activities of measuring oneself by the standards of the CPC Central Committee, as well as activities of criticism and self-criticism.

Third, we have strengthened our investigation and improved the work style. We have solved the problems which were complained of most by the masses, thereby strengthening the links with them. To a certain extent, we have also overcome bureaucratism.

Fourth, we have popularized the experience of advanced people and strengthened positive education.

Fifth, we have basically checked several new unhealthy tendencies and have handled a number of major cases. We have launched the work of hitting at economic crimes, and formulated regulations to deal with problems.

On the basis of affirming the achievements, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee urged: This year, we must do well in the following tasks:

First, we should further mobilize and organize the party committees at various levels, as well as party members, to continue to seriously study documents of the national conference of party delegates and the speeches of such central leaders as Hu Yaobang at the meeting of central organ cadres. We should help them heighten their consciousness of building spiritual civilization and grasping the party work style. We should seriously revise the program for improving the party work style and carry out the work through the responsibility system.

Second, we should seriously sum up and popularize the experience of advanced people found in this inspection of party work styel. We should choose the typical ones and popularize them on a large scale.

Third, we should concentrate our efforts on handling major cases.

Fourth, we should strengthen our investigation, and formulate regulations on general problems raised in the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee.

Fifth, we should grasp well the party work style of organs directly under the provincial authorities. We should first settle the problems concerning leading cadres of the organs. We must focus on solving the prominent problems and play an exemplary role for all other party organizations.

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CSO: 4005/449

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG PARTY STYLE INSPECTION GROUP ENDS WORK

HK031459 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Beginning 9 December last year, the regional party style inspection group laid stress on inspecting the situation in party style in two prefectures and cities and three regional departments and bureaus. The group concluded work on 25 January.

The aim of this large-scale inspection of party style was that through inspection, we could further understand the situation in party style in our region, sum up the experiences of units whose party style was good, find out the problems existing in party style, and provide the materials and basis for correcting party style in our region in the future.

Through inspection, the salient problems now existing in party style in our region have been found. They are: Some units have had serious bureaucratism, resulting in very serious economic losses to the state. Some party members, even party member leading cadres, have extorted and received bribes in the course of building various projects. Some leading cadres have taken advantage of their powers to pursue private ends in the course of recruiting workers and [words indistinct]. The problems of some leading cadres' family members and children engaging in commerce have so far not been solved.

Through inspection, it has been discovered that to achieve the basic improvement of party style in units, no matter whether their party style is good or bad, the following work must be done well:

Party member leading cadres at all levels must set an example in correcting party style, strengthen ideological and political work, and conduct education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline for party member cadres. In the new situation in opening up, invigorating, and reform, it is necessary to establish and perfect all regulations and systems, to close loopholes, and to strictly prevent [words indistinct] and crimes.

The regional Discipline Inspection Committee demanded: On the basis of inspection, the party organizations of all places and units must continue to grasp well the work of correcting party style. It is essential to seriously implement the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, to further do well in going further in negating the cultural revolution; in eliminating leftist ideological influence; and in straightening out the ideological line, to seriously study and implement the important speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities at the rally of central organ cadres, and to strive for the basic improvement of party style in our region.

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CSO: 4005/449

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN URGES GOOD JOB IN PLANNED PARENTHOOD PROPAGANDA

HK020207 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Planned Parenthood Commission recently issued a joint circular calling on the province to be guided by the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and fully understand the importance of population control during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and do a thoroughly good job in this year's planned parenthood propaganda work, the circular therefore put forward the following demands:

1. Study and implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and get a ceaseless grasp of planned parenthood work in Yunnan. Emphasis must be laid on propaganda regarding three things that are unchanged: planned parenthood as a basic national policy; the great goal of holding the country's population to about 1.2 billion at the end of the century; and the guiding principle of advocating that each couple should have only one child.

2. Teach the cadres and masses to establish the concept of the state and the overall situation, seriously implement the birth policy, and fulfill the population plan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

3. Strengthen the building of spiritual civilization while carrying out planned parenthood work. Propaganda in planned parenthood must be integrated with education in possessing ideals, morality, culture, and discipline.

4. Vigorously publicize advanced deeds and thinking in planned parenthood, and launch a drive to learn from advanced figures and collectives.

The circular stresses that the rural areas are the focus of planned parenthood work. The peasant masses are the main targets of our propaganda and service. We must in particular step up propaganda in border, mountain and minority-nationality regions.

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CSO: 4005/449

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON STRAIGHTENING OUT PARTY STYLE

SK030110 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Station commentary: "We Must Grasp the Key Link in Straightening Out Party Style"]

[Text] People within and outside the party and people from the higher levels to the grassroots level are talking about the issue of party style at present. We must notice that a real turn for the better in party style in some fields has been realized through our arduous efforts during the past few years. First of all, the party's workstyle of seeking truth from facts, linking theory with practice, and proceeding from actual conditions has been restored, and the policies of the party have been implemented. The people can see and experience our achievements in this regard.

Practice has fully proved that the main trends of the party are good, and sound factors have held sway throughout the party. However, we must clearly understand that at present, problems, some even quite serious, with regard to party style still exist in grassroots organizations, among leading cadres involved. Some problems concern general unhealthy practices, some concern practices seriously in violation of the law and discipline, and some concern criminal activities. Therefore, the broad masses of the party members, the cadres, and the people are not satisfied with this. Leading organs and leading cadres must take the lead in straightening out party style. If they do not take the lead in correcting unhealthy practices, it will be difficult for them to express themselves in strong terms and the lower levels will not obey them. Thus, it will be difficult to solve problems. Only when leading organs and leading cadres are strong enough are they able to bravely face difficulties. The main reasons why some localities and units have not scored great results in straigthening out party style are that the leaders in these localities and units adopt bureaucratic ways of doing things, do not clearly understand the situation without investigations and studies, have done less work but uttered more words, or are soft-hearted in handling problems. How can they put an end to the unhealthy practices in these ways? Some leading cadres with no sense of justice covered up and shielded each other's mistakes so that some prominent cases in violation

of the law and discipline could not be solved immediately. In order to realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social order, first of all, we must resolutely eliminate such bad practices as leaders adopting bureaucratic ways of doing things and leaders shielding each other's mistakes, and attend to handling the major and appalling cases involving leading organs and leading cadres.

Recently, the central authorities stressed that leading organs should take the lead in straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy practices. This is an important policy decision. The regional CPC Committee urged the leading organs and departments at all levels to take the lead in responding to and implementing the CPC Central Committee's call. From now on, the regional party and government organs and leading cadres at or above the banner and county level should first take the lead in implementing the policy decision. They must not indulge themselves in dishonest practices, but have a clear-cut stand in combating other's dishonest practices. They should pay special attention to opposing and correcting serious bureaucratic practices, liberalism in the political field, and unhealthy corrosive practices of taking advantage of one's power to seek private gains. We believe that so long as we attend to the key link of leading organs and leading cadres bringing into play their exemplary role, we will certainly realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

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CSO: 4005/454

NORTH REGION

ACTIVITIES OF BEIJING'S LI XIMING REPORTED

Extends Greetings to Retired Cadres

SK121200 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] This afternoon, more than 400 retired cadres happily gathered at the Beijing Hotel, each with a cup of tea, to celebrate the Spring Festival and to speak glowingly of the excellent situation on all fronts.

Attending the Spring Festival party were old Red Army soldiers and old cadres who had participated in the first and second revolutionary civil wars, old cadres who had retired from the county and district leading posts, old comrades who had made new achievements after retirement, and retired comrades who were transferred to the municipality from other provinces and municipalities and from army units.

Present at the party were leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, the municipal People's Congress, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC Committee. On behalf of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government, Li Ximing and Chen Xitong extended festive greetings to the retired cadres throughout the municipality.

In their speeches, Li Ximing and Chen Xitong spoke highly of the contributions to the party, the people, and the four modernizations made by the retired cadres. They sincerely urged the veteran comrades to give more supervision and guidance to the work of the municipality and to set an example in straightening out party style and carrying out the two civilizations.

Calls on Hospitalized Teacher

SK102314 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] At 1100 on 29 January, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, called on Comrade Pan Yuelan, "a people's teacher who risked her life to rescue others," in Beijing's Jishuitan hospital. On Comrade Hu Qili's behalf, he extended regards to her. Li Ximing listened to the

report on the process of curing Pan Yuelan made by the doctors of the hospital, and then called on her in her ward. Comrade Li Ximing, cordially holding Pan's hands, asked her about her difficulties, wished her a speedy recovery, and extended cordial regards to her. Pan Yuelan said with feeling that after her recovery she will continue to make contributions to educational undertakings to repay the party for giving her a second life.

Visits Primary School

SK102312 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 29 January, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, visited the Chashihutong primary school in Chongwen District to extend regards to the teachers working hard on the educational front.

Comrade Li Ximing visited the school last September to understand the situation and give instructions, since he assumed responsibility for establishing contacts with this school. Yesterday when Li Ximing visited the school for the second time, the teachers told him about the situation in the school's development, existing problems, and the plan for the new school year. Comrade Li Ximing introduced the municipality's achievements in reform to the teachers. He said: At present we must persist in reform, although we will come across some problems in the course of reform. It is not difficult to solve the problems so long as we conscientiously grasp them. With regard to educational reform, Comrade Li Ximing pointed out: Teachers must master such great skills as applying the elicitation methods of teaching and giving guidance to arouse the children's interest in study. Educational reform is aimed at ensuring that the children possess solid elementary knowledge on the basis of lightening their burdens to make them grow up healthily. Comrade Li Ximing also asked the teachers about their arrangements for the activities during the winter vacation, and urged them again and again to take a rest in order to conserve their energy to welcome the new school year.

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CSO: 4005/454

NORTH REGION

PROMOTION OF MONGOL LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE REVIEWED, PLANNED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Summary of speech by Batubagen [1572 0956 1572 2704] on 14 July 1985 to fifth meeting of the Eight-province and Autonomous Region Mongol Language and Literature Work Coordination Group]

[Text] Members and Comrades:

The central tasks of the fifth meeting of the Eight-province and Autonomous Region Mongol Language and Literature Work Coordination Group are to review and sum up the group's work over the 10 years since it was founded, to formulate a coordinated plan for 1986-1988; and to investigate further how to strengthen coordination work. As these are the given tasks for this meeting, I will discuss the following three questions.

I. Reviewing 10 Years of Coordination Work

In the 10 years since the group was founded, and particularly since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, following the shift in emphasis in party work, coordination work on Mongol language and literature has gradually gotten on the right track and has entered a new period of development.

The establishment of the Eight-province and Autonomous Region Mongol Language and Literature Work Coordination Group and its offices was ratified by the State Council in May 1975. After Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary clique was smashed, the State Council also approved the necessity of establishing an Eight-province and Autonomous Regional Mongol Language and Literature Coordination Organization. In 1979, after the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region regained its former administrative divisions, in consideration of the actual distribution of the Mongol people, the State Council entrusted the matter to the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, which agreed to go along with the "Eight Coordination Group" name and asked it to continue to engage in coordination work. In January of this year, party and government leader Ulanhu [3527 5695 1133] and such comrades as Yang Jingren [2799 7234 0088] and Jiang Ping [3068 1627] received all their comrades at a meeting of the group leaders convened in Beijing, where they fully approved the results obtained by the group over the last 10 years. The leading party group of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission even had a special hearing of the group's report and pointed out that the path for the group to take was to make language and literature the main focus of coordination work for minority peoples.

The work of the last 10 years can be divided roughly into two periods: the first period, from the establishment of the group to the third meeting, mainly involved setting things to rights, eliminating "leftist" influences, distinguishing right from wrong, enhancing understanding, and studying and resolving several special problems such as the common terminology in Mongol language and literature and the development of coordination in Mongol teaching materials and book publishing; the second period, from the third meeting of the group (1981) to the present, was involved in implementing the party's policy on minority languages and literatures, which allowed work on the Mongol language and literature to be comprehensively rehabilitated and developed. The special features of this period were the expansion of the field of coordination, the specification of tasks, and breakthroughs in coordinating minority education.

Following the economic and cultural development of Mongol areas and the implementation of the party's policy on minorities, the areas of coordination work have proliferated and been elaborated, to where it now extends to many fields where Mongol is used and admirable results have been obtained.

1. Coordination of minority education in Mongol language and literature instruction: since 1977 and particularly since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the amount of Mongol language and literature instruction for middle-school students has increased each year in the coordinated provinces and regions, and the admissions rate for college and technical secondary school students receiving Mongol language and literature instruction has risen every year. The Nei Mongol institutions of higher education that have set up departments and disciplines in Mongol language and literature, by means of the method of exchanging or taking up Nei Mongol enrollment quotas, up to now have enrolled 669 students from the coordinated provinces and regions; the relevant institutions of higher education in provinces such as Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilonghiang have also used the method of exchange quotas to train 198 students for Nei Mongol; and Nei Mongol has also enrolled nearly 900 technical secondary students from 6 other provinces and regions, and the number of advanced students is also constantly increasing. Some provinces and regions have recruited some elementary school teachers from among the youth of Nei Mongol society; based on the requirements of relevant provinces and regions, the coordination offices and the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region education administration department have sent several experienced teachers each year to those provinces to train middle and elementary school teachers in Mongol language and literature instruction. At present, the teaching materials for middle and elementary schools in the coordinated provinces and regions are almost all provided through coordination with Nei Mongol. Every year, Nei Mongol provides more than 360 kinds of teaching materials (including reading materials outside coursework) to 6 provinces and regions, totaling over 240,000 volumes.

2. Coordination of Mongol book publishing and distribution: at present, aside from Beijing's Minority Nationality Press, the publishing houses capable of publishing general books in Mongol are the people's, children's, science and technology, and cultural presses in Nei Mongol. These publishing houses publish 230 to 250 Mongol books each year, totaling more than 1 million volumes, of which around 100 are general works distributed to the coordinated provinces and regions, in 200,000 volumes. In 1984 alone, they provided 94 titles to their fellow provinces and regions, in 220,000 volumes. To implement

coordination, the Nei Mongol Publishing and Distribution Department has adopted many effective measures, such as exchanging information by promptly sending order forms, publishing trends, and new-book lists to their fellow provinces and regions; in distribution and shipping, the Mongol works go first and then the Chinese works, outside the region first and then inside the region, and distant places first and then near places.

3. Coordination of cultural and artistic expressions in Mongol language and literature: with the constant improvement of the material life of the Mongol masses in the coordinated provinces and regions, their demands for a minority cultural life intensified. For the past few years, Nei Mongol has provided the Mongol masses in the coordinated provinces and regions, through supply or exchange, with Mongol language films (including Mongol language tape recordings and films dubbed in Mongol), songs, plays, folktales, rhymes and folk dance, which have enriched the cultural life of the Mongol masses in these areas. In recent years, some Nei Mongol art schools and theatre companies have trained more than 70 artists from the coordinated provinces and regions. This year, Liaoning Province will also train 14 ballet dancers for Nei Mongol. Some of the coordinated provinces and regions also invited instructors in music and dance from some Nei Mongol theatre companies to give short-term instruction in their areas, which has had good results.

4. Coordination of news and propaganda in Mongol: Nei Mongol's relevant departments and schools have trained a group of Mongol language translators, news reporters, editors, broadcasters, typists and typesetters for newspapers, television stations, and party and government organizations in the coordinated provinces and regions to strengthen personnel in this area.

5. Coordination of unifying the written Mongol language: based on the lengthy deliberations of many of the Mongol masses and intellectuals in Xinjiang, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region people's government proceeded from the starting point of raising the educational and scientific level of its Mongol masses and in 1982 it decided to begin to popularize traditional Mongol that year. In 1982, the coordination office sent a study group and this year it sent another study group and an instruction group to help resolve some technical and concrete problems.

6. Coordination of scientific research work on Mongol language and literature: there has already been conscientious study in the area of terminology, which has determined the basic dialects, standard pronunciations, and phonetic transcription (trial program) of the Mongol language in China and has clarified the direction for the standardization of Mongol language and literature. In 1979, the Chinese Mongol Language and Literature Association was established and then branch associations were established in Xinjiang, Qinghai, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, etc., which vigorously promote academic research in Mongol language and literature. In terms of using modern science and technology, a Mongol script photocomposition machine has already been developed and put to use; computers input Mongol script and preliminary results have been seen in research done on electronic computers in Mongol, with Mongol language editing and programming.

7. Coordination of collating ancient Mongol language books: in 1980, an editorial board for a MONGOL LITERARY COLLECTION [MENGGU WENXIAN CONGSHU] was set up, drawn from the coordinated provinces and regions, mainly Nei Mongol, and a 10-year plan was drawn up. In 1984, the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region people's government ratified the establishment of a leading group and office for the collation of ancient minority nationality books. Since 1980, 11 ancient books have been published and in addition to these, relevant publishers have also published quite a few ancient Mongol language books, making achievements in unearthing and salvaging ancient Mongol language works.

To sum up, in the 10 years since the founding of the coordination group, it has done a great deal of work, achieved admirable successes, received the warm welcome of the Mongol masses in the coordinated provinces and regions, and gained the approval of relevant leading comrades in the party and state.

II. Basic Knowledge Gained in 10 Years of Coordination Work

1. Coordination work consists of implementing and reflecting the policy of equality for minority languages and the important measure of strengthening the unity of nationalities.

Marxism holds that all nationalities are equal. In the equality of nationalities, equality of languages occupies an important place. It may be said that when nationalities have their own languages, there cannot be equality among nationalities without equality among languages. Every nationality in China has the freedom to use and develop its own spoken and written language, which is at the core of the party's policy on minority languages and literature and has been party policy all along. In the last 10 years, the practice of coordination work has demonstrated how it fully embodies the concern of the party and state for minorities, which has given them a better appreciation that "every nationality has the freedom to use and develop its own spoken and written language," which is stipulated in the Constitution and the Law on Minority Region Autonomy. This policy grants their rights. It may be said that the establishment of the coordination organization itself reflects the superiority of our socialist system, the party's minority policy, and the stipulations of the Constitution and the Law on Minority Region Autonomy, while the work it has developed suits the objective requirements of the coordinated provinces and regions, promotes the economic and educational development of their Mongol areas, and strengthens the unity of all nationalities.

2. Coordination work is an effective way of promoting the intellectual development of the Mongol people, enhancing the quality of scientific knowledge among minorities, and providing qualified personnel for the four modernizations drive.

There are now 3,550,000 Mongols in China, among whom 3,460,000 are distributed among the coordinated provinces and regions, making up 96 percent of the Mongol population in China. The great majority of these live in autonomous minority areas and employ their own spoken and written minority language. In these Mongol autonomous areas, Mongol is one of the common spoken and written languages. Not only is it an important tool for the exercise of autonomous

authority but also for the continuation, dissemination, and development of advanced science and technology. In these areas, the study and propagation of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the implementation of general and specific policies of the party and state, and the use and spread of modernized science and technology are all tied to the Mongol language. As a result, the Mongol language is the most convenient and effective tool for the Mongols' economic and educational development. To create a fairly large rise in the minority levels of production and scientific knowledge without the use of the Mongol language would be extremely difficult or virtually impossible, under normal circumstances. Thus we say that coordination of the Mongol language works on the intellectual development of the Mongol people as well as on the development of material resources, which are essential to the four modernizations drive.

3. Only by upholding the principles of seeking truth from facts and doing what one is capable of doing can coordination work reap good results.

Development of coordination is a common need of our provinces and regions. However, the foundations for Mongol language and literature work are not even throughout nor are conditions the same. This means that the number of Mongols distributed through the provinces and regions, their living conditions, the present situation, and the foundation for the study and use of written and spoken Mongol and the demand for the study and use of Mongol language and literature are not the same. As a result, the demands made by each province and region for coordination work are different, as are the tasks undertaken for coordination. Therefore, when we develop our work, we uphold the principles of seeking truth from facts and, always proceeding from actual conditions, focus on proceeding from the respective conditions in each of the provinces and regions, direct the development of coordination work, and earnestly help resolve problems that require the coordination of different provinces and regions.

4. Coordination work must fully mobilize enthusiasm in the right areas, under the leadership of the provincial and regional party committees and governments, to make a healthy forward movement.

After it was decided to establish the coordination organization, the governments of the coordinated provinces and regions promptly recommended members, set up administrative bodies, and provided staff members. After each meeting we convened, leading comrades in the party and government of the coordinated provinces and regions listened immediately to our reports and helped resolve problems in our work. In our day-to-day work, responsible leading comrades in the coordinated provinces and regions gave us active guidance on concrete and policy problems in our coordination work. It is particularly worth mentioning that at the meeting convened in Beijing in January of this year, we agreed to set up a coordination activities foundation. Party and government leaders in the coordinated provinces and regions have given this a lot of attention and support and energetically studied how to determine funds for the foundation. This is another concrete expression of their concern and support for coordination work.

Following the expansion of the scope of coordination work and the increase in its subjects, the number of departments and units participating in coordination work also increased. Under these conditions, the completion of our coordination tasks is not feasible without fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of the departments involved. Only by mobilizing their enthusiasm can coordination be settled through discussion and programs successfully implemented. We understand that only when our coordination work relies closely on and obtains the attention and support of party and government leaders in the coordinated provinces and regions and fully mobilizes enthusiasm and creativity in the right places will the work unfold smoothly, the tasks be completed satisfactorily, and healthy development go forward.

III. Strengthening Coordination Work by Proceeding from Actual Conditions and Upholding the Spirit of Reform

Right now we are comprehensively developing economic reform focused on the cities and not long ago the Central Committee issued resolutions on the reform of education and science and technology. From now on, our coordination work should uphold the spirit of reform, continue under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, abide by the stipulations of the "Law on Minority Nationality Area Autonomy in the PRC," implement the party's policies on minorities and minority languages, further consolidate and develop the new situation in coordination work, promote the intellectual development of the Mongol nationality in order to strengthen the unity of nationalities, and serve rapid economic and educational development in minority areas.

1. Further enhance the understanding of the importance and protracted nature of coordination work.

The report of the fourth meeting of the coordination group pointed out that the necessary coordination work for Mongol language and literature in the eight coordinated provinces and regions in the past is even more necessary now. Practice has demonstrated the validity of this viewpoint. For example, in minority education, from teaching materials to teacher training, there have been gains each year and in the upcoming period, and some provinces and regions will give priority to universal Mongol language instruction in primary and secondary education and will resolve their own problems, from teaching materials to teachers, although there will be some that will not be able to resolve them. There will be greater difficulties with institutions of higher education offering Mongol instruction. Since there are only a few thousand Mongols in Subei County, Gansu Province, it will be difficult for them to achieve colleges or technical secondary schools with Mongol instruction on their own. However, one of the items in their economic and educational drive is the urgent demand for teachers, doctors, administrative personnel, and other specialized technical personnel who are graduates of college or middle school and who are adept in a minority language or bilingual in Chinese and Mongol. If other provinces and regions where Mongols are more numerous have something they cannot resolve themselves, only by mutual coordination and exchange can they meet the needs of minority language work in the coordinated provinces and regions and attain the goal of common development.

The socialist period has been a historical period of prosperity and development for minority languages and literature. In this period, spoken and written Mongol has been an undeniably important tool for the economic and educational development of the Mongol areas and it has a glorious future of powerful vitality and flourishing development. Our coordination will yield to this force and guide its healthy development. As a result, while we understand the importance of coordination work, we must also understand its protracted nature and establish a long-term coordination point of view.

2. Uphold seeking truth from facts and strengthen the planned management of coordination work.

Based on the problems that coordination work now faces, we believe that in our work from now on we should make steady progress and strengthen planned management.

The trend in coordination work from now on is that the tasks will gradually become greater. Before this trend, the "supply and demand" contradictions in coordination work will increase. Under these conditions, we must uphold the spirit of seeking truth from facts and acting according to one's capabilities. From now on, when we propose or formulate coordination planning, we must consider fully the actual needs and capacities of the two coordinating parties and if the conditions are right we should certainly strive to make it work, but if conditions are temporarily deficient, we should wait until they ripen to take action.

In creating a plan for the next 3 years, a very important problem is how to strengthen planned management. Because there are so many units and departments involved in our coordination work, coordination subjects are increased and the tasks are greater, so if planned management is not strengthened, some work will not get done. This means that management should be strengthened on all coordination jobs in each of the Mongol autonomous counties and prefectures in the coordinated provinces and regions, that there should be satisfactory planning for anything that requires resolution through coordination there, that it should be discussed by the coordination members in the relevant province or region, and that the departments in charge should present an itemized report to the coordination office. The coordination office and the department responsible for the coordination task will reach an agreement on the coordination plan. As soon as a plan has been reached it should not be changed lightly, under normal circumstances, and the department responsible for the coordination task should implement the plan.

3. Improve coordination methods and strengthen the coordination organization.

From now on, meetings of the leaders of the coordination group and meetings on special coordination work will be convened as the work requires. These meetings can be convened in the different provinces and regions in turn.

At the same time, we hope that all the coordinated provinces and regions will adopt the method of Xinjiang and Nei Mongol and frequently convene meetings of the coordination group members in their own province or region and study how to carry out their own coordination work tasks.

Based on the new situation developing in coordination work, from now on we should further strengthen our contacts and exchanges. The coordination office can unify and organize all types of observation and study activities, for mutual learning and promotion. The coordinated provinces and regions can also organize themselves and engage in suitable coordination and exchange experiences. The coordination offices should continue to run the newsletters READING FOR COORDINATION GROUP MEMBERS [BA XIE XIAOZU CHENGYUAN YUE JIAN] and MONGOL LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE WORK [MENGGU YUWEN GONGZUO] and the publication of MONGOL LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE [MENGGU YUWEN], and each coordinated province and region should also run its own relevant minority language work publications, thereby facilitating the flow between them, exchanging information, and encouraging coordination work. Leading comrades in the central authorities have pointed out many times that nationalities work organizations are not to be weakened, but strengthened. In January of this year, when Comrades Ulanhu and Yang Jingren received the comrades participating in the meeting of the coordination group leaders, they stressed the problem of strengthening the organization. Comrade Ulanhu said: "We should make a thorough study of minority language work organizations, for if there are no organizations, no people, and no funds, how will the work go forward?" In his speech to the third enlarged meeting of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, Comrade Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 8113] pointed out that "the tasks of nationalities work are arduous and all areas in the midst of organizational reform should certainly focus on not weakening nationality work organizations. All nationality work organizations that are already set up should in principle be preserved if the work is really necessary." We hope that after our comrades return to their provinces and regions that they will follow Comrades Ulanhu and Xi Zhongxun's advice and make a study and that each province and region will establish a fairly standardized coordination work management organization, strengthen its organization, and supply it with manpower.

We firmly believe that so long as we conscientiously carry out the "Law on Minority Area Autonomy" and continue to advance unwaveringly along the line of policy since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we will certainly be able to consolidate and develop further the new situation in Mongol language and literature coordination work in the eight provinces and regions.

12534/12859
CSO: 4005/111

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL SINO-JAPANESE YOUTH FRIENDSHIP STATUE UNVEILED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning, the colored flags fluttered and the flowers were in full bloom in a small public park on Hohhot's Ulanqab West Road. The inauguration ceremony for the Nei Mongol Sino-Japanese Youth Friendship Statue was taking place here.

Several hundred youth representatives from all nationalities and circles in Nei Mongol and 116 Japanese friends who had arrived earlier to participate in Nei Mongol friendly-exchange activities gathered in front of the statue, which was draped in red silk.

Around 10 o'clock, the ceremony began, with Young Pioneers clapping in unison. Present at the ceremony were leading comrades from the party, government, and CPPCC in the autonomous region, such as Tian Congming [3944 5115 2494]; Chao Luomeng [3390 3157 5536]; and Yun Zhaoguang [0061 3564 0342], the head of the Sino-Japanese Youth Exchange Association delegation to China; Tokuharu Sasayama, the head of the Saikondo brass band delegation; Ikami Koichi; and the head of the Japanese Youth Equestrian delegation to China, Ono Shigeo. The designer of the statue, Wen Hao [2429 3185]; the sculptor, Liu Zhikuan [0491 1807 1401]; and assistant professor Yoshida Shigeru, who is in Nei Mongol voluntarily right now to lecture, also attended the ceremony.

The autonomous Region Youth Federation chairman Bateer [1572 3676 1422] and the director of the Sino-Japanese Youth Exchange Association, Tokuharu Sasayama, each gave a speech at the ceremony, expressing their thanks to all the people who supported and showed solicitude for the establishment of the statue. Bateer said that this is a day worth remembering. The statue symbolizes friendship, unity, and the future and vividly expresses the cherished desire of the young people of the two countries for peace and the promotion of friendship. If we go forward hand in hand, we will make a new contribution to safeguarding world peace. Tokuharu Sasayama said that the erection of the statue symbolized the consolidation and development of the friendly relations between Japan and China created by earlier generations and the youth of the two countries welcoming peace and prosperity in the 21st century. Let us struggle hard, hand in hand, for peace in Asia and the world.

Amid the enthusiastic applause, Bateer and Tokuharu Sasayama together pulled on the white silk ribbons to unveil the statue. Several colored balloons

slowly rose, lifting the red silk covering the statue into the air, exposing the gold inscription on the base. Nei Mongol Autonomous Region government chairman Bu He's [1580 6378] dedication read: "Friendship for generations between the peoples and youth of China and Japan," and Sino-Japanese Friendship Association leader Tokuharu Sasayama's dedication read: "The youth of Japan and China strive for world peace." Then the snowy white statue emerged before everyone's eyes: it showed two Chinese and Japanese girls carrying flowers side by side and two Chinese and Japanese youths holding a dove of peace, surmounted by two large characters for "China and Japan."

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the leaders of both parties had commemorative photos taken in front of the statue.

Before the unveiling ceremony, three of the visiting friendship delegations visited the Nei Mongol Sino-Japanese Youth Friendship Exchange Propaganda and Education Center.

Further reporting: Yesterday afternoon, Nei Mongol leaders Bu He and Zhao Zhihong [6392 1807 1347] and responsible persons from relevant areas personally received Takuharu Sasayama, Ikami Koichi, Ono Shigeo, and Yoshida Shigeru and other Japanese friends, where the two groups had a friendly conversation and presented each other with souvenirs.

After the reception, Chairman Bu He and other leaders attended the Nei Mongol Youth Federation reception held for the Japanese friends, where chairman Bu He gave a speech. He said that the friends who had participated in Nei Mongol Sino-Japanese youth friendly-exchange activities were happily gathered here under one roof, reviving friendships and, as the representatives of the autonomous region people's government and all the nationalities throughout the region, we extend a warm welcome to each of our friends and through you we express our cordial greetings to the young people of Japan!

Chairman Bu He said that this year is the International Year of Youth and during this very significant period, you have come to Nei Mongol as ambassadors of peace and friendship, which is a good deed in the history of friendly relations between China and Japan.

After giving a general introduction to political and economic conditions in Nei Mongol, Chairman Bu He asked each friend to publicize Nei Mongol broadly after they returned to their country and he said that we need to develop economic relations with the outside world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, strengthen cooperation in such areas as technology, trade, and investment, and enhance exchanges in such areas as education, science and technology, culture, and the arts. To those who sincerely wish to help us and those who want to cooperate with us, we will implement preferential policies, provide expeditious conditions, and always remember their achievements. He then said that both China and Japan are extremely interested right now in strengthening friendly contacts among our young people, and that the major significance and far-reaching effects of this will gradually become apparent over the next several decades.

On the motion of chairman Bu He and Nei Mongol Youth Federation chairman Bateer, the Chinese and Japanese young people together toasted to friendship for generations.

12534/12859
CSO: 4005/111

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

SHANXI REPORTERS VISIT NEI MONGGOL--A delegation of nine reporters from Shanxi came to Nei Mongol to visit. On the afternoon of 17 August, Comrade Wu En [3527 1869], Nei Mongol party committee standing committee member, director of the propaganda department, and chairman of the autonomous region journalists association, received all the members of the reporters' delegation at a restaurant in Hohhot. Shanxi Province is a friendly neighbor of ours and since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, economic cooperation and cultural exchanges have increased daily between Shanxi and Nei Mongol, which has promoted the mutual development of both. The visiting group of Shanxi reporters was composed of reporters from such newspapers as SHANXI RIBAO, YENBEI RIBAO, DATONG RIBAO, TAIYUAN RIBAO, YANGQUAN BAO, JINZHONG BAO, CHANGZHI BAO, and LINFEN BAO. During the reception, Comrade We En introduced the reporters' delegation to the general conditions in the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region and the situation in natural resources, reform, opening up to the outside world, and friendly contacts between the peoples of Shanxi and Nei Mongol. The reporters' delegation concluded their interviews in Hohhot and on the 18th, they left to visit the Xilin Gol grasslands. [Text] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 85 p 1] 12534/12859

PAINTING PRESENTED TO PLA HEROES--Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--A scroll of Chinese painting painted with 100 sturdy pine trees was presented to representatives of the PLA heroic models from Laoshan by Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality, at a ceremony held at the Great Hall of the People today to express the ardent love of the capital's youth for the PLA heroic models. In receiving the painting, the representatives of the PLA heroic models profoundly thanked the people of the capital for their consideration and goodwill and pledged to learn from the spirit and virtues of pine and to continue to make contributions to safeguarding the motherland. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 8 Feb 86] /9604

CSO: 4005/454

NORTHEAST REGION

DEPUTY PROCURATOR EXPELLED FROM PARTY FOR PREVERTING LAW

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Lin Changsheng Perverted the Law and Has Been Expelled from the Party"]

[Text] Lin Changsheng [2651 7022 0524], former deputy procurator of Yichun City's people's procuratorate, perverted the law in executing it, took advantage of his position of authority, allied himself in plots with criminal elements, interceded on behalf of criminal elements, manufactured evidence, helped others in their activities to reverse verdicts, possessed an abominable character, and severely damaged the reputation of the procuratorial organs. The Yichun City committee decided to expel Lin Changsheng from party membership and recommended that his advisory duties to the city procuratorate be ended and that his office-level remuneration be abolished. The Yichun municipal disciplinary inspection committee circulated a notice concerning this. Recently, the provincial disciplinary inspection committee passed on the Yichun municipal disciplinary inspection committee's notice.

In 1945, Lin Changsheng took part in the revolution and in 1946 joined the party. In 1977, during the time when Lin Changsheng was working in the Yichun Military Subdistrict, he became acquainted with Liu Yunzhong [0491 0061 0112], a person of Shandong Province who had recklessly moved to Yichun to do carpentry work, and hailed him as a fellow countryman. Lin helped him move his entire family of seven persons to Yichun to set up a household. On 25 December 1981, Liu Yunzhong and his sons--Liu Yongjiu [0491 3057 0036], Liu Yongchuan [0491 3057 1557], and Liu Yonghe [0491 3057 0735], four persons in all--were detained by the Yichun District public security branch office for committing the crimes of inciting theft and larceny. Ma Meifeng [7456 5019 7364], wife of Liu Yunzhong, had her residence watched because of hiding stolen goods. At that time, Ma Meifeng many times sought out Lin Changsheng, then the deputy procurator of the municipal procuratorate, to seek his help. Lin agreed at once and regularly went to the Liu home to visit; he ganged up with Ma to do evil. A number of times Lin Changsheng took action and interceded on behalf of Liu Yunzhong and other criminal elements. At the end of June 1982, in the Yichun Procuratorate before the case against Liu Yunzhong was brought to trial, Lin Changsheng employed the pretext that "Liu Yunzhong is an old countryman of mine" and "conspiracy cases should be treated differently and handled separately" and instructed Tang Dezhen [0781 1795 4176],

the chief of the prosecution section, to go to the Yichun District procuratorate to assist in investigating the matter of handling the Liu Yunzhong case. Using the reasons that Ma Meifeng's children were small and had no one to look after them and that Liu Yongchuan was a criminal accessory, Tang put forward the opinion that he should not be prosecuted. Afterward the investigative committee of the Yichun District procuratorate discussed the matter of the two criminals and decided against prosecution. This resulted in the robber Liu Yongchuan, who had been caught red-handed six times and who had stolen more than 2,000,000 yuan worth of things, and the stolen-goods recipient Ma Meifeng, who many times had concealed goods for robbers worth more than 4,000 yuan, not receiving the punishment which they deserved. In October 1984, when Liu Yunzhong was serving a sentence at the Bei An Hua Mountain labor reform farm, Lin Changsheng, upon the pleadings of Liu Yongchuan, used the name of the municipal procuratorate and wrote a letter of phony evidence to the labor reform unit, stating that Liu Yunzhong's old mother (who had died of illness earlier in 1982) was seriously ill and had no one to look after her. Based on this, Liu Yunzhong received 10 days of vacation, but did not return at the end of it. On 10 November 1984, the Hua Mountain labor reform farm sent persons to take Liu into custody to return him to the farm. Lin Changsheng again interceded with the persons who came to get Liu and told them lies. Liu Yunzhong's case is one of serious mistakes, for the process of handling rehabilitation procedures enabled Liu to escape from reform for 6 months. At the end of 1984 and on into 1985, Lin Changsheng again took action a number of times, attempting to overturn the case against Liu Yunzhong, but without success.

In transmitting the circular of the Yichun municipal disciplinary investigation committee, the provincial disciplinary investigation committee pointed out that the Lin Changsheng situation constitutes a negative teaching point for undertaking education in party character. Party committees and disciplinary committees at all levels should conscientiously organize party members and cadres, in particular party members and cadres on the political and legal fronts, to undertake discussions of this by relating it to reality and absorb lessons from it. They must consciously resist and oppose the corruption of capitalist thinking, strictly adhere to party discipline, and resolutely do battle against all behavior which violates and undermines the legal system. With regard to those party members and cadres who pervert the law for selfish reaons, when one is discovered he must be investigated. We absolutely cannot appease and compromise; with strict party discipline, we must uphold strict adherence to the country's laws.

6722/13167
CSO: 4004/216

NORTHEAST REGION

TWO SIDES OF NATIONAL CHARACTER, ECONOMIC REFORM

Shenyang GAIGE ZHISHENG [SOUND OF REFORM] in Chinese No 11, 10 Nov 85 p 35

[Article by Qiao Zhi [2890 4160]: "The Two Sides of the National Character and Its Effect on the Economic Reform"]

[Text] Issue No 5 of this year's GAIGE ZHISHENG carried an article by Comrade Guo Beicheng [6753 0554 1004] entitled "Do the 'Weaknesses' of the "National Character' Hinder Reform?" I believe that in order to answer this question, a specific analysis of national character must first be made.

"Character" is a psychological characteristic involving fairly stable attitudes toward objective things based on physiological qualities. "National character" refers to fixed psychological tendencies of a nation based on physiological qualities that are formed under socio-historical conditions. This definition tells us that the formation of national character involves both physiological and social environmental factors. Therefore we can make a distinction between two aspects of national character: one is intimately related to physiological qualities that for the time being we shall refer to as natural character. It is formed by race, blood, heredity, physical constitution, and other physiological characteristics. Every nationality has a different natural character. For example, Caucasians are fairly extroverted, while black people are more emotional. The emotional playing style of the black American women volleyball players leaves people with a profound impression. Our Chinese nationality is relatively introverted, gentle, and good-hearted. The natural characters of the various nationalities that make up the Chinese nation are drastically different from one another. People of Korean nationality love to sing and dance and are gentle and kind, whereas the Tibetans are straight-forward, uninhibited, valiant, upright, and outspoken, and so on. Natural character often expresses the personality of a nationality. The other aspect of national character is closely related to social factors and may be called social character. It is a psychological characteristic involving fairly stable attitudes toward objective things formed under definite social and historical conditions over a long period of time by such social phenomena as education, morality, philosophy, and even social ruling methods, such as law and system. It clearly manifests the particular historical period that a nationality belongs to and its social environment.

Natural and social character are two closely related aspects or sides of national character. The formation of social character is based on physiological qualities, which in turn are expressed through social activity. They are two aspects of one character and are not independent entities.

Understanding the distinction between natural and social character will help us find in the practice of reform the major factors of our national character that will affect the reform. It will enable us to discover what is healthy in the national character and what is not, so that we can remould ourselves for the betterment of the reform.

What then, from the angle of reform, are the weaknesses of the Chinese national character? I believe that with regard to natural character, these weaknesses are over-introversion, the lack of ability to express oneself, weakness, poor judgment, and fear of responsibility. As for social character, the three shortcomings suggested by Comrade Wen Yuankai [3306 0955 0418] all belong to the category of social character. However, I feel that these three points are expressions of the weaknesses of our national character, and are not the weaknesses themselves. It is my belief that the major socially formed weakness of the Chinese national character is the vestigial one of slavishness. The philosphy of the golden mean, conservatism, narrow-mindedness, and psychological imbalance are all expressions of this slavishness. In addition, there are also the problems of feelings of inferiority, self-disparagement, lack of self-confidence, lack of concern for state affairs, passivity, a slavish attitude toward one's superiors, an arrogant and overbearing attitude toward one's inferiors, blind faith, etc.

There are historical and social reasons behind the formation of this national characteristic of slavishness. Several thousand years of feudal rule in ancient China and feudal ethics and morality shackled the people's minds over a long period of time. Since emperors, kings, generals, and prime ministers controlled everything, the laboring people, who formed the main part of the nation, could only be talking tools at the beck and call of their masters. In modern China, more than 100 years of imperial, bureaucratic, and feudal oppression enslaved countless numbers of people to foreigners as well as to Chinese rulers. This slavish ideology is deep-rooted in China. The feudal morality that grew in adjustment to this oppressive form of rule led to the development of the slave mentality that has been a thorn in the side of the Chinese nation. After Liberation the working people became masters of the state despite the "great Cultural Revolution" and other abnormal occurrences and the social conditions that had created this mentality no longer existed. However, the remnants of the slavish mentality that grew from these conditions did not disappear along with them.

The natural and social characters affect reform in different ways. The formation of natural character is related primarily to physiological qualities and relies little on the social environment. Therefore its effect on social activity is negligible. For example, the major factor of the national character affecting reform is the social character. Social character is the product of definite social conditions and plays an important reactive role in social activity. The various reforms we are currently conducting are

often hindered by the above-mentioned vestigial slavishness of the national character. Comrade Wen Yuankai's raising of the problem of how weaknesses in the national character hinder reform is of great relevance to the correct understanding and resolution of practical problems that occur during reform.

The national character, on the one hand, affects the reform, while on the other hand, it is changed during the process of reform. And in the course of these changes, the nautral and social characters react differently. The transformation of the natural character is extremely slow and subtle as it follows the natural course of things. The old saying "it is easier to change the rivers and mountains than to alter a man's character" applies here. However, the social character is a relatively lively factor that can develop along with reform and change fairly rapidly. Numerous facts of the urban and rural reform have dialectically shown that as the waves of reform rush over each corner of social life, the philosophy of the golden mean, conservatism, and narrow-mindedness characteristic of the vestigial slavish mentality will be gradually eliminated from the national character of the Chinese people.

12221/12948
CSO: 4005/364

NORTHEAST REGION

WORKING CONFERENCE ON GAIGE ZHISHENG

Shenyang GAIGE ZHISHENG [SOUND OF REFORM] in Chinese No 11, 10 Nov 85 p 4

[Article: "Make the Magazine GAIGE ZHISHENG an Important Periodical That Will Reflect the Spirit and Style of Reform; Working Conference on the Publication of GAIGE ZHISHENG Convened in Shenyang; Conference Attended and Addressed By Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee Member and Deputy Governor Bai Lizhen and Secretary General of Provincial CPC Committee Li Qisheng"]

[Text] On 23 October, a joint working conference on the publication of the magazine GAIGE ZHISHENG was convened by the economics department of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial office on economic reform, and the provincial post office. Before the convention, Li Guixian [2621 6311 7639], provincial CPC committee secretary, issued a statement calling on the magazine GAIGE ZHISHENG to make as its primary task from now on publicizing advanced personages in reform, and he called for making the magazine into an important periodical that will reflect the spirit and style of reformers. Bai Lizhen [4101 4539 1829], provincial CPC committee standing committee member and deputy governor, addressed the conference and suggested that GAIGE ZHISHENG adhere to the principle of "sinking roots in the province and serving the entire nation" and raised practical opinions on how to improve editorial work. He stressed that for a fairly long period of time reform will be the major task of our party and that as an instrument of public opinion of the party to propagandize and guide the reform, GAIGE ZHISHENG will doubtless be possessed of great vitality; therefore all levels of the party organization must support it and make full use of its role and function in publicizing and advancing the reform. The conference was also addressed by Li Qisheng [2621 0796 3932], the secretary general of the provincial CPC committee, the director of the provincial leadership group on overall economic reform and assistant director of the department on economic work of the provincial CPC committee, Ji Zhong [4764 0022]; the chairman of the provincial office on overall economic reform and member of the provincial leadership group on economic reform, Zhao Wenhai [6392 2429 3189]; and the editor in ehief of the provincial Communist Party member publications bureau, Tang Guangwu [3282 0342 0124].

A report on the work of the journal since its initial publication was made by Ji Lianfu [4764 6647 1381], one of the responsible persons of GAIGE

ZHISHENG's editorial department and assistant editor in chief of the provincial Communist Party member publications bureau on behalf of the editorial department.

The responsible persons attending the conference from the economic departments of the CPC committees, the offices on economic reform, and the post offices of the various cities came to the conclusion during the discussion that the concern and support shown by the provincial CPC committee and leading comrades of the provincial government are manifestations of the emphasis they have placed on the work to reform the province's economic system and other reforms and expressed their hope that the spirit of the talk made by Comrade Li Guixian, secretary general of the provincial CPC committee, concerning the publication of GAIGE ZHISHENG and its task--the energetic discovery and recommendation of advanced personages in the reform--will be conscientiously implemented. At the same time we must take genuinely feasible measures and practical steps to improve work in the publishing of GAIGE ZHISHENG so that more people can be enlightened and educated by reports in the magazine on advanced persons and typical cases and can be inspired to promote reform wholeheartedly. In their presentations on detailed concrete measures to improve GAIGE ZHISHENG at the conference, representatives of Shenyang, Dandong, and other cities lobbied to increase the number of issues published to a new level. Comrades from the province's post office suggested that GAIGE ZHISHENG be listed as an "important publication" and resolved to improve their work in the distribution of subscriptions and to create a breakthrough in the number of subscriptions within the province. Everyone resolved to do as Comrade Bai Lizhen demanded in his speech: (1) engage in broad propaganda on GAIGE ZHISHENG, publicizing in particular the magazine's role in enlightening the public; (2) leadership at all levels must be made to understand, be concerned for, and support the publication and take the initiative to resolve its difficulties and improve it; (3) voluntarily provide manuscripts for publication, which reflect the situation, and establish regular contact to make GAIGE ZHISHENG more timely, relevant, and able to provide guidance. Zhang Qilin [1728 0366 2651], one of the responsible persons of the periodical's editorial department and assistant editor in chief of the provincial Communist Party member publications bureau, delivered an address at the conference on next year's plans for GAIGE ZHISHENG.

After the conference, the department on economic work of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial office on economic reform issued a joint announcement informing all systems and units under their jurisdiction to regard GAIGE ZHISHENG as their own official publication, to organize people energetically to subscribe to it, and conscientiously organize the vast ranks of the cadres and masses to read and study it in order to promote the healthy development of the overall economic reform as a central task throughout the province.

12221/12948
CSO: 4005/364

NORTHEAST REGION

HARBIN OPENS POLITICAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS FOR ITS WORKERS

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by reporter Na Fucai [6719 4395 2088] and correspondent Wu Yuefu [0702 1971 4395]: "Harbin Opens More Than 400 Political Education Schools for Its Workers"]

[Text] The Harbin industrial, finance and trade, and basic construction system recently opened more than 450 political education schools for its workers, adopting the method of rotational training with time off from production; it undertook education on Marxist theory for young workers.

At present there are more than 200,000 young workers in Harbin. Specifically in regard to this situation, the Harbin General Trade Union in 1983 summed up and popularized the experiences of the state-operated Longjiang Electrical Engineering Factory in opening political schools for its workers and in undertaking rotational training for young workers with time off from production. Throughout the entire city, they started up more than 450 political schools.

These schools have adopted the method of rotational training with time off from production, with each session being a month long. At the same time, while taking the teaching of basic Marxist theory as primary, they hold classes on modern Chinese history, the history of the Chinese workers movement, and the nurturing of morality among young people. The political schools also combine classroom instruction with organizing the students to visit the Martyrs Memorial Hall, to visit exhibitions on the Two Mountains Heroic Incident, etc. This is to enable the students to deepen their understanding of the teaching contest.

Up to now, the political schools for workers have already trained more than 98,000 young workers. This systematic Marxist education has laid a firm foundation for young people to establish a revolutionary outlook. According to incomplete statistics, for several years, of the young people who took part in the study, more than 20,000 persons have submitted applications to party and youth league organizations to join the party and league. Of this number, more than 200 have joined party and league organizations. More than 18,000 have been judged to be new Long March shock troops, 3-8 model worker, or advanced producers.

6722/13167
CSO: 4005/216

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PARTY RECTIFICATION OFFICIAL STRESSES PARTY STYLE

HK310815 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] At a meeting held recently by organizations directly under the provincial authorities to exchange experiences gained in the work of ensuring a successful completion of party rectification, a responsible comrade of the party Rectification Office of the provincial CPC Committee emphasized: It is necessary to stick firmly to the key tasks of rectifying party style and correcting unhealthy trends; uphold the principle of being strict in party rectification; and work conscientiously to make a success in completing party rectification so as to score substantial results. This is an important link in guaranteeing the successful and comprehensive completion of the second stage of party rectification to high standards and high quality.

This responsible comrade said: At present, most of those organizations directly under the provincial authorities currently engaging in the second stage of party rectification, are undergoing the disciplinary measures phase and party membership registration. Some units have overlooked ideological education for party members, have shown slackness in investigations into and handling of major and important cases, and have carried out the organizational consolidation and party membership registration in a perfunctory manner. This tendency, which goes counter to the requirements set by the CPC Central Committee for the realization of a turn for the better in party style, has drawn the attention of, and aroused worries among the masses within and without the party. It has become a great obstacle to comprehensive completion of the second stage of party rectification. Party organizations at all levels must uphold the principle of being strict in party rectification and make a success in completing party rectification work. Poorly finished and perfunctory work is definitely intolerable.

This responsible comrade emphasized that in order to make a success in completing party rectification, it is necessary to pay attention to five aspects: 1. It is necessary to carry out in-depth education in the criteria for party members and party discipline and, in particular, ideological education for those party members who have made mistakes. 2. It is necessary to investigate and handle major and important cases in a down-to-earth manner and take the initiative in solving imminent issues existing in one's own unit. 3. It is necessary to conscientiously take disciplinary measures and earnestly carry out party membership registration. It is necessary to strictly uphold the criteria

for party members. Any attempt to lower the requirements for party members is absolutely intolerable. It is necessary to earnestly safeguard our party organizations' purity and firm faith. 4. It is necessary to institute and perfect various rules and regulations. 5. It is necessary to strengthen supervision and examination, provide specific guidance, and pay attention to key units, cases, and issues.

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CSO: 4005/449

TAIWAN

GREETINGS BROADCAST TO TAIWAN URGE REUNIFICATION

OW071152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Fuzhou, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--Leaders and other well-known people on China's mainland are calling for an "early, peaceful reunification" of China in their spring festival greetings to their friends and other compatriots residing in Taiwan.

The greetings were conveyed over the past few days on the "Voice of the Straits" radio program, broadcast from here and aimed at Taiwan across the Taiwan Strait.

On the program, Jiang Zemin, mayor of Shanghai, invited Taiwan compatriots "to come to the city to invest, sightsee, lecture or visit relatives or friends."

He said 91 people born in Taiwan and 360 relatives of Taiwan residents have important posts in Shanghai.

Speaking for the 12 million residents of China's largest city, Jiang said: "I hope the split between the mainland and Taiwan will end as soon as possible."

Others speaking on the "Voice of the Straits" program this week included Mao Yisheng, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

A founder of China's bridge engineering industry, Mao told the Taiwanese that he hoped to build a bridge of national sentiments across the straits under the principle of "one country-two systems."

Zhu Tianshun, vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, said increasing numbers of Taiwan residents "hope for peace negotiations and the restoration of posts and telecommunications, navigation and trade links between the mainland and Taiwan."

There has been no direct communication or trade between the mainland and Taiwan since the founding of new China in 1949, even though the Chinese Government has said it would welcome contacts and exchanges.

Still, said Zhu, "I hope there is a good chance for reunion."

Xie Xide, president of Shanghai's Fudan University, said many graduates of the school are teaching or doing scientific research in Taiwan.

"I congratulate them on what they have accomplished," Xie said, "but I am sorry they cannot share information about their work with our scientists."

Greetings were also extended from noted filmmakers and sports figures.

/9738
CSO: 4000/170

TAIWAN

PREMIER YU HOLDS YEAR-END PRESS CONFERENCE

OW070215 Taipei CHINA POST in English 4 Feb 86 p 12

[Text] Premier Yu Kuo-hwa yesterday held his second year-end press conference since he assumed his post in June 1984. In the one hour conference, 42 local and foreign reporters asked him 16 questions.

In the press conference, the premier reiterated the nation's rejection of any name change in the Asian Development Bank and expounded on the cabinet's administrative performance and goals in political, diplomatic, educational, economic and internal affairs.

The premier was introduced to the press by Executive Yuan Secretary General Wang Chang-ching and Government Information Office Director General Chang King-yuh. Yu also took the opportunity to offer Lunar New Year greetings to the reporters and to thank them for the previous year's support and encouragement.

The following are excerpts of the press conference:

Question: Mr. Premier, do you think the mass media played the role as social educators and developed their functions as you have expected? If not, what improvements should be made?

Answer: Today, we have 31 newspapers with a total circulation of 3.5 million a day; three TV stations; 33 broadcasting corporations and innumerable radio stations. Obviously, mass media should be the most effective and influential instrument in social education.

I hope all our friends working in the mass media will have a sense of mission. In addition to reporting social facts faithfully and analyzing social phenomena objectively, you have the responsibilities to right social mores and to make our society more peaceful and harmonious.

Question: The recent spate of violent crimes has posed greater dangers to the law enforcement people on duty. Many casualties have been reported. Does the government have any substantive measures to ensure police security?

Answer: Since the Clean Sweep Campaign was launched in November 1984, many organized crime elements have been eliminated from our society. Moreover, the government has promulgated the anti-Hoodlum Bill and set up the public security court to nip the evil in the bud.

In the wake of the recent flood of crimes including the police killings. I gave directives to the Ministry of the Interior to mobilize all law enforcement agencies to solve the cases rapidly.

Also, the Executive Yuan has chipped in NT$8.8 billion to implement a five-year police administration plan.

Question: How are the government's 14 major development projects going? Can they be accomplished as targeted?

Answer: It took the government NT$800 billion and many specialists and workers to accomplish these projects. But the purchase of land and the relocation of residents was the most difficult task because it has been time consuming and may delay the work schedule. It takes the concerted efforts of all levels of government to finish the work.

Question: Mr. Premier, does the government have any concrete measures to lower the unemployment rate in the nation?

Answer: Last year, the nation's unemployment rate hit a record 2.9 percent, compared with the 2.4 percent of 1984. With the continuous exodus of population from agricultural areas and increased efficiency through automation, boosting the service industry, which now accounts for 44 percent of the nation's GNP, will be a good way to reduce the jobless rate.

Question: As election campaigns are a good way to instill the concept of democracy in the public, does the government have any plan to allow candidates to deliver political speeches or make debates on TV or through radio broadcasting?

Answer: That is a good suggestion, though it takes astronomical funds to campaign through TV or radio broadcasting. It would be impossible for the government, already in a tight financial condition, to bear the cost alone. And it would be unfair to candidates without financial support, if the costs are to be borne by the candidates themselves. Moreover, the telecasting of political debates may cut short regular programs, and the public may not be willing to accept that.

Question: When will government lift the ban on the free importation of gold bullion?

Answer: The Ministry of Finance is still studying the possibility of free barter trade of gold in the nation. Before that, local businesses will be allowed to import and hold gold but they are not allowed to export or trade freely in the nation. All jewelers' gold must be imported and supplied by the Central Trust of China.

Question: Does the government have any plan to help professionals from Hong Kong such as lawyers, doctors, architects and accountants to work in Taiwan when the British colony is returned to mainland China in 1997.

Answer: We have paid close attention to the wish of Chinese in Hong Kong to live in a free world. The Hong Kong Ad Hoc Committee in the cabinet has also provided necessary assistance to help overseas Chinese there to settle down and find jobs here. When it is necessary, the government will adopt expedient measures to help such professionals as lawyers, doctors, architects and accountants to come to Taiwan and work here.

Question: Will the government's three "no principles"--no compromise, no contact and no talks--be adjusted flexibly to accomplish the goal of the reunification of China under the Three Principles of the People?

Answer: To reunify China under the Three Principles, to restore freedom to our one billion compatriots on the mainland and to rebuild a prosperous, harmonious, and blissful China are the goals of our struggle.

In recent years, mainland China has been trying hard to launch a peaceful united front offensive against the Republic of China to shatter the anti-communist will of the military and the people. In the face of the mainland's "smiling tiger" offensives, the ROC will never change its steadfast policy of no compromise, no contacts and no talks.

Question: What kinds of measures would the government adopt to reach its goal of 5.5 percent economic growth and to expedite the revival of the economy?

Answer: Since the latter half of last year, the government has adopted several measures to bail out local businesses. They include lowering interest rates, permitting US$700 million in investment by overseas Chinese and foreigners, paring down income tax and business tax rates and tariffs, and increasing public investment, including that for the 14 major development projects. The 5.5 percent growth rate is only a convervative estimate.

Question: Mr Premier, if the Asian Development Bank requests the Republic of China to change its name in the bank to keep its membership, will we be forced out of the ADB or just adopt a contingency measures to stay on in the bank?

Answer: The Asian Development Bank is a nonpolitical regional monetary institution. The ADB charter also stipulates that no political interference will be allowed. The admission of new members to the ADB should in no way influence the interests and rights of old members. As a founding and faithful member of the ADB for the past years, the bank has no reason to change the name or the membership of the ROC.

If, without authorization, the Manila-based bank changed the name of the ROC to allow the admission of Red China, our government would lodge a strong protest in order to safeguard our status, rights and privileges in the bank.

Question: As the ROC has severed its diplomatic ties with Nicaragua, it is rumored that Uruguay may establish diplomatic ties with Mainland China. In the face of the realistic political situation in the world, it is very difficult for the ROC government to rally "moral support" from friendly nations or to exchange diplomatic recognition for agricultural and economic aid projects. How should the government act to remedy the situation?

Answer: It is the government's fundamental diplomatic principle to remain firm in its diplomatic stand, to abide by the free world, to observe its responsibilities in the world community and to reinforce its friendly rleations with free and democratic nations. Under these principles, we will mobilize government and private organizations to strengthen trade, economic and technological assistance and cultural exchanges with all the friendly nations in the world.

Also, ROC-Uruguayan relations are friendly, as is evidenced by the Sino-Uruguayan economic conferences and the recent series of visits of dignitaries from the Uruguayan government to the ROC.

Question: In your interview with SINORAMA magazine, you have pointed out that the government faces three challenges. Do you have any measures to cope with the challenges which are growing more serious all the time?

Answer: I did say that the nation faces three challenges--the Chinese communists' ambition to communize Free China, the impact of the changing world economic situation on the ROC and the discipline and order of our society now at a crossroads. Here I will only talk about the first challenge.

Peking has coupled threats with promises in its attack on Taiwan. While it has never ruled out the use of force against us, it also has tried to employ united front tactics against us. To cope with the situation, the ROC will, of course, develop its military might to deal deadly blows to Red China if it dares to attack Taiwan.

Meanwhile, we will remind the free world to get a clear idea of the evil nature of the Chinese Communist Party and urge it to organize anticommunist forces from behind the enemy's lines to shatter Peking's united front tactics.

Question: How do you communicate with the public?

Answer: First, through talks. When I pay visits to military front lines or small towns, I have opportunities to exchange views with the people directly. Second, through mail. I receive an average of 600 letters a day and I

treasure the opinions and suggestions given to the government. Third, through the mass media. Besides reading local and foreign newspapers, I watch the TV news every night. Fourth, through the lawmakers. Members of the legislative and control yuans and national assemblymen all offer me constructive views and suggestions.

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TAIWAN

KUOMINTANG WINS MAJORITY OF MAYORAL ELECTIONS

OW050923 Taipei CHINA POST in English 2 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Candidates from the ruling Kuomintang won 17 of their 20 elections for city mayors or 85 percent of the total seats in the 1 February grass-elections yesterday.

Three nonpartisan candidates were elected mayors of Changhua, Hsinying, and Pingtung. Nine KMT candidates were reelected.

A heavy turnout of voters filed into more than 8,000 polls in the province yesterday to elect 837 county councilors and 309 town mayors. Ballot casting ended at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and results are expected by 3 a.m. today, Sunday.

A total of 1,472 candidates entered races for the council seats of Hsinchu and Chiayi cities and other cities and countries. A total of 594 ran for town mayoralties. Reports indicated that all went smoothly during the elections.

Good weather also encouraged voters to get out of their homes to cast ballots. To enable voters to go back home for voting, the government gave its employees a half-day holiday yesterday.

In the Taipei County town of Pinglin, where the hottest battle among all the election districts was underway, police were mobilized to maintain order. No violence occurred.

An unprecedented flood of more than 10,000 outsiders swept into the small town. Various kinds of vehicles shuttled the voters on the highway between Taipei and Ilan.

Four of the outsiders who registered their households in Pinglin to obtain voting rights there confessed to the Bureau of Investigation that they did so for bribes of between NT$400 and NT$1,000 per person. The bureau is expanding an investigation of the incident.

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TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS GREETED FOR SPRING FESTIVAL

OW071137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1029 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--The All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots proposed here today that tours be organized among residents on both sides of the Taiwan Strait so that relatives can meet and reunion become a reality for those who have long been separated.

The proposal was contained in a message sent by the federation on the occasion of the spring festival, the most important Chinese holiday, which falls this year on 9 February.

Federation members said they hoped their relatives in Taiwan would respond positively to the proposal and that compatriots residing abroad would urge the Taiwan authorities to provide facilities for reunions.

The message said: "On the traditional red-letter day of the Chinese nation, our hearts turn to our relatives in Taiwan with most profound feelings. We are convinced that you have the same feeling for us on the mainland."

The message reviewed new developments favoring the peaceful reunification of China and noted the increasing exchanges between people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

"Our compatriots in Taiwan have become increasingly aware of the concept of 'one country, two systems' for the peaceful reunification of the motherland as advanced by the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, as well as the open policy, reforms and cultural developments on the mainland," the message said. "Frequent exchanges and dialogue between people on both sides of the Strait can only enhance the prospects for reunification."

The message concluded: "We're looking forward to the realization of the peaceful reunification of the motherland at an earlier date as it is the aspiration of the whole nation. The one billion Chinese people should unite and make the entire nation, Taiwan included, more prosperous and strong."

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TAIWAN

BRIEFS

PREMIER HAILS ELECTION SUCCESS--Taipei, 6 Feb (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa of the Republic of China said Thursday that the successful election of local public functionaries in Taiwan Province on 1 February has once again proved the government's determination to promote the system of local self-government. In the election, a total of 1,472 candidates ran for 837 seats on city and county councils. Another 594 candidates competed for the posts of town and village chiefs. Yu made the remarks at a regular meeting of the Executive Yuan after Taiwan Governor Chiu Chuang-huan reported on the election. Yu thanked Governor Chiu for bringing the election to a success. In the meeting, Yu also pointed out some of the shortcomings found in the elections and urged members of all central, provincial, and municipal election supervisory committees to map out plans to correct these shortcomings in order to make future elections even more successful. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0253 GMT 7 Feb 86 OW] /9738

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