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19 June 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PRC TO PUBLISH RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION

OW290624 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] According to the Hong Kong paper WEN WEI PO, a new-style overseas edition of RENMIN RIBAO will begin publication in several parts of the world on 1 July. The overseas edition of RENMIN RIBAO will be edited in Beijing, and its format will be transmitted via satellite over the first time frame [ren zao wei xing di yi shi jian] to Hong Kong, Tokyo, Paris, New York, and San Francisco for printing. The daily eight-page paper will use advanced computers for typesetting in the original complex Chinese characters.

According to personages concerned, the overseas edition of RENMIN RIBAO will not only be a medium with which to brief overseas readers on China's new features, foreign policy, and economic laws and regulations but also a forum in which Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan can express their views and make comments on the country's policies and affairs. The overseas edition will daily carry reports on events and developments in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

CSO: 4005/973

UNITED STATES

BEIJING RADIO ANALYZES SHULTZ MIDDLE EAST MISSION

OW230642 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 20 May 85

[Talk on current events: "Why Was Shultz' Middle East Trip Fruitless?"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz visited Israel, Egypt and Jordan 10-14 May, and had discussion with their leaders, primarily on who should represent the Palestinian people in the Middle East peace talks. However, because of Israel's persistent hostility toward the PLO and the U.S. accommodation of Israel, the Shultz Middle East tour was fruitless.

Shultz' recent Middle East tour was the first since 1983. It reflected in a new light U.S. efforts to regain its influence over the Middle East since U.S. Middle East policy was severely frustrated 1 year ago.

Shultz' Middle East visit also took place against the backdrop of Egypt, Jordan and other Arab countries pushing for Middle East peace talks and advancing new peace proposals. To promote Middle East peace talks, Arab heads of government--like the kings of Saudi Arabia and Jordan and the presidents of Egypt and Algeria--visited the United States one after another to talk with the U.S. president, hoping the United States would take a positive attitude toward the Middle East issue, and urged the United States to exercise pressure on Israel so that a breakthrough could be achieved in the Middle East peace talks.

The above facts illustrate that the Middle East peace talks are closely associated with the United States, whose role in such talks is conspicuous. As the situation became more favorable to the United States, and as it regained some of the prestige it had lost in Lebanon, the United States wanted to take advantage of the opportunity to expand its influence in the Middle East so that it could promote and control the progress of the peace talks. It was specifically under such circumstances Shultz visited the Middle East. Prior to Shultz' arrival in the Middle East, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department said that, as far as the Middle East issue was concerned, the United States could not impose any solution on any party concerned, nor could it create any appropriate plan that could settle the Middle East conflict. During his journey to the Middle East, Shultz also told the press that he would promote formation of a joint Jordan-Palestine delegation ready to talk with Israel. This shows the purpose of Shultz' trip was to negotiate with various sides

in order to produce a joint Jordan-Palestine delegation acceptable to all sides.

The United States declared on 8 May that it might consider having dialogues with members of the Palestine National Council of the joint Jordan-Palestine delegation, but that it would oppose the delegation being represented by members of the PLO. This was the new plan Shultz advanced during his visit to the Middle East. However, his visit failed to achieve any breakthrough in that regard.

The fact that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people has been universally acknowledged by Arab countries and the world. Arafat said on 12 May that the PLO would abide by the accord it had signed with Jordan 3 months ago, which prescribed that officials of Jordan and the PLO must be directly represented at peace talks on the future of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. During Shultz' Middle East trip, leaders of Egypt and Jordan also reaffirmed their consistent stand and opposed the U.S. rejection of the PLO. Shultz was thus unsuccessful in trying to convince Arab countries to make new concessions.

During Shultz' talks with Israel, Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir agreed that Israel would talk directly with Arab countries, but would oppose the participation of PLO members in the joint delegation. A communique issued by the Israeli Government after Shultz' visit said that Israel would not talk with members of any organization determined to carry out the Palestinian Constitution.

At present, the status of the PLO and its representation at the joint delegation has become the focus of dispute. As far as this issue is concerned, the stand of the Arab countries and the PLO has had universal support. Israel's stubborn stand of antagonizing the PLO, and the U.S. partiality to Israel against the PLO have created insurmountable obstacles for the Middle East peace talks, another reason why Shultz' Middle East trip was unsuccessful.

CSO: 4005/973

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SOVIETS CELEBRATE CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY WAR--Moscow, 27 May (XINHUA)--The societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries and the Soviet-Chinese Society held a party here this evening to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the first Chinese revolutionary civil war. Some members of the societies attended the party, at which a lecture was given on the Chinese revolutionary war and the pioneering role the Chinese working class in it. Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Li Zewang attended the party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 28 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/252

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND REJECTS PROPOSAL FOR TALKS ON REFUGEES

OW251308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, 25 May (XINHUA)--Thailand yesterday rejected a proposal by Heng Samrin regime for talks to solve the problem of Kampuchean refugees.

According to local press reports today, Secretary-General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri told reporters yesterday that it was impossible for Thailand to make direct contact with Heng Samrin regime as she does not recognize the Phnom Penh regime installed by Hanoi.

Phnom Penh's call for talks was merely a trick of evading the Kampuchean issue by playing politics, Prasong remarked.

He was commenting on a report from Phnom Penh that the Heng Samrin regime was ready to enter into discussions with Thailand "under any format, anywhere, directly or through intermediaries."

CSO: 4000/252

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

KING HUSAYN, REAGAN DISCUSS MIDEAST PROBLEM

OW301020 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 30 May 85

["International Conference Is Last Chance for Mideast Peace, Says King Husayn (by Bao Guangren)"]--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 29 May (XINHUA)--Visiting King Husayn of Jordan today asked the United States to seize the "unique opportunity" and respond positively to the call for an international conference to solve the Mid-East conflicts although he still has some differences to resolve with President Ronald Reagan.

Husayn made the remarks in his departure statement after meeting Reagan at the White House.

Answering reporters' questions after the departure statement, King Husayn said an international conference is "the last chance for peace" which "would enable the parties to the conflict to negotiate the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

Husayn said he has told President Reagan that "a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East should secure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination within the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian Confederation."

"I also assured the president that on the basis of the Jordan-PLO Accord of 11 February, and as a result of my recent talks with the PLO, and in view of our genuine desire for peace, we are willing to negotiate within the context of an international conference, a peaceful settlement on the basis of the United Nations resolutions, including UN Security Resolutions 242 and 338," he said.

He told Reagan that the PLO would accept the two UN resolutions which contain conditions for the recognition of Israel's right to exist.

However, President Reagan expressed a somewhat different view at the press conference by saying that the issue of holding an international conference "is under discussion," adding that "we have not resolved some differences that we have in views on this, but we are going to continue the discussion."

Asked whether the U.S. will meet with the PLO, Reagan said that "nothing is changed with regard to these conditions under which we would meet with the PLO."

The U.S. has stated that it will not deal with the PLO so long as it failed to officially recognize Israel's right to exist and the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Last February, King Husayn and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat agreed to negotiate jointly for the return of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from Israel in return for peace with Israel. But the U.S. said it would agree to such talks if two conditions were met: that the Jordanian-Palestinian group contain no "declared" PLO members and there be some commitment ahead of time that such talks would pave the way for direct negotiations with Israel.

King Husayn arrived in Washington yesterday for a four-day official working visit after attending his son's commencement ceremony at Brown University. He was met by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Vice President George Bush after his arrival. He will meet Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger this afternoon.

During his meeting with Husayn today, Reagan pledged continued U.S. economic and security assistance to Jordan.

In the current year the U.S. provides 20 million dollars in economic assistance and 90 million dollars in security assistance to Jordan. The U.S. administration asked Congress for 20 million dollars in economic assistance and 95 million dollars in security assistance to Jordan for fiscal 1986.

The king originally planned to pay a private visit to the Western state of California but a Jordanian Embassy spokesman said today that the king will cut short his visit and fly back to Amman from Washington on Friday.

CSO: 4000/252

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA ANALYZES PALESTINIAN, AMAL CLASHES IN BEIRUT

OW240402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 24 May 85

["News Analysis: Background of Clashes Between Palestinians and Amal in Beirut by Lu Zhangyi and Guo Xiaoyong"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, 23 May (XINHUA)--The current sanguinary clashes between the Lebanese Shi'ite "Amal" militia and the Palestinian forces in Beirut are believed to be the outcome of sharp differences between the two parties over the anti-Israel struggle in southern Lebanon and jurisdiction over Palestinian refugee camps. The clashes which continued today has claimed in the past three days a total of 1,000 casualties from both sides.

It is recalled that Nabih Berri, leader of the "Amal" movement, said at a press conference Tuesday that although "Amal" would support the Palestinian struggle against Israel, it would not allow the Palestinians to use southern Lebanon as their base in launching attacks against the Israelis so as to avoid restoration of the Lebanese situation to that before 1982. Berri declared that "Amal" was against the return of the Palestinian armed forces to West Beirut and refused to bind the fate of Lebanon to the Palestinians.

Berri also announced that "Amal" demanded that order and security in the refugee camps should be maintained by Lebanese authorities as in all other parts of Lebanon and not by Palestinians as the latter demanded.

However, leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization have repeatedly stressed that PLO could not refrain from attacking Israel from southern Lebanon in the future and that nobody could make such a commitment to Israel in behalf of the PLO. They also demanded that the internal affairs of the Palestinian refugee camps should be administered by Palestinians themselves.

The current armed clashes between Amal and PLO erupted on 19 May when "Amal" militiamen kidnapped a Palestinian who is a leader of the Sunni Militia "Morabitoon" [spelling as received] from an airliner about to take off at the Beirut International Airport. In retaliation Palestinian armed forces attacked an "Amal" patrol unit in the southern suburbs of Beirut before "Amal" arrested three Palestinians. Consequently, tension heightened and a general mobilization was called by both sides.

Fire of light and heavy weapons was exchanged around three Palestinian refugee camps and the southern suburbs of Beirut and streets in West Beirut. On 22 May, the Palestinian armed forces stationed in the eastern mountain area far away from Beirut started shelling "Amal" strongpoints around the refugee camps and Shi'ite residential areas. An "Amal" leader announced on the evening of 22 May that its armed forces completely controlled Chatile and Sabra, two of the three refugee camps, while the Palestinians said that only some strongpoints were occupied.

Clashes continued as gun shots can still be heard today.

Public opinion in Lebanon has repeatedly called for an end to the bloodshed, pointing out that the fighting is a fratricide.

Serious concern about the armed clashes has also been expressed by the international community, Arab countries in particular. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has appealed to the Lebanese Government and all parties concerned to "make every possible effort" to end the clashes in Beirut.

CSO: 4000/252

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA ANALYSIS ON GANDHI'S VISIT TO USSR

OW251329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1632 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 24 May (XINHUA)--News analysis: Looking at India-USSR Relation from Rajiv Gandhi's Visit to the Soviet Union XINHUA Reporter Tang Xiushan.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi accomplished his goals of renewing friendship and seeking assistance during his recent visit to the Soviet Union. Both the Soviet Union and India pledged to continue to develop the "traditional friendly relations" between the two countries. They signed a long-term agreement on the outline for economic, trade, scientific, and technological cooperation until the year 2000, and another agreement on economic and technical cooperation. The Soviet Union promised to extend R1 billion in loans to finance the construction of Soviet-aided projects.

India-USSR relations have developed steadily in the past 30 years. India is a developing country that received the most assistance from the Soviet Union, which has helped India build 60 industrial and other economic projects. At present 30 projects are being designed or under construction. The completed projects are producing 40 percent of India's iron and steel, 80 percent of its metallurgical equipment, more than 40 percent of mining machinery, 55 percent of heavy-duty power equipment, as well as a large fraction of petroleum, coal, meters, pharmaceuticals, and other products. The Soviet Union has trained 120,000 technicians and workers for India.

The Soviet Union is now India's largest trading partner. Trade volume between the two countries was only R500 million in 1956-60. It reached R5.1 billion in 1976-80, and passed the R10-billion mark in 1981-84.

The Soviet Union is also India's largest arms supplier. Since 1960, it has provided India with U.S.\$4 billion worth of weapons and armament. In 1980 it gave U.S.\$1.6 billion of military aid to India in a single deal. Some 70 percent of the advanced weapons and armament imported by India have come from the Soviet Union.

However, during the days following the assassination of Indira Gandhi, the Soviet Union worried about whether India would continue to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union, or whether it would turn to the United States. This worry seemed to be well-grounded because in the past decade and more, although

India's relationship with the United States was rather cold, the United States still exerted influence in India that could not be underestimated. From 1951 to 1979 the United States provided a total of U.S.\$11.3 billion in aid to India. The United States and other Western countries have huge investments and thousands of joint ventures in India. Only in recent years was the United States edged out by the Soviet Union, and became India's second largest trading partner. U.S. capital maintains a close relationship with the Indian economy. India depends on the United States for the supply of many raw materials and advanced technology and equipment for its industry. Therefore, there is still powerful force in India that shows interest in the United States.

Besides, the United States has never relaxed its efforts to improve relations with India. In 1974 the United States cancelled in one stroke a U.S.\$2 billion debt owed by India. In 1982 the United States and India reached agreement on offering nuclear fuel to India, a question that had remained unsolved for years. This was an improvement in the relationship between the two countries. Recently, on the eve of Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Baldrige visited India and signed an agreement with India on transferring advanced technology to it. This apparently was an important step to win over India, as well as a check on India-USSR relations. Rajiv Gandhi will visit the United States next month, and the United States is sure to seize this opportunity to exert its influence on India.

Obviously, because of its vast expanse, huge population, and strategic importance, India exerts an important influence in international politics as a nonaligned country. The Soviet Union and the United States are interested in India and want to develop a close and exclusive relationship with India.

What does India do under these circumstances? Rajiv Gandhi announced at the Kremlin that India still regards the Soviet Union as a "reliable friend," that it will continue to maintain the traditional friendship that has existed between India and the Soviet Union for 30 years, and that it hopes to receive the Soviet aid and develop cooperation with the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, at a press conference, Gandhi also said that India's relations with the United States "have always been good," and that he looked forward to U.S. technical aid to India and to a growing cultural and trade relationship between the two countries. At a press conference on the eve of Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union, Romesh Bhandari, secretary of the Indian Foreign Ministry in charge of economic affairs, said that India would not develop relations with a superpower at the expense of the relations with the other superpower.

Apparently by taking this position in its relations with the Soviet Union and the United States, India can make two friends and improve its prestige as a genuine nonaligned nation.

Will the Soviet Union or the United States gain the upper hand in the competition to win over India? What will the impact be? This remains to be seen.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN REPORTS SOVIET OFFENSIVE IN AFGHANISTAN

OW291216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Islamabad, 29 May (XINHUA)--Soviet forces in Afghanistan have launched a big offensive against the resistance forces in Kunar Valley near the Pakistan border, reported THE PAKISTAN TIMES here today.

The operation began a week ago when a division of the Soviet Army with the support of planes and helicopters moved from Kabul to crush the Afghan guerrillas who were surrounding an army garrison in Barikowt, a strategic town near the border.

In a series of guerrilla activities, reported the Pakistan Press International, a number of Soviet helicopters and armored personnel carriers along with arms and ammunition were destroyed by the Afghan resistance forces in Samangan Province, northern Afghanistan.

These operations took place 60 kilometers away from the Soviet border last month, the report said. In retaliation, the Soviet-Karmal troops killed about 200 civilians in the area.

In a fierce combat a few days ago in Badghisat Province, northwest Afghanistan, at least 31 Soviet-Karmal troops were killed by the Afghan fighters, said another report. Four Afghan freedom fighters also lost their lives.

CSO: 4000/252

WESTERN EUROPE

ZHOU NAN, UK ENVOY SPEAK AT EXCHANGE CEREMONY

OW270620 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] The Chinese and British Governments exchanged instruments of ratification of the joint declaration on the Hong Kong problem in Beijing this morning. The joint declaration comes into force today.

Ji Pengfei, state councilor and director of the State Council's Office on Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, and Wu Xueqian, state councilor and minister of foreign affairs, attended the ceremony for exchanging instruments of ratification.

Zhou Nan, vice minister of foreign affairs, and Richard Evans, British ambassador to China, exchanged the instruments of ratification on behalf of their respective governments at 1000 this morning and signed a protocol on the exchange.

Zhou Nan and Evans each spoke after the signing. Zhou Nan said: Beginning at this moment, Hong Kong has come into the transition period. The situation in Hong Kong at present is very good. It conforms to the common interests of all the people in China, including the Hong Kong compatriots, and the people of Britain and also to the common duty of the Chinese and British Governments to continue to maintain and develop the situation of stability and prosperity in Hong Kong in the next 12 years and to ensure the full implementation of the joint declaration and the smooth handover of the political power in 1997.

We firmly believe that both the Chinese and the British sides will make unremitting efforts for this purpose and will closely cooperate with each other. We expect that the Sino-British Joint Liason Group, established for achieving the previously mentioned purpose, and the Sino-British Land Commission, established for handling matters related to land, will also carefully carry out the important functions and duties which the two governments have delegated to them as listed in the Joint Declaration.

The satisfactory solution of the Hong Kong problem is eloquent testimony to the friendship and cooperation between the two governments. We are fully confident that both of our sides will redouble our efforts in the coming years to bring the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all fields to a new level.

Evans said: The exchange of instruments of ratification signals the completion by both sides of the necessary legal procedures for the Joint Declaration to come into force. The provisions of the Joint Declaration and its annexes lay the foundation for Hong Kong to continue to be stable and prosperous before 1997 and after Hong Kong becomes a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China.

He said: The results achieved by Britain and China in the negotiations are generally welcomed by the governments of many countries and by the UN secretary general. This is very heartening. The achievement itself is heartening. It is heartening because the international friendly attitude is important to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability in future. The British Government will strictly abide by the provisions of the Joint Declaration and its annexes. The British Government believes that the Chinese Government will also do the same. The British Government expects to closely cooperate with the representatives of the Chinese Government in the Joint Liason Group established in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Joint Declaration.

CSO: 4005/984

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC REPRESENTATIVES TO HONG KONG COMMISSION NAMED

OW250941 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here this afternoon that a Sino-British land commission would be established in Hong Kong on 27 May.

He said that the land commission would be established when the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong comes into force on the same day.

The senior Chinese representative to the commission will be Sun Yanheng, deputy departmental director in the Hong Kong and Macao affairs office of the State Council.

The two representatives are Li Weiting, director of the Research Department of the Hong Kong Bureau of the XINHUA News Agency, and Zhong Ruiming, senior research fellow in the bureau's Economics Department.

CSO: 4000/252

WESTERN EUROPE

SINO-BRITISH JOINT DECLARATION COMES INTO FORCE

HK300945 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 85 p 1

[Report by Reporter Chen Tean [7115 3676 1344]: "China, Britain Exchange Instruments of Ratification of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong"]

[Text] Zhou Nan, the PRC vice minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Richard Evans, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the PRC, exchanged the instruments of ratification of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Hong Kong problem on behalf of their respective governments in Beijing at 1000 on the morning of 27 May, and signed a protocol on the exchange. Thus, the Sino-British Joint Declaration has formally come into force.

Attending the ceremony for exchanging instruments of ratification were State Councilor Ji Pengfei, and Wu Xueqian, state councilor and minister of Foreign Affairs. Adrian Johnson, cultural counsellor of the British Embassy in China, and six other officials also attended the ceremony.

Both Zhou Nan, vice minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador Richard Evans spoke at the ceremony.

Zhou Nan said: "Hong Kong has now entered the transitional period. The current situation in Hong Kong is very good. In the coming 12 years, the common responsibility of the Chinese and British Governments is to maintain and develop stability and prosperity in Hong Kong and ensure thorough implementation of the Joint Declaration and smooth transfer of government in 1997, which accords with the common interests of all the Chinese people, including our compatriots in Hong Kong, and the British people." He also said that the satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong problem was strong proof of friendly cooperation between China and Britain.

Ambassador Evans said: "The coming into force of the Joint Declaration of our two governments is an event of great significance and is also an excellent augury for the forthcoming visit to Britain by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang."

CSO: 4005/984

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA ANALYZES GREEK PARLIAMENTARY CAMPAIGN

OW260912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 26 May 85

["News Analysis: Greek Election Campaign (by Xie Chenghao, Liu Xingchang)"--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Athens, 25 May (XINHUA)--As the 2 June new parliament elections in Greece are drawing near, the contests among different parties are becoming fiercer and fiercer.

In the capital here, people can see cars, buses and motorcycles flying flags of different parties rushing here and there for political rallies, while party leaders are busy touring the country making campaign speeches.

So far, many people still believe that the ruling PASOK, which came to power with a majority (48 percent) of votes in the 1981 elections, still enjoys the support of a majority of the people, especially those in the countryside who have been benefitting from the government agricultural policies as well as the EEC agricultural subsidies. They believe that, PASOK, with its known good organizational work, can win the election again with a small margin over the main opposition New Democracy Party, though undeniably the former has been markedly losing its influences, especially in big cities because of its failure to materialise many of its promises given to the people during the last elections.

However, the New Democracy Party is vigorous in the campaign and has increased its influence among those voters with centralist political tendencies. It has put forward a platform which calls for continuing Greek membership of NATO to maintain the balance of forces between the East and West, for a dialogue between Greece and Turkey in order to reduce the tension stemming from the disputes between the two countries over the Aegean and Cyprus problems, for Greece remaining in the EEC and believing in a common foreign policy of the community. It has also advocated a free economy policy.

What surprised many people is that about 10 days ago, the pro-government newspaper ETHNOS (THE NATION) published unexpectedly a report about the result of a public opinion poll showing that the New Democratic Party took the lead by gaining 41 percent of the votes and PASOK came to the second by winning 40 percent. This cannot but serve as a warning signal for the ruling

party and reinforce the feelings of uncertainty about the final results of the coming national elections.

Now the hot contest is going on mainly between PASOK and New Democracy. Observers here believe that the difference between the votes won by the two parties will be very small. All will depend on the attitude of a portion of voters, representing about 15 percent of the total votes, who do not belong to any party but usually take the side of one of the big parties which seems more able to materialise their aspirations. People said that during the 1981 elections this portion of voters played a very important role in supporting PASOK coming to power.

The difficulty facing PASOK is that while contesting bitterly with New Democracy, it has to fight at the same time against the two communist parties.

The two communist parties of Greece supported PASOK to a certain extent in the 1981 elections. But this time, all the two communist parties have decided to strengthen themselves in the parliament by gaining as many seats as possible. This will inevitably draw away some votes which PASOK expects to get.

CSO: 4000/252

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

ZHU MUZHI ENDS FRG VISIT--Bonn, 29 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Cultural Minister Zhu Muzhi ended a ten-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and left here for home today. During his visit, he was received by President Richard von Weizsacker and met with federal and regional officials to discuss future cultural exchanges between the two countries. [Text] [By Xia Zhimian] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 30 May 85 OW]

RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS EXCHANGED--Here is a press communique: Zhou Nan, vice minister of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China, and Sir Richard Evans, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the People's Republic of China, on 27 May 1985 in Beijing exchanged the instruments of ratification of the Joint Declaration on the Hong Kong problem of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, signed by Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Thatcher on 19 December 1984 and ratified by both sides according to their respective legal procedures. The Joint Declaration mentioned above is declared to come into force this day. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/984

EASTERN EUROPE

LI PENG STRESSES SUCCESS OF VISIT TO POLAND

OW280534 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0203 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, 27 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Li Peng told a XINHUA reporter here today that his visit to Poland has been a complete success.

Li Peng said: "During this visit, I was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier of the Polish Government, and I met with Vice Premier Obodowski and other responsible persons. We exchanged views on the present international situation and bilateral relations, in particular, economic relations. These meetings are very helpful."

Li Peng stressed: "A major result of this visit is the signing of the 1986-90 long-term trade agreement by the two governments. This agreement ensures a stable development of trade between China and Poland over a long period. The Chinese side will do all it can to honor this agreement."

He said: "We visited factories, mines, and the countryside as well as scenic and historical spots, thereby enhancing our understanding of the Polish people. After this visit, we have realized that our two countries can further develop cooperation in the economic, technical, trade, and many other fields. The prospects for development in these fields are broad."

Li Peng finally said: "Both China and Poland are socialist countries and our construction goals are identical. I believe that after this visit and the signing of the long-term trade agreement, the friendly relations between the two governments and peoples will be further enhanced."

CSO: 4005/984

EASTERN EUROPE

PRC MAGAZINE ON NEW TRENDS IN ALBANIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

HK241113 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 10, 16 May 85

[Article by Jin Liangping [6855 5328 1627]: "Albania After the Death of Hoxha"]

[Text] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party died of illness on 11 April. On 13 April, Ramiz Alia, member of the Central Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party was elected first secretary of the Central Committee.

For 4 decades, Hoxha had been the supreme leader of the Albanian Workers Party. Albania's domestic and foreign policies were closely connected with Hoxha's leadership. According to Hoxha, "Albania is the only country building socialism by entirely relying on its own efforts." Albania has no diplomatic relations with either the United States nor the Soviet Union, and Hoxha had said: "Albania will never reconcile with them."

However, in recent years, some changes have emerged in Albania's foreign relations. It has laid stress on good-neighborly relations, and indicated that differences in ideology and politics should not affect economic and trade relations.

In his speech marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Albania in November 1984, Alia explicitly discussed Albania's policies. He said: "Albania is a European country, and it pays close attention to everything happening on this continent." "Based on the genuine principle of peaceful co-existence, Albania has founded good relations with France, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Scandinavian countries. With regard to those European countries with which we have not established diplomatic relations, the difficulties can be overcome through joint efforts." "Despite the fact that irreconcilable ideological and political contradictions exist between Albania and Yugoslavia, channels can be found leading to the normalization of the relations between the two countries."

The correspondence between the premiers of Albania and Greece and the mutual visits of the personnel of the ministries of foreign affairs of the two countries have promoted their mutual understanding. In December 1984, the two governments reached agreement on five accords on cooperation in transport, culture, science and technology, telecommunications, and posts. On 12 January 1985, the two countries formally opened their borders, which had been closed since World War II.

Contacts between Albania and Italy are also becoming frequent. Toward the end of 1983, foreign ferryboats began to travel to and fro between Durres in Albania and Trieste in Italy for the first time in 40 years, thus opening a sea passage to Western Europe for Albania. At present, Albania and Italy have realized regular mutual visits at ministerial level, and they are taking into consideration the possibility of strengthening the contacts of the two countries at a higher level.

Yugoslavia has always been Albania's main trading partner. On 11 January 1985, Albania's Shkoder-(Hanihuodi) [0761 1441 7202 5530] railway was completed and opened to traffic, and it will be connected with the Tigograd-(Hanihuodi) railway in Yugoslavia in June this year; thus Albania's railway network will be linked with that of Yugoslavia and also the rest of Europe. Albania and Yugoslavia have said that when the railways of the two countries are linked, it will be helpful to extending the economic exchange of the two countries and strengthen the good-neighborly relations.

The relations between Albania and Turkey have also developed further. The two countries have signed an accord on civil aviation transport, a barter agreement, and a plan for exchanges in culture and science. Albania has also developed trade with some East European countries in various degrees.

Albania has trade ties with some countries without diplomatic relations, such as the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. The Albania visit of Governor (Strauss) of Bavaria in August 1984 particularly roused public attention. It was reported that Albania and the Federal Republic of Germany had discussed the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Albania revived trade relations with China in 1983.

After Hoxha passed away, some countries in both the East and West which had been estranged from Albania sent telegrams of condolence and expressed their desire to improve their relations with Albania.

After he took office as first secretary, Alia delivered a speech at the funeral of Hoxha on 15 April, stressing that nothing would make Albania deviate from Hoxha's policies. The world's public opinion is watching Tirana closely, and people are concerned about whether Hoxha's death will affect Albania's future development.

CSO: 4005/984

EASTERN EUROPE

PRC, GDR NEWS AGENCIES SIGN WORK PROTOCOL

OW251046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA)--XINHUA News Agency and Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (German News Agency) of the German Democratic Republic signed a work protocol for 1986-87 here today.

The protocol provides that the two news agencies would continue to exchange news photos and pictorial data and exchange visits of reporters.

The two sides agreed to further their cooperation in news reporting in the spirit of promoting friendly cooperation between the two countries, strengthening their socialist forces and maintaining world peace.

Mu Qing, director-general of XINHUA, and Gunter Potschke, director-general of the German News Agency, signed the protocol.

Rolf Berthold, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, was present on the occasion.

Mu Qing is expected to host a dinner here this evening for a delegation from the German News Agency led by Potschke, which arrived here yesterday at XINHUA's invitation.

CSO: 4000/252

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA LOOKS AT AFRICAN FOOD SITUATION

OW301440 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 30 May 85

["Roundup: Food Situation Improves in Africa (by Chen Wenbing)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA)--As a persistent drought ravaged Africa for three successive years with roughly 185 million people living under the threat of starvation, food situation has improved a bit in some African countries.

During the worst drought in the African history, once-fertile farmland has become parched and cracked. Rivers and lakes have dried, and rolling plains turned barren and littered with the bones of dead animals. At least 10 million Africans have left their homes to search for food, which is hard to come by.

However, not all the African countries are that miserable. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) points out in a report this month that several countries have improved their food situation in the year 1984 and a few of them are expecting good harvests this year.

These countries are Zimbabwe, Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi and Cameroon, which are mostly in southern and central Africa.

Zimbabwe's food situation in 1984, just as Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said in his new year message, "Did not turn out to be as hopeless and desperate as had been thought." The yield of maize--staple food of the country--registered 920,000 tons. The Zimbabwean agriculture minister disclosed the country had 450,000 tons of food in surplus and another 500,000 for strategic storage by the end of last month. This year, with communal farmers contributing as much as 45 to 50 percent of maize crop, Zimbabwe is expected to harvest a record of 2 million tons of maize, nearly 2.5 times that of 1980, when the country won independence. Now the country has been declared off the UN list of African countries needing emergency famine relief.

So has been Kenya in eastern Africa. Though hit by a long drought, not a single man in Kenya died of starvation last year, stated a joint government-press fact-finding study. The country has tried hard to seek a long-term solution to the nation's food problem. In January this year, the government

decreed nine to 15 percent food price hikes in order to encourage production. Following the first rain in mid-March, President Arap Moi lost no time to urge farmers to take full advantage of the rain. As a result, most of Kenya's arable land is now green with maize, beans, wheat and other fast-maturing crops. What is more, the commercial food supply, together with famine relief, is sufficient to feed the Kenyans up to early next year, announced Kenyan permanent secretary in the president's office J. S. Mathenge last month.

Zambia's agricultural sector performed better than others in 1984. A government budget report issued in February said Zambia's maize output rose to 576 million kilograms in 1984 from 1983's 513 million. Though still 144 million kilograms short of the national need, the output of groundnuts, rapeseeds and other crops increased remarkably, thus making up to a certain degree the nation's shortfall of food, the report predicted.

But, the majority of African countries, particularly those in the Sahel area and northern Africa are still under the serious threat of starvation.

With the bulk of food reserves gone at this time of the year, these countries are forced all the more to depend on foreign food aid to tide over their difficulties before the next harvest. Of the 6.3 million tons of emergency food aid promised to Africa by the international community, only 2.7 million has reached the continent and been distributed to the drought victims.

More is on the way, but the continent now faces a big problem in transporting the food to their destination countries, because of congestion at ports and poor conditions of the transportation routes. So the FAO noted in the report that if the bottleneck is not removed efficiently and quickly, the majority African countries will continue to suffer at least till the next harvest.

CSO: 4000/252

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

MEXICO REJECTS U.S. PRESSURE--Wellington, 30 May (XINHUA)--Mexico supports the proposed nuclear-free zone in South Pacific region, Mexican Parliamentary Speaker Humberto Lugo Gil told reporters after his two-day visit to New Zealand yesterday. He said that New Zealand authorities expressed support for Mexico's action through the central American group of Contadoras which aims to promote peaceful solution to potential conflict in the region. Mexico rejected the economic pressures exerted by the U.S. upon Central American countries especially Nicaragua, saying that "we think the pressures tried by any country but especially by superpowers should not be accepted." Lugo Gil met ministers and parliament members in the past two days. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 30 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/251

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NIE RONGZHEN WRITES ON LIN BIAO; GANG OF FOUR

HK171348 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 18, 6 May 85 pp 32-33

[Book Review by Zhou Shu: "Nie's Memoirs Chronicle Troubled Times"]

[Text] Some books published in the West over the past few years have confused Mao Zedong's policies with those of Lin Biao, the ring-leader of the counter-revolutionary clique that created such chaos during the "cultural revolution." Though Mao did indeed commit "left" mistakes in his later years and wrongly launched the "cultural revolution," his mistakes were quite different than the conspiratorial activities of Lin. Lin took advantage of Mao's mistakes and did many things behind his back.

In his memoirs recently published in Chinese by the Jiefangjun (Liberation Army) Publishing House, Nie Rongzhen, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, discuss Lin's activities and explains the differences between Lin and Mao by detailing personal incidents that have never before been published.

On 22 March 1968, Lin, who at that time was a vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, suddenly issued two orders. One was to dismiss the PLA's Acting Chief of General Staff Yang Chengwu, Commander of the Air Force Yu Lijin and Commander of the Beijing Garrison Fu Chongbi from their posts. The other order was to appoint Huang Yongsheng to the post of chief of General Staff of the PLA. In his book, Nie recalls that he and the other vice-chairmen of the Central Military Commission knew nothing in advance about Lin's decision. Lin intentionally kept his plans a secret. Lin's firings and appointment of Huang was an attempt to surup the party's leadership and state power. Huang was a trusted follower of Lin and a key member of the counter-revolutionary clique. Lin slandered the three men he axed, saying they had "committee serious mistakes." This was his attempt to overthrow Nie and the other vice-chairmen of the Central Military Commission. At a 24 March mass meeting attended by 10,000 soldiers from army units stationed in Beijing, Lin charged Yang with forming a faction among the former leadership of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hubei Military Area. Kang Sheng, another member of Lin's clique, added that Yang was supported by someone. Their attack was, in fact, aimed at Nie, who was at that time commander and concurrently political commissar of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Military Area and Yang's superior, as Yang was then commander of the sub-military area. From 1 April 1968 forward, Lin and his cohorts stopped

sending Nie sensitive documents and stirred up a movement to attack Nie and other long-time military marshals.

Realizing the situation was serious, Nie wrote a letter to Mao on 7 April, expressing his support for Yang and detailing events that had happened when he worked with Yang. In the letter, Nie indicated that he would welcome a chance to talk with Mao. On 10 April, Premier Zhou Enlai's secretary phoned Nie and told him that Mao had passed along the following written response to his letter: "Comrade Rongzhen, I have received your letter. Take a good rest to regain your health. Do not believe rumours." Hearing Mao's words, Nie knew that Lin's activities had been carried out against Mao's will. A short time later, Mao told Nie personally, "If they want to find the supporter of Yang Chengwu, the first should be me. You can be the second."

Almost six years later, on 21 December 1973, Mao told the participants in a Central Military Commission conference that the Yang-Yu-Fu incident was wrong and was conspired by Lin. In July 1974, Mao approved the decision to clear the reputation of Yang, Yu and Fu. The Party Central Committee issued a document in March 1979 stating that they were wrongly accused.

Nie also relates how Lin and Huang on 18 October 1969, went behind the back of the Party Central Committee and Mao by putting the army on alert under the pretext of "intensifying preparation against war and preventing the sudden attacks from enemy." Huang issued the "emergency instructions" to the whole army as "the first order from Vice-Chairman Lin." It was not until the next day that Lin talked to Mao over the phone and presented him with a fait accompli to force Mao to agree with the order. But Mao immediately answered, "Please burn away," which meant the order should be burnt...ignored.

Hearing this, Lin and Huang were flustered. To cover up their crime, they spread rumours and confused Mao's statement by saying, "Chairman Mao said it was quite good and asked them to burn it away." Lin's real reason for issuing the "first order" was to force many old army leaders out of Beijing under the pretext of preparing for war, so as to usurp the supreme party leadership and state power.

Lin's order sent Nie to Handan, a city in south Hebei Province, on 22 October, 1969. While stationed there, Nie suffered a skin disease and by the following February he was unable to sleep due to terrible itching. He took all kinds of medicines mailed from Beijing, but they all failed to cure his ailment. Finally, Nie told Premier Zhou about the condition, and he was allowed to travel to Beijing for treatment. On 1 May, International Labour Day, Mao saw Nie at the Tian An Men rostrum and asked about his health. After Nie said he was still recovering, Mao replied, "Don't leave Beijing. The medical conditions here are better. What did you go for?" From Mao's reply, Nie saw that Mao and Zhou were concerned about their old comrades, and, at the same time, he discovered that Lin's orders were not favoured by Mao.

/Memoirs of Nie Rongzhen/ [slantlines denote italics as published] also describes the efforts to overthrow the gang of four.

After Lin's attempt to take power failed and he was killed in a plane crash while fleeing Beijing, his conspiracy was exposed. But Jiang Qing and her counter-revolutionary gang of four did not stop their efforts to take power. In the scary days just before and after Mao's death, Nie worried about the fate of the party and the state. When Yang went to see Nie on 21 September, 1976, and told him of the perverse actions taken by the gang of four and the serious danger they posed to the army, Nie asked Yang to pass along a message to Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission Ye Jianying. The message said: "The gang of four is a counter-revolutionary clique and dares to do anything. We must be on the alert against anything that might happen. If they assassinate (Deng) Xiaoping and put Marshal Ye (Jianying) under house arrest, the situation will be serious. The members of the gang of four are taking advantage of Jiang Qing's position and are utterly unreasonable. It is of no use to try and solve this problem with methods normally used in dealing with inter-party struggles. Only by taking resolute measures can we avoid accidents." Back from delivering the message to Ye, Yang told Nie that Ye agreed with his opinions and would discuss possible actions with other comrades. Yang also said Ye would immediately go into hiding. On October 5, Ye sent a message to Nie via Yang saying that everything was okay. He asked Nie not to worry. On the evening of 6 October, the counter-revolutionary gang of four was smashed.

/Memoirs of Nie Rongzhen/ [slantlines denote italics as published] covers a period from the days when he studied and worked in France in the early 20's up to 1976 when the gang of four was overthrown. The book is imbued with Nie's loyal spirit, which is respected by the Chinese people.

CSO: 4000/250

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MAO DUN FOREIGN STUDIES ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED

OW251831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--A collection of foreign studies on Mao Dun, an influential Chinese writer, has been published by the Hunan People's Publishing House, Thursday's GUANGMING DAILY reports.

Mao Dun (1896-1981), pioneer of China's proletarian literature, is widely studied all over the world; his masterpiece, "Midnight," has been translated into English, French, Russian, Japanese and other languages.

"Midnight" tells of a Shanghai industrialist of the 1930's and his confrontation with the failure of Chinese national industries under the impact of foreign aggression and the corruption of the ruling class.

The anthology consists of academic papers by foreign students of the writer from 14 countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

Prefaces and postscripts written by the writer to translations of his works, and items on Mao Dun in major world encyclopedias have also been included in the book.

CSO: 4000/250

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC WILL COMMEND YOUNG FRONTIER WORKERS

OW301341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA)--China will commend 5,000 young people now in remote frontier areas for their hard working spirit and contributions to national reconstruction.

This was announced by Yang Quanfu, spokesman for the monthly magazine CHINA'S YOUTH, at a press conference here today.

Sponsored by CHINA'S YOUTH and the journal LIBERATION ARMY LIFE, the selection of these "excellent sons and daughters of the frontiers" had the support of 12 publications in border areas and 38 army and government departments, Yang said.

One hundred of the 5,000 nominees will receive gold medals, 1,000 other silver medals and the rest bronze medals. A medal-giving ceremony is scheduled to take place in the Great Hall of the People here on 15 June.

The outstanding young people had been chosen by local authorities or recommended by other people, Zhao Yan, one of the organizers, said at the press conference.

CHINA'S YOUTH alone had received well over 10,000 letters of recommendation since the selection began last October, Zhao said. This was the first time that so many people had focused their attention on young people in the frontier areas, she added.

The purpose of the activity was to publicize the importance of developing the frontier areas and educate the youth in a hard-working spirit, Zhao said.

"Many Chinese film and sports stars are national heroes," she said. "But very few people know about these soldiers, workers, intellectuals, peasants and other defenders and builders of the frontier areas who are also heroes."

She quoted a frontier guard company leader as saying: "Our outposts are not far from the battlefield and we are constantly under the threat of death. Compared with college graduates who are now factory directors or peasants who have become very prosperous, we seem to be suffering losses."

"But, if only the people know that we are fighting for them, it will be worthwhile for us to die in defense of our country."

Zhao said: "This is our frontier hero's view about values. Why shouldn't we hail and promote it?"

In recent years, she said, more and more college graduates and other young people had volunteered to work in frontier areas. She predicted that this trend would grow in the years to come.

CSO: 4000/250

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU QIAOMU GREETSS SOCIAL SCIENTISTS ANNIVERSARY

OW241449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 23 May 85

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 23 May (XINHUA)--The 4-day activities commemorating the 55th founding anniversary of the Union of Chinese Social Scientists ended in Shanghai today. All veteran and new social scientists who took part in the commemoration expressed their determination to inherit and carry forward the union's historical experience and glorious traditions and to serve the reform of the economic structure by closely integrating social sciences with socialist modernization.

The Union of Chinese Social Scientists was founded in Shanghai on 20 May 1930. Led by the Communist Party of China, the Union worked very hard in the field of ideology and education, striving to publicize and popularize Marxism. It waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries, trained and brought up a large contingent of Marxist theorists for the party, and made important contributions to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people.

As the commemoration meeting and the commemoration symposium, the participants recalled and summed up the union's historical experience, discussed the development of philosophy, social sciences, and the union's role and tasks in the new historical period, and exchanged experiences in implementing the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," in promoting democracy in academic affairs, and in ensuring academic liberalization.

Hu Qiaomu, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, and noted economist Xu Dixin cable congratulatory messages to the commemoration meeting.

CSO: 4005/980

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG INSCRIBES FOR VOCATIONAL MAGAZINE

OW060203 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0307 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] The magazine JIAOYU YU ZHIYE [2403 5148 5280 5120 2414] EDUCATION AND VOCATION], which had dedicated itself to vocational education, has resumed publication. The first issue after resuming publication will come out in mid-May.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, wrote the congratulatory inscription "Shining Again with Dazzling Splendor" for the magazine resuming publication.

The magazine JIAOYU YU ZHIYE was first sponsored by noted Chinese educator Huang Yanpei in 1917. As of 1949, 208 issues had been published. The magazine advocated vocational education and had extensive social impact at home and abroad. Resuming publication of the magazine JIAOYU YU ZHIYE will meet the needs of China's reform of the educational structure and great development of vocational education, including spreading information, exchanging experience, studying theory, reflecting questions, making suggestions, and commending the advanced. It will do practical and useful work in creating a new situation for vocational education. The magazine will strive to develop Comrade Zou Taofen's fine traditions in sponsoring the weekly SHENGHUO [LIFE] during the period when he worked for the Chinese Vocational Education Agency, maintain close ties with the vast number of vocational education workers and working youths, and become their intimate friend.

The Editorial Committee of JIAOYU YU ZHIYE has 26 members, including Fei Xiaotong, Huan Xiang, Lu Shuxiang, Qian Jiaju, Shen Guizhen, and Pu Tongxiu. The director and deputy director of the magazine are Sun Qimeng and Wang Genzhong respectively. The Editorial Department is in Shanghai. For the time being the magazine is a bimonthly and will be published in January, March, May, July, September, and November. It will be distributed throughout the country and may be subscribed to at post offices in all localities.

CS00 4005/980

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG ZHEN, YU QIULI SEND CONDOLENCE TO WU XIZHI

SK300741 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpts] Comrade Wu Xizhi, former adviser to the Shenyang Military Region, died of illness in Shenyang on 23 May 1985 at the age of 72, after all measures to revive him proved ineffectual. In accordance with the death-bed injunction of Comrade Wu Xizhi and the demands of his children and other family members, the leading organ of the Shenyang Military Region made his funeral arrangements without unnecessary formalities.

After Comrade Wu Xizhi died, leaders of the party and the state, including Comrades Wang Zhen, Yu Qiuli, and Liao Hansheng, sent messages of condolence and presented wreaths to his family members.

When Comrade Wu Xizhi was seriously ill, Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, went to the hospital to see him on many occasions.

The remains of Comrade Wu Xizhi were cremated on 28 May. Before the cremation, leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region, the province, and Shenyang City went to the hospital to pay their last respects to the deceased, and expressed their cordial sympathy to the family members of Comrade Wu Xizhi.

CSO: 4005/980

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TAIWAN DEFECTOR MADE PLA NAVY FLEET DEPARTMENT DEPUTY HEAD

HK310144 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0922 GMT 30 May 85

[Report: "Zhao Zongli, Who Crossed Over to Our Side in a Boat, Has Been Given a New Post in PLA Navy"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Zhao Zongli, who revolted and crossed over in a boat in 1964, was recently appointed deputy head (the equivalent of a deputy division commander) of a certain department of the Logistics Department of the Navy's North China Sea Fleet.

Zhao Zongli was originally a joint sergeant of the Dajimen [Big Quemoy] Maritime Reconnaissance Team of the Kuomintang Navy. Since he crossed over, he has continuously worked for the People's Navy, acting successively as a technician, a deputy department head, and so forth.

Shortly after he crossed over he got married. His wife is working in a factory in Qingdao City. They have three children. Their eldest daughter has started working after graduation from high school, while their eldest son and younger daughter are studying in high school.

CSO: 4005/980

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHEN YUN INSCRIBES FOR COMMEMORATIVE BOOK

OW260350 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1503 GMT 25 May 85

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 25 May (XINHUA)--On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the 30 May movement and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions, the "Commemorative Book on the 60th Anniversary of the 30 May Movement" and "The 60 Years of the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions," compiled by the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions and the Committee for Collecting Historical Data of the Shanghai Workers' Movement, were published today.

Comrade Chen Yun, who had taken part in the great patriotic and anti-imperialist "30 May Movement," wrote inscriptions for the "Commemorative Book on the 60th Anniversary of the 30 May Movement." His inscription reads: "In commemoration of the 60th anniversary in the 30 May Movement," Comrade Lu Dingyi, who also participated in the "30 May Movement," also wrote inscriptions for this commemorative book.

The historical data collected in this commemorative book tell about the Chinese Communist Party's firm and strong leadership over the 30 May Movement and the historical facts of Shanghai workers uniting the people of all walks to wage the anti-imperialist struggle during the period of the first KMT-CPC cooperation. The book presents hard facts to show crimes of imperialist powers in colluding with feudalistic warlords to impose bloody repression on the Chinese people. Some of the data collected in this book are published for the first time.

"The 60 Years of the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions" introduces the glorious course which the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions have traveled. It fully shows that the Shanghai working class is a strong contingent with high class consciousness and a glorious revolutionary tradition.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY GUO FENGMIN DESCRIBED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 23 Apr 85 p 12

[Article by Carol Bangmann: "Scientist or Diplomat?"]

[Text] One cannot tell by looking at Guo Fengmin, the new Chinese ambassador to Bonn, that he is a member of the younger generation of functionaries to whom 81 year-old Deng Xiaoping is in the process of transferring power both in the party and in the state. Guo, a slender, personable South Chinese, has a furrowed face, is a hard drinker and a heavy smoker. When he smilingly says that he was born in 1930, his interviewers are usually surprised; but he has gotten used to that. It was the cultural revolution which aged him, he says. He had to work on a tea plantation for several years. But perhaps it is not due to his political difficulties alone; Guo has been living the quiet life of a widower for the past 20 years. Just recently, he decided to remarry.

Guo comes well prepared for his new post. He was born as the son of a merchant in the port city of Swatow and grew up in Shanghai. It was there that he first came in contact with Tungchi University, which was founded by Germans, and with German history and the German language while still a high school and college student. Immediately after the communist takeover, he was sent as an attache to the embassy in Bern where he remained for 10 years. During this time, he became fluent in German and learned to speak French and later English well. Starting in 1960, he was no longer posted abroad but assigned to the foreign ministry and the Institute for International Studies affiliated with it. From there, he went to the London Institute for Strategic Studies for one-half year. He has visited the FRG briefly three times while on trips.

The ambassador is a man of two souls. His fellow diplomats tend to view him as more of a scientist, whereas the scientists look upon him primarily as a diplomat. He himself does not let himself be pinned down but does not make any bones about the fact that modern history and political science are his great passion and he has plans to write a book about the most recent European past, covering events from Yalta to the eighties. He knows he will not have enough time for that in Bonn. In his prior assignment as head of the West European department in the foreign ministry, he was positioned at an important junction point between the Chinese embassies in Europe and the [Chinese] leadership. His successor, Mei Chaoyang, is

one of China's most knowledgeable German experts and is very much interested in seeing the new man in Bonn enhance the good relations between China and the FRG, especially in the economic field.

The Chinese ambassador to Bonn has a staff of 102, including cooks, barbers and plumbers sent in from China. Many of them may now bring their husbands or wives along, while the children stay behind in China; nor do they all have to live close together in the embassy compound any longer. They are looking for apartments to rent. A consulate general in Hamburg and a special trade mission in that same city to cover all of Europe and soon perhaps a consulate general in Munich as well round out the network of China's diplomatic and commercial missions in the FRG. In addition to the "official" Chinese in the FRG, there are now more than 1,000 students and a growing number of technicians and skilled workers who spend months or years here in occupational training programs.

9478

CSO: 3620/360

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL MEETING HELD ON TRUTH IN JOURNALISM

OW270844 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The national academic discussion meeting on truth in journalism ended in Hefei today. Jointly sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Journalistic Workers, the meeting was convened on 16 May. Over 50 journalists, journalism theoretical researchers and journalism education workers from all over the country attended.

The meeting conscientiously studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's "Talk About the Party's Journalistic Work," and, in the spirit of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend, emphatically studied the scientific meaning of truth in news reporting and analyzed the causes for loss of journalistic truthfulness in both theory and practice. Proceeding from reality, the meeting studied the methods and measures to correct false news reporting and to improve journalistic quality. Zhong Peizhang, director of the Information Bureau of the CPC Propaganda Department and (Dai Fang), deputy director of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Journalism also attended this meeting.

CSO: 4005/980

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC JOURNAL ON UNITED FRONT IN NEW PERIOD

HK210421 Beijing LILUN YUEKAN in Chinese No 4, 25 Apr 85 pp 23-27

[Article by Ye Yang [0673 2254]: "The Development of the United Front in the New Period--Also Discussing the Relationship Between the Patriotic United Front and 'One Country, Two Systems'"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the CPC, China's united front has gone through various periods, such as the new democratic revolution, the transition from the new democratic revolution to the socialist construction, and the socialist construction, playing an important role in each period. Since the 3d Plenary Session the 11th CPC Central Committee made a strategic policy decision on shifting the focal point of the work of the whole party and the whole country, our country has entered a new historical period centering on the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. China's united front has also entered a new period of historical development and has developed into the broadest patriotic united front. Undoubtedly, it has undertaken a glorious and arduous historic mission in the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, continuously bringing its great role into play.

1. The Theory and Practice of China's United Front

Marxism holds that the united front is an alliance the proletariat and its political party have formed, under a certain historical condition, with other classes, strata, parties, and organizations, as well as all forces that can be united, for the sake of achieving a certain political objective and opposing the principal enemy. Marx and Engels pointed out: To achieve the aim of opposing the "existing social and political order of things," "the communists labor everywhere for the union and agreement of the democratic parties of all countries." ("Selected Works of Marx, and Engels," Vol 1, p 285) The tactics of the communists of laboring for the union and agreement of the other revolutionary classes and political parties is essentially aimed at establishing a united front, winning over the allies of the proletariat, and forming an enormous and powerful revolutionary army. The CPC has integrated Marxist-Leninist theory on the united front with the practice of the Chinese revolution and construction by forming China's united front, regarding this as a magic weapon for achieving victories.

In the period of the new democratic revolution, it was pointed out as far back as 1922 in the resolution on the "democratic united front" approved by the Second CPC National Congress: "We the Communist Party, should unite with the revolutionary parties and groups throughout the country and form a democratic united front in order to sweep away the feudal warlords and to overthrow the oppression of imperialism." With the strong efforts on the part of our party, the KMT and the Communist Party cooperated for the first time by forming a revolutionary united front, thus promoting the victories of the revolutionary movement throughout the country and the northern expedition. Due to the betrayal of the bourgeoisie and the setback of the revolutionary united front, the national democratic revolution suffered a serious setback. In the 1930's, a large tract of China's territory was reduced to the status of a colony and the enemy camp disintegrated to a large extent. With the exception of the Japanese imperialists and the traitors who were our principal enemies, a great variety of classes, strata, political parties, and organizations could be mobilized and united to resist Japan. At that time, Comrade Mao Zedong emphatically said: "The Chinese proletariat should understand that although it is the class with the highest political consciousness and sense of organization, it cannot win victory by its own strength alone. In order to win, it must unite, according to varying circumstances, with all classes and strata that can take part in the revolution, and must organize a revolutionary united front." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," one-volume edition, p 640) The establishment of the national united front against Japanese aggression and the second cooperation between the KMT and the CPC make it possible for us to defeat Japanese imperialism and the traitors and collaborators and to achieve a great victory in the war of resistance against Japan.

After the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, thanks to the people's democratic united front which had a more profound basis than the national united front against Japanese aggression, the Chinese people finally succeeded in defeating the KMT's and Chiang Kai-shek's 8 million troops and solemnly proclaimed the founding of the PRC.

After the founding of new China, the people's democratic united front was further consolidated and developed. Comrade Zhou pointed out: The function of the people's democratic united front "finds expression not only in socialist transformation but also in socialist construction" ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," Vol 2, p 389).

However, the development of China's united front was full of twists and turns. Beginning in 1962, because of the "leftist" interference in the party's guiding ideology, which erroneously regarded the united front work as "capitulationism" and "revisionism" and confounded right and wrong, the united front work suffered serious setbacks. It was an extremely profound lesson.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has set things right by removing the labels of "capitulationism" and "revisionism" from the united front work departments. The theory and practice of China's united front have attained new development. Our country's united front has become the broadest patriotic united front led by the working class, based on the

alliance of workers and peasants, and formed by all socialist laborers and by patriots who support socialism and the reunification of the motherland, including the compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and the countrymen residing abroad. The fundamental task of the patriotic united front is to unite as far as possible all forces that can be united, to arouse all positive factors, to develop and strengthen the great unity and reunification of the Chinese nation, to modernize industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology, and to build China into a socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy. Under the new situation, the united front must be subordinated to and serve the reform of the economic structure and the three great tasks, namely, fulfilling the socialist modernization program, accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland, and opposing hegemonism and defending world peace.

2. The Basic Features of the Patriotic United Front in the New Period

The above-mentioned characteristics and tasks of the patriotic united front in the new period are determined by the fundamental changes in the condition and composition of various classes in our country. They have new features. Ours is a socialist country in which the exploiting system and the exploiting classes have been eliminated and in which the working classes and its political party have consolidated and strengthened their leading position throughout the country. Having engaged in collective labor for many years, the peasants are socialist laborers as are the workers. Most of the intellectuals have become a component part of the working class; they are socialist mental workers. The individual economy within the limits permitted by the constitution is a necessary complement of the socialist economy and those engaged in individual economic activities are laborers supporting socialism. Most of the former industrialists and businessmen have been reformed into laborers earning their own living. Some of the social basis of the various democratic parties have become socialist laborers related with one another and some have become patriots supporting socialism or other patriots. The patriotic united front regards the task of developing and consolidating the unity and reunification of the Chinese nation as a fundamental one. This is a common objective agreed upon by the Chinese people. Naturally, the compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and the countrymen residing abroad are included in the patriotic united front. That is to say, the united front has a broader social basis than it did in any other period and it has genuinely become the broadest united front embracing all people. There are reasons for the patriotic united front to have such features:

First, it has the broadest political basis for unity. Either in the period of democratic revolution or in the period of socialist revolution and construction, the previous united front generally took resistance against Japanese aggression, democracy, or socialism as a political basis for unity. Therefore, some classes, strata, political parties, and organizations favored the political basis while others opposed it. And the social basis did not reach the genuinely broadest extent. The united front in the new period is aimed at rejuvenating China, building the motherland, and achieving national reunification and unity and an economic upswing. It takes patriotism and unity as a political basis irrespective of a person's political belief, support of political system,

and ideology. As long as we love the country and favor unity, we belong to one family. Whether a person rallies to the common cause early or late, he is a patriot. Thus, all classes, strata, political parties, and organizations look upon loving the country as the greatest dividing line. All people must be included in the patriotic united front so long as they support and promote the reunification and unity of the motherland and make available contributions to the Chinese nation. If the patriotic united front has such a broad political basis, it genuinely becomes the broadest patriotic united front.

The fact that most of the members of the united front are socialist laborers and patriots supporting socialism shows that the patriotic united front is socialist in character. In this sense, the four basic principles are naturally also a political basis of the united front.

Second, it carries out the principle that "a broad, and not a narrow, united front is advantageous." When forming an alliance with all forces that could be united, the previous united front distinguished the alliance between the working class and the peasants, as well as the other laboring classes, and the alliance between the working class and the peasants, as well as the other laboring classes, and the alliance between the working class and non-laborers and was based on the worker-peasant alliance. The united front in the new period is still based on the worker-peasant alliance but, since the peasants, like the workers, are socialist laborers, the basis of the united front must have a new meaning, that is, it should be based on socialist laborers. Socialist laborers include both manual laborers, such as the workers and peasants, and socialist mental laborers. To be more specific, the basis of the united front must be the close alliance between the workers, the peasants, and the intellectuals. To have a clear understanding of this question is of great significance to the socialist modernization program. This is because the key to the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. Now, knowledge has increasingly become a productive force and increased production relies more and more on knowledge. Without knowledge and without the close alliance between the workers, peasants, and intellectuals, it would be impossible to attain success in the socialist modernization program. Another alliance is one with non-laborers. In the past, this referred to the alliance with the exploiting classes, such as the national bourgeoisie and enlightened gentry, the upper-strata petit-bourgeoisie conducting some exploitation, as well as the intellectual stratum attaching themselves to these classes and the political parties representing their interests. Now, the exploiting classes no longer exist and most of the former exploiters have become laborers earning their own living. Most of the people in the intellectual circles who formerly attached themselves to the exploiting classes have served socialism by various different means. The vast numbers of intellectuals have become a component part of the working class. Therefore, the alliance with the non-laborers must be given a new and broader meaning. Naturally, it includes the non-laboring classes outside the Chinese mainland. So long as these exploiting classes and their political parties and organizations yearn for the motherland and adhere to the cardinal principle of one country and one constitution, we should list them as the targets of unity in the patriotic united front whether they favor capitalism or socialism, whether they believe in the three people's principles or Marxism, and whether they are theists or atheists. We should strive to win them over, seek common ground while reserving differences, and form a patriotic alliance

with them in order to jointly play our roles in realizing the great cause of reunifying the motherland and strengthening the international struggle against hegemonism. Moreover, in the cooperation and collaboration between the CPC and the various democratic parties in the past united front, the CPC was in a leading position while the democratic parties acknowledged the leading role of the CPC. Naturally, the leadership of the CPC was formed in history and incorporated in the constitution--a fact universally accepted by the people of the whole country. In the state's political life, the CPC and the democratic parties have formed an alliance, jointly participating in government and political affairs. We can thus see that the cooperation of numerous parties in our country is fundamentally different from the two-party or multi-party system in capitalist countries and, therefore, we should never judge the cooperation system of numerous parties with the yardstick of one being the ruling party and the others being the opposition parties or with the view of different parties assuming power by turn. After our country entered the socialist society, the CPC Central Committee put forward a principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" between the CPC and the various democratic parties. In the new period we should continue to implement this principle in our united front work. We have also supplemented and developed this principle in the course of practice by determining that the CPC, the various democratic parties, democratic figures without party affiliation, and patriotic figures in the religious circles should adhere to the principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with sincerity and sharing both good fortune and bad" in order to strengthen unity and cooperation in their work and to consolidate the cooperation of numerous parties under the leadership of the CPC, which is a political system with Chinese characteristics.

The CPPCC is a political form of multi-party cooperation and also an organizational form of the united front. It undertakes various important tasks, such as political consultation, democratic supervision, and cooperation and collaboration. Therefore, the CPPCC has more extensive representation now than in any other period. Within the limits permitted by the constitution the various democratic parties carry out their independent activities and exercise fuller and more extensive rights, such as putting forward proposals, making criticisms, and offering advice and services, in an effort to bring into better play their wisdom supervisory role in the state's political life and socialist construction. In short, the circumstances mentioned above show it is highly valuable to implement the principle that "a broad, and not a narrow, front is advantageous" in the united front in the new period.

Practical conditions also show that the scope and targets of the united front are broad and not narrow. The targets of the united front include the democratic parties, noted personages without party affiliation, non-party intellectual cadres, the former KMT army and government personnel who has revolted and crossed over, former industrialists and businessmen, the upper circles of the minority nationalities, patriotic leading figures from the religious circles, returned overseas Chinese, and countrymen residing abroad, numbering as many as 100 million people. With the development of the situation, new targets of the united front will also emerge. For example, the family members of the Tibetans who have fled abroad, the personnel released from prison in accordance with the policy of leniency, and the individual laborers are the new targets of the united front.

Third, it has long-term stability. In the past, the united front disintegrated because some strata or parties paid attention only to the private interests of one party or faction and pursued a reactionary policy without taking into consideration the righteous cause of the nation and state and the fundamental interests of the people; the united front work also suffered serious setbacks because of the "leftist" interference from our party. The result was that our united front lacked long-term stability. The nature and tasks of the united front in the new period determine that the united front must be stabilized for a long time. This is because the cause of construction centered on socialist modernization makes it necessary to quadruple the gross output of the national economy by the end of this century, to realize a comparatively well-off society and, on this basis, to make continued progress. The most fundamental task of socialism is to develop the productive forces. Poverty is not the aim of socialism, still less the aim of communism. In order to vigorously develop the productive forces and to build a high level of material and spiritual civilizations, we must develop the broadest united front, unite all forces that can be united, carry out joint struggle, open up to the outside world, and introduce funds, equipment, technology, and talented people from abroad. Only by maintaining long-term stability will it be possible for the united front in the new period to accomplish the glorious tasks entrusted by history.

Moreover, the Chinese nation is a great one with a strong cohesive force. The history in the past several thousand years has proved that the split of the Chinese nation is temporary while its unity and unification are long-lasting. The patriotic united front, which takes upon the tasks of developing and strengthening the great unity and re-unification of the Chinese nation conforms to the historical trend of the times. It will never let itself disintegrate and thus run the risk of splitting the nation again. For this reason, it is the bounden duty of the patriotic united front to maintain its long-term stability.

Fourth, it is guaranteed by the law. In the past, the nature, objective, and tasks of the united front were stipulated only in the form of joint agreement but now, the nature, role, and complete set of principles and policies of the united front in the new period have been recorded in the constitution of the PRC. This shows that the patriotic united front is guaranteed by the fundamental law of the state.

3. The Concept of "One Country, Two Systems" Is a National Policy for the Reunification and Unity of the Motherland.

The united front in the new period advocates the solution of the Hong Kong and Taiwan question and the realization of the great cause of reunifying the motherland by peaceful means. The concept of "one country, two systems" is a strategic principle put forward in compliance with this need. It is a national policy put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the CPC Central Committee after careful consideration.

Before the establishment of this strategic principle, the previous conceptions called for a change in Taiwan's existing social system and the practice of

socialism in the whole of China following the liberation of Taiwan either by non-peaceful or peaceful means. Since the second half of the 1970's, a series of tremendous changes have taken place in our country. In particular, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has restored the Marxist ideological line of proceeding from reality in everything, seeking truth from facts, and integrating theory with practice. In solving the questions of Taiwan and Hong Kong, it respects the reality in Taiwan and Hong Kong, realistically considers the views of peoples from all walks of life, and take this as a point of departure in solving this question. On New Year's Day, 1979, in a "Letter to the Taiwan Compatriots," the NPC Standing Committee sincerely indicated: We "will certainly take the practical conditions into consideration in accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland and, in solving the question of reunification, adopt fair and reasonable policies and methods so that the Taiwan people will not suffer losses."

On 31 January 1979, when explaining to U.S. Congressmen the Chinese Government's position on Taiwan, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "We no longer use the formulation "liberating Taiwan." As long as Taiwan returns to the motherland, we shall respect the reality and the existing system there." It was the first time that the concept of "one country, two systems" was put forward.

Now, the principle of "one country, two systems" has been incorporated not only in the constitution but also in the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the question of Hong Kong. The Chinese Government has made public in the form of a declaration the system to be practiced in the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. As a form of international agreement, the "Joint Declaration" has the effect of international law and the binding force of a law. This shows that after recovering its sovereignty over Hong Kong, the Chinese Government will be subject to the restrictions of an international agreement in implementing various systems in Hong Kong in the 50 years after 1997, which will be different from those practiced in the interior, and it will not change this fact by amending the constitution or by adopting other means. The satisfactory solution of the Hong Kong question represents a big step forward on the path of the peaceful reunification of China. It shows that the Taiwan question can wholly be solved according to the principle of "one country, two systems."

Taken literally, the words "one country, two systems" means the simultaneous coexistence of two notably different systems in one country. The concept of "one country, two systems" is a brand-new one and not a pattern formed on the basis of the exploiting system in history. It refers to the setting up of special administrative regions within a country according to the stipulations of the constitution. These special administrative regions practice political, economic, legal, and other social systems different from those practiced in other localities. The government of these regions are the local governments of the whole country. They do not possess the sovereignty of the state; nor can they exercise the functions of the entire state, such as foreign affairs, national defense, proclamation of war, and conclusion of peace treaties. This is the Chinese-type "one country, two systems" practiced under the national structure of a unitary system, with the socialist system as the main body and the coexistence between the socialist and capitalist systems.

Adhering to the patriotic united front and achieving the great cause of peacefully reunifying the motherland according to the Chinese-type concept of "one country, two systems" completely conform to the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation and the aspirations of the five million Hong Kong compatriots and the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. We are sure that the Chinese nation will quickly unite together and that our motherland will stand towering in the east with the features of a united, prosperous and powerful country.

CSO: 4005/980

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEETING ON NATIONALITIES BROADCAST WORK ENDS

OW240901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1602 GMT 22 May 85

[By reporter Zhou Lixian]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 May (XINHUA)--A meeting on exchanging experience in nationalities broadcast work to mark the 35th anniversary of the launching of nationalities broadcasts by the Central Broadcasting Station ended in Beijing today. Responsible persons from 16 provincial and autonomous regional radio and television departments (bureaus); local reporting stations of the Ministry of Radio and Television; and departments concerned of the State Nationalities Committee and Beijing, Shanghai, and other localities attended the 6-day meeting.

In the spring of 1950, on 22 May, in support of Sizang's peaceful liberation, the Central Broadcasting Station began broadcasts in Tibetan. In August of the same year, after launching broadcasts in Mongolian, the Central Broadcasting Station also started broadcasts in the Korean Uygur, Kazak, and Zhuang Languages. Currently, over 10 hours of the Central Broadcasting Station's daily broadcasts are in these six minority languages; they include news, literature and art, special report, and other programs.

According to statistics, currently the local broadcast stations, including some prefectural and city stations, in 8 provinces and autonomous regions--Heilongjiang, Nei Monggol, Xinjiang, Gingshai, Xizang, Sichuan, Yunnan, and Guangxi--have also begun programs in 16 minority languages.

Representatives to the meeting exchanged experiences in nationalities broadcast work.

CSO: 4005/984

PRC JOURNAL ON REGULARIZING PARTY SCHOOL EDUCATION

HK230807 Beijing LILUN YUEKAN in Chinese No 4, 25 Apr 85, pp 3-6

[Article by Jiang Nanxiang: "Continue to Advance Along the Road to the Regularization of Party School Education"--this is a speech which Comrade Jiang Nanxing delivered at the February 1985 National Symposium on Party School work and when published, the author made some additions and deletions.]

[Text]

I

At the National Symposium on the work of party school education held at the end of January and the beginning of February of 1985, the responsible comrades of party schools in various localities exchanged experiences and unanimously agreed: Since the second national meeting on the work of party school education in 1982 and the promulgation of the "Decision of CPC Central Committee on Achieving the Regularization of Party School Education," the meeting and decision have played a striking role in guiding and stimulating the work of party schools all over the country in the new period.

First, the implementation of the meeting's spirit and the central "Decision" has helped raise the awareness of party committees at various levels to attach importance to party school work, deepen their understanding of the regularization of party school education, and helped them effectively strengthen leadership over party schools in all fields of work. From March to May in 1983, all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and some prefectures and cities held in succession meetings on the work of party schools or the work of cadre education to study the spirit of the "Decision," to make arrangements for the regularization program of party schools under their own jurisdiction and thus gradually readjusted or organizationally strengthened the leading bodies of the party schools. For example, the Taiyuan City CPC Committee held many Standing Committee meetings and meetings pertaining to party school education to discuss ways of regularizing the education of party schools run by the city CPC Committee and to determine the scope of the schools, the size of their staffs, the number of additional teachers required and of classes for students, and the standards for expenses used in running the schools, and all these measures were already put into effect. It can be said that under the leadership of party committees at various levels and with strenuous efforts of the broad numbers of comrades working in party schools, the work of party schools throughout the country has steadily advanced and an atmosphere of prosperity has emerged in quite a few party schools. This is an objective fact that cannot be denied.

Next, all localities have initially improved their material conditions for running party schools on a regular basis. Compared with the previous period, the outlay of party schools at all levels has considerably increased and their schoolhouses, books and reference materials, and audio-visual educational facilities have been developed to some extent. According to the statistics of 21 party schools at the provincial, prefectural, or city level in Sichuan Province, the amount of investment in capital construction increased from 4.26 million yuan to 11.45 million yuan between 1982 and 1984; the floor space of capital construction rose from 18,272 square meters to 62,811 square meters; the regular funds for running schools was up from 3.45 million yuan to 6.1 million yuan; and the number of books and reference materials amounted to 1.24 million pieces from 810,000. This provides a considerable material guarantee for regularized teaching.

Again, the contingents of party school teachers have rapidly expanded. For example, the number of teachers in Shandong Province's 151 party schools increased from 836 to 1,800 or more, or an increase of over 100 percent. This is the most important capital construction in the drive to run party school on a regularized basis.

Finally, in meeting the needs of the four modernization program, a historical change has been basically achieved in party schools throughout the country, a change from the practice in which priority is given to short-term training to one in which priority is shifted to regular training. The central party school, provincial-level party schools, most party schools at the prefectural and city levels, and a small number of county-level party schools have been running training courses of 1 or 2 years duration. Moreover, they have enrolled students in accordance with the requirements of regularization, readjusted their curricula, enriched the contents of study, stressed guiding students in conducting investigation and study in realities of life and raising their ability to analyze and solve problems, and strengthened education among the students in party spirit. These students who are younger in age, fairly highly educated, very energetic, and politically relatively sound will graduate from party schools this year or next after receiving a regular training. Leading bodies at various levels will be strengthened by providing them with about 10,000 cadres who have received a regular training in party schools at all levels throughout the country. This will give our party building a new stimulating force.

Practice has clearly shown that the regularization of party school education is the objective demand of the four modernizations program, a task posed by the new situation to party schools, and the inevitable result of the development of party schools. Therefore, we can hardly regularize party school education by mechanically copying the way in which regularization of education is carried out in ordinary institutions of higher education. In addition, we must not indiscriminately follow the practices used throughout the history of party schools. For example, the question of achieving the "four transformations" of cadres, such as ensuring cadres become younger in average age and more specialized, is not a question which party schools faced in the past but a question which we should resolve today. The principle of regularizing party school education set by the 12th CPC National Congress is entirely correct.

II

The process of regularizing party school education is, in fact, a process of conducting a throughgoing reform in education and continuously improving the teaching quality of party schools and their scientific level. On the basis of what we have achieved in our present work, we should implement the principle of combining theory with practice in a more systematic and deepening way and gradually institute and perfect a party school educational system with Chinese characteristics. This is the common goal of endeavor of educational workers in party schools.

Objectively, in China's more than 2,700 party schools at the central, provincial, prefectural, and county levels there exists a party school educational system different from the system of ordinary popular education. Hence, there is a task of how to divide the work between the two and how to link the former with the latter in cooperation with each other so as [to] make the party school educational system more rational and perfect. Only in this way can the party schools at various levels throughout the country better make overall arrangements for training cadres in a planned, systematic, and more realistic way and only in this way too can the party schools at various levels which shoulder different tasks develop more rationally and can they improve work efficiency.

What is to be solved at present first is the problem of "big at both ends" existing in party school education. The curricula and many teaching materials offered in the central party school and in the party schools run by the provincial, prefectural, and even county CPC committees are the same. Some people call this state of affairs "three generations living under the same roof." This situation emerged at a time when party schools at various levels lacked experience in giving a regular training to cadres. However, if this situation is not changed, it will affect the normal development of educational regularization.

In solving the problem of "big at both ends" in party school education, it is necessary to follow the principle of following in order and advancing step by step, we do not refer to the cultural level in terms of ordinary popular education. Under the system of ordinary popular education, the principle of following in order and advancing step by step is manifested in the educational level proceeding from primary and secondary schools to universities. Party school education falls into the category of cadre education. It should be carried out in the spirit of integrating theory with practice and not on an exclusive educational-level basis and the principle of following in order and advancing step by step should be reflected in the course of conducting education. As far as the regularization of party school education is concerned, different types and different educational levels. For example, all party cadres are required to study Marxist-Leninist theories. However, as for the study of Marx's and Engels' specific works, the required number and limits or the works should vary from cadre to cadre as is the case when they study natural sciences and modernization-related knowledge. At the same time, party school students should not only study Marxist theory but should also study and solve the practical problems arising in the modernization program of the country and of their own provinces, prefectures, and counties. On the two above issues, different

requirements should be made on cadres at the provincial, prefectural, city, and county levels. Therefore, while training cadres at different levels who have a certain cultural level, we should set different requirements on them and follow the principle of following in order and advancing step by step in the standards for theoretical knowledge and application of theory to reality and for the related curricula and teaching contents. The problem of "big at both sides" in party school education is the result of our failure to attach importance to the study of the difference between these two aspects. If we are ideologically clear about the necessity to conscientiously implement the principle of following in order and advancing step by step while carrying our regular education in party schools, we shall be able to specifically study the teaching reform in party schools at various levels in terms of theory and practice and to make further definitions on their specific goals and standards of training. Of course, we should also give consideration to the special demands of the four modernizations program for the leadership work of different types.

People's understanding of the regularization of party school education is advancing with the development of practice. Does regularization mean just a longer period of study? The regularization of party school education required by the party's general task in the new period will certainly bring about a substantial leap in party school education. Naturally, we should not view it merely as a matter of the length of schooling. Moreover, regular training should also adopt the method of combining long-term and short-term schooling. Does regularization mean negating the previous traditions of party schools? In our opinion, regularization will not negate the previous traditions of party schools but, on the contrary, will promote the advance of party school education on the basis of what we achieved in the past. It is the inevitable development of party school education in the new situation. Since the regularization of party school education aims at meeting the needs of the party for cadres at present and is the inevitable development of party school education in the new situation, it should have characteristics of its own and follow its own path. Fundamentally speaking, the purpose of regularizing party school education is to solve the problem of how to make party school education better serve the socialist modernization program. In accordance with the requirements of the four modernizations program for different leading cadres, it is necessary to make clear the targets of training of party schools at various levels, to conduct various necessary reforms with the emphasis on the attainment of better teaching quality, and to institute and perfect a party school educational system with Chinese characteristics, a system necessary for socialism.

Teaching reform is a complicated job. We should systematically, specifically, and scientifically offer courses congruous with the targets of training of party schools at various levels; we should ensure the teaching materials of party schools at various levels are multilayered and applicable; we should offer more course content in line with the principle of integrating theory with practice; and we should resolutely improve teaching methods and follow the principle that stresses independent study and encourages democratic discussions and learning while teaching. Moreover, particular attention should be paid to building up a contingent of both red and expert teachers. Only in this way can successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, who are highly creative and combat-worthy, be brought up more successfully. What warrants particular stress here is that

in party school education, it is necessary to put the strengthening of students' party spirit in a central place and let it run through the whole course of teaching and permeate through various courses. Ideologically, the basic requirement of party spirit is to foster a dialectical and historical materialist world outlook, to cultivate a thorough materialist spirit, and to be bold in adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts, to the beliefs in communism, and to the spirit of serving the people. These are the qualities essential for all militant Marxists. Organizationally, party spirit calls for a high sense of organization. All communists must strictly abide by party discipline. Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out: "It is necessary to foster lofty ideals and the cultivation of a strong sense of discipline." This is precisely the basic requirement of party spirit for every communist and also the prime task which we should strive to fulfill in our efforts to regularize party school education.

I would like to make some explanations on how to understand the educational background of party schools in the course of regularizing party school education. There are objective reasons for the failure of party schools to attach importance to the question of educational background in the past. Meanwhile, no unified requirements were made on the cultural level of prospective students, the courses offered were not varied, and no system of examination or assessment was instituted. Now things have changed. However, the educational background of party schools should not be equated with that of other schools in the popular education sector in an oversimplified way. For example, as far as the training classes and the classes specialized in theoretical courses of the central party school (also party schools run by the provincial CPC Committees where conditions are ripe) are concerned, since students are enrolled from among university graduates, their starting point in study is the same as other university graduates but the enrollment standards are a bit higher in some aspects, namely, the students enrolled are, in general, relatively outstanding party member cadres with initial experience in practical work. Therefore, the requirements on their studies should also serve the educational background of the graduates from the central party school's training classes and classes specialized in theoretical courses. This means that their educational level should be equal or a little higher than that of the postgraduates of the ordinary institutions of higher education. This is because after receiving a few years of a regular training in party schools, they have not only strengthened their party spirit, deepened their understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory, and become more capable of doing practical work but have also mastered professional knowledge relating to the modernization program. Therefore, it is possible and well grounded to say that they should be equal and a bit higher than the postgraduates of the same types of ordinary universities in educational level terms. So long as we carry out the teaching reform in a down-to-earth manner, it will be reasonable for us to hope that party schools at various levels will turn out qualified personnel whose educational background is equal to a certain standard of popular education. Therefore, the educational background of party schools is a special educational background with the characteristics of its own. Reflecting the demands of the four modernizations program for leading cadres at various levels, it is an overall education background that contains the assessment of the theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism, the strengthening of party spirit, cultural and professional knowledge, and the ability to do practice work.

Compared with the educational background of popular education, it is richer in substance. The comrades working in party schools should work hard to improve their teaching quality while carrying out their work so as to ensure party schools will have their specific educational background with a higher level.

III

At the National Symposium on the Scientific Research Work of Party Schools held in Yantai in August 1983, all participating comrades unanimously agreed to the guideline that stresses a party school is a teaching center and a scientific research center as well and held that scientific research should be taken as an important task in improving teaching quality and perfecting the party school educational system. The present regularization program of party schools requires us to work hard to improve teaching quality and to do so, it is necessary to vigorously carry out scientific research activities. If there is no upswing in scientific research, it will be difficult to improve teaching quality. The two complement and promote each other. Over the last few years, with the development of socialist construction, many new problems have cropped up in various fields of endeavor. Our students generally hope that we should profoundly expound in theory the party's line, principles, and policies and answer the new problems arising in practice from the Marxist viewpoint. Many party school teachers have attached importance to this matter and done a lot of work in this regard. For example, they went to factories and the rural areas to conduct investigations and study, participated in meetings held by the professional departments concerned; and paid attention to gathering materials from newspapers and magazines. Therefore, they have managed to integrate teaching with practice quite satisfactorily and the students felt that they had benefited much from their studies. However, some students found certain courses devoid of novelty. Why? What counts in this regard lies in the lack of the study of new developments and new problems and the failure to soundly integrate the basic tenets of Marxism with the practice in socialist construction.

Strengthening scientific research is necessary not only for improving teaching quality but also for propagating and developing Marxism. We should not only use our scientific research achievements to enrich the content of courses but should also make suggestions to the CPC Central Committee and party committees at various levels for guiding practice so as to enrich Marxism with new creative ideas and new viewpoints. Examined from this perspective, our research work is far from adequate both in depth and in width. Both practical problems and problems arising from one's understanding are attributable to this state of affairs. The party schools where conditions are ripe should organize some teachers in a planned way to study practical problems from the viewpoint of theory and strive for an early institution of a two-team system whereby one is specialized in teaching and the other in scientific research. This is the only way to train the contingents of teachers, to improve teaching quality, and to set up scientific research centers.

Work with regard to books and reference materials is related to scientific research work. If we say scientific research is the foundation for raising teaching standards, then materials are the basic conditions for carrying out

scientific research. This work has always been a weak link in our party schools. It must be speedily strengthened. Those who engage in the teaching and study of Marxist theory should obtain materials or data from the vast fields of endeavor in society. Apart from personally gathering materials, they are also encouraged to put the materials already at hand to full use. This calls for a strengthened exchange of information in materials. Our libraries and reference rooms must undertake this task and better meet the needs of teaching and scientific research. In addition to the present domestic materials, efforts should be made to gather and accumulate materials both foreign and historical.

In light of the needs of the regularization of party school education and the perfection of the national party school educational system, it is highly necessary to take a further step in strengthening the cooperation between different party schools in scientific research. The scientific research force of a specific party school is limited but if they strengthen ties and make combined efforts to tackle key technical problems, they will achieve greater successes.

Under the present conditions, seriously solving the abovementioned problems both in thinking and in practical work is imperative for promoting the regularization of party school education. Under the guidance of the line and principles of the CPC Central Committee, our comrades engaged in party school work should actively and prudently carry out reforms in party school education, sum up experience in the course of practice, and steadfastly continue to advance along the road of running party schools on a regular basis.

CSO: 4005/984

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUBEI GOVERNOR ADDRESSES HANDICAPPED SKILLS MEET

OW300513 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpts] The opening ceremony of a professional skills competition for the handicapped from some of China's provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities was held in Wuhan City, Hubei, this afternoon.

Deng Pufang, director in chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, spoke at the opening ceremony. He said: To hold such a national professional skills contest for the handicapped shows that the party and government support and pay great attention to the welfare work for the handicapped. It also reflects our society's concern for and aid to the handicapped. In addition, the contest will also display the fruitful results the handicapped achieve when they challenge destiny. He pointed out: The handicapped should have the same opportunity as the healthy to enter society, fully develop their abilities in all spheres of social life, and make contributions to society.

Today's opening ceremony was presided over by Wang Libin, chairman of the competition's organization committee and vice governor of Hubei. Hubei Provincial Governor Wang Zhizhen delivered a congratulatory speech at the ceremony.

CSO: 4005/980

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHONGGUO TEGAO STAFF CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

OW292102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--Staff of CHINA FEATURES, the country's only news feature service for the foreign media, held a reception here tonight to celebrate its 35th birthday.

More than 150 people, including foreign journalists and diplomats, attended the reception at the All-China Journalists' Association offices.

CHINA FEATURES, founded in May, 1950, under the administration of the liaison office of the International News Administration, is now supplying bylined feature stories to more than 300 publications in more than 120 countries and regions.

More than 100 foreign publications are now regular users of the service's photographs and articles in Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Thai and several other languages.

CSO: 4000/250

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MINISTER SPEAKS AT FAMILY PLANNING FORUM

OW250059 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA)--Publicity and education on family planning at the grass-roots level must serve the general task and general objective of the four modernizations, the popularization of scientific and technological knowledge, and the improvement of family welfare, said Wang Wei, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, at a forum of model workers in family planning from some provinces and autonomous regions which ended today. It is necessary to raise the quality of service, practice scientific management, provide information for the masses, and help them to become better off through hard work.

During the 4-day forum, representatives of advanced grass-roots family planning units from 13 provinces and autonomous regions exchanged experience and discussed how to do an even better job in family planning.

After hearing briefings by forum participants, minister Wang Wei spoke highly of their work. He said: Family planning work is an undertaking for the sake of strong and prosperous country and nation, a happy family, and future generations. It is necessary to continuously achieve breakthroughs and open up a new situation in family planning through creative activities. He called on leading organs in family planning to serve advanced workers, learn from them, and spread their experience.

CSO: 4005/984

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CLINICS AID IN HEALTHY BIRTHS, ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

OW301021 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA)--China now has 256 hereditary consultancy units, over three times as many as in 1981.

Their services include pre-marriage check-ups and antenatal diagnosis, which have resulted in more healthy births, says the current HEALTH JOURNAL.

Hereditary consultancy units are now found in all Chinese cities, the journal says.

Of 180,219 people in Shanghai who have had check-ups in the past three years, 14 percent were found to suffer diseases which would affect their children.

Some marriages were postponed or even cancelled on account of this, the journal says.

In Harbin, over 90 percent of would-be couples had check-ups last year.

By last June, 184 medical units in China were using amniocentesis, and many hospitals now use ultrasound to detect abnormal fetuses.

The first baby in China conceived by artificial insemination of frozen sperm has been born.

CSO: 4000/252

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS' LONG MARCH MONUMENT INSCRIPTIONS--According to SICHUAN RIBAO, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the CPC Central Committee Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Central Military Commission, has written an inscription for the monument erected to mark the 50th anniversary of the crossing of the Luding Bridge by the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army during the Long March. Comrade Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, has also written an inscription. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription reads: The monument to the Red Army's crossing of the Luding Bridge. Comrade Nie Rongzhen's inscription reads: The Red Army crossed the Luding Bridge. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 May 85 HK]

NEW JIANGSU UNIVERSITY INSCRIPTION--The Education Ministry recently approved Jiangsu's plans for establishing Huaihai University, according to a report by correspondent (Li Jinde) of this station. It will be a 4-year provincial polytechnical university located at Lianyungang City. A tentative enrollment program calls for recruiting 3,000 students when the university opens. During his inspection tour of Lianyungang in late October last year, Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote the title of the university. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/980

EAST REGION

PARTY SECRETARY'S NEW ROLE DISCUSSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 85 p 4

[Article: "What Is the Responsibility of A Party Committee Secretary"]

[Text] In recent years, many factories and enterprises in Shanghai have successively carried out the factory director (manager) responsibility system. How will party committee (general party branch, party branch) secretaries adapt themselves to the new situation of the division of labor between the party and the government, overcome old concepts and habitual practices and bring about a great change both in their ways of thinking and in their methods of work? This is a new question which can be answered only through practice. A few days ago, this newspaper invited comrade secretaries of some factories and enterprises to have an informal discussion on this subject. We publish here excerpts of statements made by eight comrades to exchange their ideas with the masses. We hope that comrades continue to probe in practice and let us know your experience and what you have learned.

Since party organizations can no longer take on the whole thing, how should they carry out their work? Zhou Yaohua [0719 5069 5478], secretary of Shanghai Harbor Coal Loading and Unloading Company (the former Shanghai 7th District) party committee and Xie Xinghe [6200 5887 0735], secretary of Shanghai Steel Company, 3rd Unit, Electric Furnace Workshop general party branch, said:

New Type of Work Relationship Must Be Established With the Leadership of the Administrative Branch

Zhou Yaohua said that, as an important reform of the leadership system is being carried out at present, party committee secretaries must alter the situation of the long time workstyle of taking on everything and establish a new type of work relationship with the leadership of the administrative branch.

In the past, we always regarded that party leadership must be strengthened in enterprises and party committees must handle and take charge of everything. This understanding must now be completely changed. We must understand that, the leadership of the party is, in the final

analysis, led by the line, guiding principles and policies of the party. From now on, the contents of work of our party committees must be shifted from taking on everything as in the past to concentrating our efforts on taking care of the guiding principles and policies and on doing a good job in strengthening the party member tanks and in conducting political ideological work. In our method of work, we must promote the "penetrating" type in order to implement political ideological work in the various kinds of practical work so that the masses of staff members and workers can understand the important measures and decisions adopted by the leadership of the administrative branch of the enterprises from the high plane of the party's guiding principles and policies and resolutely bring them into practice.

After the implementation of the factory director (manager) responsibility system, a kind of cooperative relationship of mutual trust, close coordination and mutual respect must be established between the secretary and the factory director (manager). The secretary must try his best to support the factory director (manager) in exercising his function and powers for carrying out the unified command in such activities as production and management. In our unit, we hold joint party-government-factory-league meetings regularly for 2 to 3 times every month. These meetings are presided over by the manager and are concentrated on discussing important matters of the enterprise. The party, government, factory and league also exchange information with each other at these meetings on their own work in order to coordinate activities of the various aspects. We participate in the study of important matters of the enterprise, but under no circumstances we interfere with policy decisions of the manager.

Xie Xinghe said that, at the time when the workshop director responsibility system was first tried out, in many cases the secretary wanted to add something to what the director had said or thought what the director had decided could be reversed by a single word of the secretary because party organizations are accustomed to issuing orders, taking on everything, big and small and playing a leading role. Comrades criticized: "The director responsibility system is only an idle theory. In the end, it is still the secretary who has the final say and makes the decision." For this reason, our general party branch has made a decision that, party meetings will no longer discuss specific programs in connection with production and management. In so doing, we can on the one hand spare some time to do a good job in strengthen both the party work and political ideological work and, on the other hand, give the director a free hand to work out production plans. At present, the secretary and the director have already had a better understanding between them in coordinating with each other. We have been working for this mainly from two aspects:

(1) It is necessary to penetrate but not to interfere. Since the implementation of the director responsibility system, the party has been separated from the government. As a secretary, one must utilize various kinds of measures to penetrate political ideological work into

economic work through various channels and at different levels so that it will run through the whole process of production. We have set up reform study classes for team and group leaders to pool their wisdom and make suggestions for carrying out reform. We have also compiled a book entitled: "A Review of Team and Group Experiences" and have launched programs to study the political ideological work. We always remind ourselves that we must never place ourselves above the administrative branch, nor can we interfere with its competent leadership or deviate from reality to carry out empty ideological work.

(2) It is necessary to guarantee but not to take on the whole thing. The guarantee which party organizations can offer in the new situation can be reflected first in the fact of how to make the commanding power of the administrative branch go unimpeded, and second in the fact of how to adhere to the socialist orientation of the enterprises. This role can be brought into play only on the basis of paying respect to the director and of giving support to his work. In order to conscientiously bring party organizations' guarantee into play, we have set up a series of linking systems to bring about mutual coordination and supplementation between the work of both the administrative branch and the party.

Since the implementation of the factory director responsibility system, it seems as if the authority of the secretary has been crippled. This kind of "cripple" has enabled party workers to extricate themselves from the predicament of "cultivating others' land but lying their own land waste" and to have the time and condition to improve their cultural knowledge and theoretical understanding which are advantageous to concentrating our efforts in doing a good job to strengthen our ranks and in building a spiritual civilization. Viewing from the aspect of dialectics, is not this "cripple" a better "strengthening"?

Since the implementation of the factory director responsibility system, does it mean that the secretary has been made "a mere figurehead"? May the secretary have nothing to do? Liu Tianyun [0491 1131 0061], secretary of the municipal public utilities bureau party committee said in his statement:

The Secretary Must Come Out of the Narrow "I" Circle

Since the implementation of the factory director responsibility system, party committees must conscientiously play their guaranty and supervisory role. At first, a secretary must have a correct attitude. In case a secretary is not able to come out of the narrow "I" circle but to give thought to personal gains or losses, the guaranty and supervisory role will be only an empty word. It should not be the attitude of a Communist Party member or of a party cadre to hold firm the power in his hands because it is advantageous to him in spite of the fact that it impairs party work. After the division of labor between the party and the government, the secretary must limit himself to performing only his own functions and powers and not interfere with administrative affairs. With regard to one's prestige, it has nothing to do with

real powers in one's hands, rather it is determined by such facts including whether you have successfully implemented the party's line, guiding principles and policies, whether you have carried out a painstaking ideological work, or whether you have conscientiously played an exemplary role by yourself. For this reason, a secretary must give enthusiastic support to the factory director in his work, speak in support of him, and surmount difficulties, pave ways and put up bridges for him to smoothly carry out his work. In so doing, not only the party's leadership can be strengthened, the factory director will also be enabled to fully exercise his powers and to make the enterprise full of vitality.

Cui Zhiren [1508 1807 0088], secretary of Shanghai Tianyuan Chemical Plant party committee and Cen Jinfeng [1478 6930 7364], secretary of the Shanghai Sixth Brewery party branch said:

The Party's Work Is Full of Promise

Cui Zhiren said that, since the implementation of the factory director responsibility system, the situation of permitting the secretary to take on everything, big and small, has been changed and the secretary can thus have energy and time to study and probe the question of strengthening political ideological work in the new situation. We have accomplished some work in exploring the possibility of conducting political ideological work among staff members and workers in new forms and have achieved good results. In the recent past, we mobilized the whole plant to launch a "love the plant" movement in which targets of appraisal were set by all workshops in order to penetrate economic work with political ideological work. At the suggestion of the plant director, we have also convened a "seminar on Revitalizing Tianyuan" among the technical personnel. Combining with the study of the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic System," the seminar suggested ways and means for developing and revitalizing "Tianyuan" and the enthusiasm and creativity of the technical personnel have thus been aroused. In the party, we have launched the movement of "love the party, love the country, love Tianyuan" of which party members and activists participated in. At the time when a knowledge contest was taking place, all party branches sent representatives to take part in and all party members were present to view and emulate. They have received a lively education. After carrying out these activities, the atmosphere of the plant has taken on an entirely new look.

Cen Jinfeng said that, the supply of proteinase produced by our brewery fell short of demand on the market for a certain period in the recent past. However, the capacity of the duster, an equipment used to produce proteinase, has already been fully utilized. How to further tap the potential to satisfy the market demand is a big question facing the director of the brewery. The middle-level cadres of the whole brewery suggested ways and means and discussed the question

conscientiously. However, the director of the protienase workshop never uttered a word. After the meeting, I asked this director to have a talk with me. I was told that he was still hesitant about raising output. After conducting ideologiaal education for him, he dispelled his worries and accepted happily the task assigned to him. Consequently, the daily output of the workshop increased more than 400 kilograms over that of the past. At present, the tension of short supply has begun to dissipate. Our party branch not only supported the work of the brewery director, but also avoided interfering with his functions and powers. We only carried out political ideological work in the light of economic work. Moreover, when the director wanted to pick up some talented people, our party branch immediately coordinated with him to ensure political soundness by way of blocking the "three types of people" and those who have seriously violated the law and discipline from coming to the leading posts. We can give many more examples of this kind. Practices make me feel that, after the division of labor between the party and the government, it is not the case that secretaries of the basic level party branches do not have anything to do, but rather there are a lot of work waiting for them to do. Only when they can extricate themselves from the busy administrative affairs can they guarantee to have sufficient time and energy to immerse themselves among the masses in order to do ideological work in reform well among cadres and the masses and to conscientiously strengthen the party ideologically and organizationally.

After the division of labor between the party and the government, how will party organizations bring their guaranty and supervisory role into play? Liu Chunping [0491 2504 5493], deputy secretary of Shanghai Fourth Electronic Tube Factory party committee and Chen Jianping [7115 1696 1627], secretary of Shanghai Knitting Factory, Unit 10 general party branch said:

It Is Absolutely Not The Case That the Factory Directors Do the Job and the Secretaries Look On.

Liu Chunping said that the implementation of the factory director responsibility system cannot be viewed as moving the policy-making authority from one office to another. If hereafter party secretaries play only a "supervisory" role, the situation will be "the factory director doing the job and the secretary looking on" or "the factory director driving the car and the secretary being the traffic police." It seems that looking on and nitpicking mistakes are responsibilities of the secretary. This is not correct.

I feel that, party committees of enterprises must bring the guaranty and supervisory role into play. Party secretaries must spend more time in study and dig into the guiding principles and policies of the party and the country, to go deep into the realities of life and to contact the masses in order to keep abreast of information coming from all directions. In doing this way, a party secretary can have a profound

understanding of the party's guiding principles and policies and of the mentality of the masses. It can be assumed that if you do not understand what a factory director understands, or if you are more ignorant about what a factory director does not know, how could a secretary like you guarantee and supervise the implementation of the various guiding principles and policies in an enterprise? At present, party secretaries have extricated themselves from a vast amount of daily administrative routine. Relatively speaking, they are more "detached" than in the past. For this reason, we feel that there are better conditions for party secretaries to bring their guaranty and supervisory role in play. Chen Jianping said that since the implementation of the factory director responsibility system, party organizations in enterprises must play well the exemplary vanguard role of Communists on the basis of arrangements made by factory directors with regard to production in order to help resolve the various ideological problems of the masses of staff members and workers and to guarantee that orders of a factory director will go through smoothly. When a factory director is faced with difficulties, we must also do our best to surmount difficulties to free him from anxieties. Our factory is in the suburb. For a long time it has been difficult for us to keep talented people and it has thus impeded the improvement of production. This is a question which gave the factory director the worst headache. Since the second half of last year, I have suggested the factory director daringly make an exception to put intellectuals in important positions. We also did six good deeds for them. At present, these comrades are staying with us. They have enthusiastically made contributions in designing new products for our factory and a foundation has thus been laid for the development of the whole factory.

After the division of labor between the party and the government, should enterprise party committees break away entirely from economic work? Xiz Xiaodong [1115 2556 2639], secretary of Shanghai Fourth Pharmaceutical Factory party committee said:

It Is Not Advisable to Dissociate Themselves from Economic Activities

At present, the enterprise party committees are no longer in command of production. However, the work of these party committees must not be dissociated from economic activities. I feel that, comrades who work for the party must be participants but not onlookers in economic activities. Comrades who work for the party can implement "guarantee" by relying on knowing the business and exercise "supervision" by participating in economic activities. This is because that, first, a vast amount of ideological problems in enterprises are originated in the various links in economic activities. Second, only when we are associated with economic activities can we carry out the most effective guarantee and supervision over administrative conduct. Third, only by participating in economic activities can we reach a

common language with the leadership and coordinate our mutual relations. Fourth, the modernized large scale production required comrades who hold the posts of party secretaries to know management, the situation of a factory and quotations on the market, otherwise it will be impossible for them to carry out their work. I personally think that, members of enterprise party committees and secretaries of the basic level party branches may all hold a certain concurrent secondary administrative post to learn some basic techniques in administration, and, at the same time, do good political ideological work specifically for the staff members and workers so as to develop the party's ranks in the forefront and to impel enterprises to develop and forge ahead along a correct direction.

9560

CSO: 4005/537

EAST REGION

SHANDONG HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY MEETING

SK180228 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] After a 5-day session, the Shandong provincial meeting on exchanging advanced experience gained in comprehensively consolidating public security concluded in (Zhandian) on 17 May. Attending the meeting and speaking at it were Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Ma Lianhi, vice governor of the province and acting secretary of the commission of political science and law under the provincial CPC Committee.

In their speeches, they affirmed the achievements scored by the province in comprehensively consolidating public security, and pointed out that the party committees and people's governments at all levels throughout the province had made marked progress in comprehensively consolidating public security by resolutely implementing the policy decision of the CPC Central Committee and by relying on the masses and arousing them to vigorously launch the struggle against serious crimes and had brought an obvious turn for the better in social order.

In referring to the issue of how to concentrate on strengthening leadership over the work of comprehensively consolidating public security, Comrade Li Zhen expounded the policy of the provincial CPC Committee on that issue, in which he pointed out that efforts should be made to provide a stable and fine environment for pushing forward economic construction, developing productivity, and for realizing the target of making Shandong Province prosperous and its people wealthy. It is imperative to enhance education on legal systems and to enable the people to know well and abide by the law and discipline in order to bring about a turn for the better in social morale and a lofty mental attitude.

Comrade Li Zhen urged leading cadres at all levels to know well the importance of strengthening the work of comprehensively consolidating public security and to resolutely regard the work of comprehensively consolidating public security as a political task and put the work on the important schedule of the party committee. These leading cadres must arouse the organizations under various departments to take up their responsibility immediately and to make concerted efforts in the work. They must study and publicize the advanced experience gained in this regard in order to grasp the work penetratingly and painstakingly,

to upgrade the work to a new standard, and to strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in public security throughout the province.

During the meeting, particularly comrades also extensively exchanged their advanced experience gained in the work of comprehensively consolidating public security.

CSO: 4005/951

EAST REGION

SHANDONG WILL OPEN CONGRESS SESSION ON 25 MAY

SK180247 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The 14th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Jinan City on the morning of 17 May and decided to convene the 3d session of the 6th provincial People's Congress in Jinan City on 25 May.

The meeting heard the report given by the credentials committee under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee with regard to the change of deputy number and the credentials of supplementary deputies; the report concerning the preparatory work of the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress; the report on the initial plans for conducting reforms in scientific and technical work and on the situation prevailing in science and technology; and the report on explaining the provincial draft provisions with regard to commending or punishing the personnel of the state administrative organs.

Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress standing committee, including Xui Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Yang Jieren, Wang Baomin, Liu Gan, and Zhang Fugui.

Among those who attended the meeting as observers were Ma Shizhong, vice governor of the province, and responsible comrades from the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, and from the provincial departments concerned.

CSO: 4005/951

EAST REGION

JIANGSU HOLDS CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW161145 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Ninth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Nanjing from 25 to 27 April. The meeting decided to open the Third Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee in Nanjing on 6 May.

The meeting examined and approved the draft "Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee" and the draft "Report on the Handling of Motions since the Second Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee." The two reports will be submitted to the Third Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee for examination. The meeting also examined the draft "Opinion on the Work of the Foreign Economic and Technological Liaison Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee" and heard reports by the Provincial CPPCC Committee's studying and visiting delegation to Guangdong, Guangxi, and Shanghai and the Provincial CPPCC Committee's studying and visiting delegation to Fujian and Zhejiang.

In discussing and examining the above-mentioned reports, the members of the Standing Committee expressed satisfaction over the work of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and suggested revisions and contributed opinions for various reports. They also studied and discussed the question of how to make the forthcoming Third Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee a Success and to further enliven the work of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. In the course of their discussion and examination, the members of the Standing Committee also expressed their personal opinions and made many suggestions on how to deal with the new situation that emerged as a result of the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy based on their actual experience in their respective work and the findings of their recent inspection trips to Nanjing and southern and northern Jiangsu.

In accordance with the relevant rules of the CPC Central Committee and the opinions of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, 17 veteran comrades decided to resign from their posts of vice chairmen, Standing Committee members, and members of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee. Through consultation and discussion, the meeting decided to elect 21 additional members for the

current Provincial CPPCC Committee. They are: Wang Linxu, Bian Chunji, Liu Dinghan, Yan Hang, Hua Cuilan, Sha Renlin, Lu Yin, Chen Zhengwei, Chen Yuzhen, Zheng Shilu, Luo Yunlan, Jin Yifeng, Zhou Enji, Yu Guang, Hong Zongyi, Geng Bingjiang, Weng Duming, Xu Jiafu, Liang Haoqun, Jiang Xiaowen, and Pan Zhuping. The meeting also approved a namelist for the election of additional vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee which will be submitted to the Third Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee for election by a plenary meeting.

CSO: 4005/951

EAST REGION

FUJIAN COMMENDS ADVANCED IN FAMILY PLANNING

OW151807 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] A provincial commendation and award meeting for advanced collectives and individuals in family planning in 1984 was held in Fuzhou 14 May. At the meeting 20 advanced units, 268 advanced collectives, and 192 advanced workers in Fujian were commended.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Secretary Cheng Xu attended the meeting to congratulate the award recipients. In his speech, he said: While conscientiously implementing the central authorities' relevant documents, our province improved its work method and style and stepped up the efforts to carry out the work on family planning regularly and in a systematic manner, thereby scoring new achievements in 1984. However, we are still facing an arduous task. In pointed out: Assistance to unplanned second births and multiple births remains our main task, to which we must pay keen attention. While stressing the guiding ideology, it is also necessary to urge cadres and party and CYL members throughout the province to play an exemplary role in family planning. He called on party and government leaders at various levels in the province to take a firm grip of the work during May and June, a key to the fulfillment of the targets for the province's population plan for the year and next.

On behalf of the provincial government, Vice Governor You Dexin made a work report entitled "Add to the Achievements, Sum Up the Experience, and Promote the Work of Family Planning in Our Province with One Heart and One Mind." He also made arrangements for the work in the second half of this year.

CSO: 4005/951

EAST REGION

REFORM OF POLITICAL STUDY NEEDED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Feng Bingye [7458 3521 2814]: "Political Study Also Needs To Be Reformed"]

[Text] The tide of reform is now forcefully forging ahead. Along with the intensive development of the economic reform, the voice calling for a reform in political study is becoming increasingly acute. Some time in the recent past, we investigated the situation of political study of cadres in 20 units of the medical industry department and all of them asked for carrying out a reform in the system and method adopted in political study.

In my recollection, during the early stage of the 1950's, the political study of cadres was mainly centered on the basic Marxist theories (including history of social development) which has played a positive role in fostering a valid world outlook and mastering the scientific methodology for the masses of the cadres. Since then, and especially in a number of political movements, the contents of political study have been replaced by working documents, instructions, speeches and so forth. As a result, the forms of political study have increasingly become stereotyped, the contents scattered and in fragments, and the demands unified from the top to the bottom. In conducting political study, erroneous approaches such as finding targets to attack, acapitalizing on people's vulnerable points and coming down with a big stick on people have repeatedly taken place. The fine tradition of maintaining links with both ideology and practice has been seriously impaired and at times it almost disappeared. Political study has appeared to be without vitality and the task can be accomplished merely by reading documents, listening to reports and carrying out discussions as running the "trackless trolleys." The half-day political study time fixed for each week has long been rigidly observed by party and government organs at the municipal level and down to the basic level factories. It has been called as the "legal study day." For both party and government organs, it is a departure from reality. For the basic level units, it is even more unreasonable. It may well be asked that is it possible for these basic-level cadres, especially cadres who take charge of production management or of engineering and technology, to put aside

their own work for a half-day to sit down and study? Even though they can sit down in person, they cannot feel at ease. Is it possible that the practice of "sorry no admittance during study hours" or refusing to answer telephone calls does not affect their work, or how could they adapt themselves to the new situation of reform under such circumstances? Some of the work on hand of these cadres is very urgent which makes them not in the mood to conscientiously study and discuss. We must pay attention to results in handling affairs. How much actual results can, after all, be achieved by the system and method adopted in political study of this kind?!

Proceeding from reality and from paying attention to results, it is better to reform promptly the system and method of fixing a half-day every week to study which has been observed for many years.

How to carry out reform? I think that, first, the system of study a half-day every week has to be abolished. The common practices of idle talk, chitchat and rolling on documents must be altered. The method of releasing cadres from production or their regular work to participate in short-term rotational training must be practiced. For instance, this method can be adopted in the study of the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic System" which is being carried out at present in order to let cadres who participate in this study be released from production for a certain period of time so as to extricate themselves from their routine duties to enable them to sit down at ease to assiduously study and repeatedly learn in order to truly maintain links with ideology and practice and to get a good grasp of the spiritual essence of the programmatic document worked out in accordance with the principle of integrating the fundamental tenets of Marxism with realities of our country for guiding the reform of our economic system. Based on results achieved by the rotational training classes for party-member cadres and by rotational political training classes for young workers released from production, this is a feasible approach which can achieve results. It is better for us to concentrate our time for use rather than utilizing it in a decentralized way. People need a continuous time condition to understand and comprehend things.

Second, the "sealing off" method of study of which informal discussions are carried out behind closed doors must be altered and the "open" method of study of which cadres must go out to conduct investigation and study must be adopted in order to encourage learning from reality and among the masses. The most noticeable reality in China at present is the construction of the four modernizations. The construction of the four modernizations, from rural development to the economic reform in the cities, contains many complicated situations and rich contents. Without going deep into the realities of life or failure to make an on-the-spot investigation in person, we can in no way experience the new things in the actual life, nor can we assimilate the fresh experiences in the course of the construction of the four modernizations and of the economic reform or truly realize the spiritual essence

of the important documents of the CPC Central Committee concerning the construction of the four modernizations and the Decision of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic System. Cadres of both party and government organs must act this way, so too the cadres who work at the basic levels. It is impossible for those who do not act this way or who do not join in the cause of the four modernizations and the economic reform to learn and understand our theories and policies. And it will be unavoidable that they will lag behind.

A person can accomplish nothing without relying on a theory or otherwise he is only a person bogged down in routine matters and he can also do no good without going deep into the realities of life or otherwise he is only an empty talker. We must integrate theory closely with practice and maintain close links between assiduous learning of theory and conscientious study of practice. Now is the time for us to reform political study in accordance with the principle of integrating theory with practice!

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CSO: 4005/537

EAST REGION

WANG DAOHAN AT SHANGHAI PUBLISHING HOUSE OPENING

OW161341 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] At the proposal and with the financial support of Mr (Cai Shijin), a patriotic overseas Chinese in Japan, the Wenhui Publishing House was established today. The publishing house is run by the General Office of WEN HUI BAO.

A cocktail party was held at the (Hengshan) Guest House this morning. Mayor Wang Daohan, CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Liu Jingji, and Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Zhang Chengzong came to extend their greetings.

The publishing house will publish a series of translated books introducing foreign writings on advanced science and technology, education, law and other fields. In addition, the publishing house will also compile and publish related books by scholars at home. The first series of translated books are expected to be published around this year's National Day.

CSO: 4005/951

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

OW191005 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 4 May 85 p 2

["Excerpts" of report on the work of the Shanghai People's Procuratorate by Wang Xing, procurator general of the Shanghai People's Procuratorate -- passage within slant lines published in boldface]

[Text] During the past year, Shanghai's procuratorial organs have primarily accomplished the following tasks:

/1. Continue to Strike at Serious Crimes Harshly and Promptly According to Law./

Since last year, Shanghai has achieved major successes in harshly striking at serious crimes. Following the concerted moves in 1983, the city has dealt several telling blows at criminals, achieving a conspicuous change for the better in Public order. Compared with 1983, Shanghai's criminal cases in 1984 dropped 38.2 percent, and major cases dropped 41.6 percent. The frequency of vicious Crimes, such as robbery and gang warfare, has been noticeably reduced. Public order at terminals, ferry piers, theaters, market places, and other public sites has improved. In general, the people are now feeling much safer.

Upholding the principle of striking at criminal offenses harshly and promptly, according to law, Shanghai's procuratorial organs have focused their attention on striking at dangerous lawbreakers, whose crimes are serious and vicious, on hunting deeply-hidden fugitives and escapees, and prosecuting them. On the basis of ascertaining the facts, they have strictly distinguished criminal from civil cases, firmly upheld the policy of "being lenient to those who confess their crimes, and severe on those who refuse to," and handled each case according to its seriousness, making an effort to be as accurate as possible. Prior to taking each concerted move, the procuratorial organs, in order to operate more efficiently, invariably organize their experienced staff to review all cases concerning approval or disapproval of arrest, making sure that nobody is wronged or let loose. From April 1984 to March 1983, Shanghai's procuratorial organs approved a total of 7,681 arrests, and prosecuted 10,365 offenders (including the 1983 backlog) at courts. The review has increased the efficiency in legal procedures, and helped correct errors or oversights.

/2. Further Intensify the Prosecution of Economic Crimes, and Severely Punish the Economic Offenders./

From April 1984 through March 1985, procuratorial organs directly accepted 1,140 cases of all types of economic offense, placed 497 cases on the processing file, and prosecuted 188 such cases in court, after investigation was complete. In the course of legal procedures, they recovered 2.32 million yuan of illegal income, which was more than double that recovered during the same period a year ago. Most economic crimes the procuratorial organs have accepted have these special features: First, the number of major cases has increased; Second, active crimes are quite serious; and third, many of the offenders are state functionaries. Most of the culprits committed crimes by taking advantage of the policy of opening the country to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. Some have abused their authority, colluded with people of other departments, provided them with popular commodities in short supply, and solicited, and accepted, bribes in the course of these deals. Some have made use of the loopholes in the multiple pricing system, and embezzled large sums of money by raising commodity prices under all sorts of excuses. Some have bought up state-controlled supplies, or coupons of controlled commodities, resold them, and reaped illegal windfall profits, or have engaged in speculation, profiteering, or fraud. At the sight of benefits, these people have lost their bearings, disregarded, and defied, the law. The situation shows that, although much progress has been achieved in striking at serious economic crimes, the struggle against such crimes will still be a protracted, complex, and arduous one.

/3. Earnestly Investigate and Handle Violations of Citizens' Democratic Rights and Safeguard Dignity of the Socialist Legal System./

In the course of performing their procuratorial duties during the past year, procuratorial organs have investigated and handled a large number of cases concerning violations of citizens' democratic rights and dereliction of duty. They have focused on prosecuting those cases concerning major accidents caused by dereliction of duty; cases concerning hiding, destroying, and stealing mail; cases concerning abuse of authority, extortion of confession by torture, illegal detention, false accusation, and bending of law for the benefit of relatives of friends; and cases of serious violation of citizens' democratic rights. From April 1984 through March 1985, procuratorial organs investigated and handled 66 such cases, an increase of 53.5 percent over the previous period, thus safeguarding law and discipline as well as citizens' legal rights. Over the past year, Shanghai's procuratorial organs also accepted 10,347 cases of appeals, accusations, and petitions. The investigation of these cases produced clues to some crimes, helped correct some frame-ups and erroneous verdicts, and settle some issues that might develop into crimes.

/4. Actively Take Part in Comprehensive Improvement of Public Order./

While striking at serious crimes, procuratorial organs have firmly upheld the principle of controlling crimes in a comprehensive manner and stepped up crime prevention by publicizing legal knowledge and coordinating procuratorial work with reform-through-labor and rehabilitation-through-labor operations.

Municipal, district, and county procuratorates have also publicized legal knowledge at factories, enterprises, official organizations, schools, and rural areas by introducing procuratorial activities, holding exhibitions, making reports on the legal system, and distributing pictures and other informational materials. Some procuratorial organs have also cooperated with departments concerned in publicizing the legal system with television dramas, slides, and photographs.

Procuratorial organs have expedited rehabilitating those undergoing rehabilitation through labor by intensifying procuratorial work at prisons and various sites of reform through labor. Because of the concerted efforts made by public security departments, people's courts, and departments in charge of reform through labor have committed new crimes and more people have stepped forward to report or confess other crimes. Prison order has also continued to improve.

Procuratorial organs have also achieved fairly good results in assisting and educating those who have been exempted from prosecution by relying on the units where they work, charging them with the responsibility of assisting and educating those people. Many district and county procuratorates have stepped up reforming the lawbreakers who have been sentenced to control, who are given a suspended sentence, whose sentence is carried outside prison, or who are given a parole, by intensifying the supervision over how those sentences have been executed.

/5. Strengthen the Building of the Cadres Ranks./

To keep up with the requirements of the new situation and new tasks, procuratorial organs at all levels in Shanghai have rectified their operating guidelines and heightened their consciousness of serving the four modernizations by earnestly studying the Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure" and the guidelines set forth by the national conference on public security, judicial, and procuratorial work. In accordance with the "four requirements" for cadres [cadres must be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent], they have reorganized various leading groups by reinforcing them with a large number of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres. They have also strengthened the policemen's education on the need to serve the people wholeheartedly, strengthen their discipline, and rectify their work style. Thanks to the adoption of various forms of cultivating and training cadres, they have heightened the policemen's political consciousness and professional proficiency, producing a large number of procuratorial workers who perform their duties impartially, loyally, diligently, and selflessly, and who do not seek personal fame or benefits. In 1984, Shanghai had 31 advanced procuratorial collectives and 215 advanced procuratorial workers.

In order to accord with and serve our country's general tasks and goals in a better way, the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate held meetings on procuratorial work in September last year and February this year to study the question of closely and properly linking procuratorial work with the policy of carrying out reform, invigorating the domestic economy, and opening to the outside world. In addition, the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate made some improvements in its actual work. The main improvements included:

/1. Paid attention To Promoting Production and Invigorating the Economy in the Struggle to Crack Down on Criminal and Economic Offenses./

In the developing situation, there were new changes in the nature of culprits and the methods used by them in committing crimes. In particular, some people took the opportunity of developing urban and rural economy and took advantage of the loopholes in the process of production, supply, and marketing to carry out illegal activities. It was absolutely necessary to resolutely strike at those criminals. However, if we did not handle the situation properly, the production and economic interests of some enterprises in urban and rural areas would have been adversely influenced. Since last year, procuratorial organs in many districts and counties had set right their guiding ideology and integrated the work of cracking down on crimes with the work of promoting production and invigorating the economy. In this way they not only dealt blows to criminal offenders but also protected and promoted the economic development in urban and rural areas and achieved relatively good results.

/2. Actively Develop the Role of "Procuratorial Suggestions," Protect Legal System and Promote the Improvement of Operation and Management by Enterprises./

In investigating various cases, the procuratorial organs discovered that some units had the conspicuous problem of doing things not in accordance with law and regulations. Some units' system was unsound with confusion in operation and management and many loopholes which could be utilized by law offenders. Some units paid no attention to the state interest and randomly did things in violation of related law and regulations in order to profit themselves. Some units used improper methods to engage in illegal operation and seriously hurt the interest of consumers. Some units refrained from investigating criminal offenses or reporting their crimes to higher authorities and in some cases even tried to cover up crimes when judicial organs came to investigate those cases in order to protect their own interest. Some units' leading cadres had serious bureaucratic habits and caused serious damage to state properties.

With regard to this situation, the procuratorial organs prosecuted those people whose acts constituted crimes according to the law. The procuratorial organs' main efforts, however, were made in the form of making "procuratorial suggestions." They urged various units to improve operational system and plug loopholes. In the past year, they made oral and written suggestions to more than 400 units. Most of those units took positive measures to improve their work and strengthen management. Their practice has proved that giving full play to the role of making "procuratorial suggestions" are conducive to protecting legal system, reducing and preventing crimes, and promoting the improvement of operation and management.

/3. Go to the Grassroots Level to Provide Legal Counseling on Our Own Initiative for the Purpose of Invigorating Economy./

In order to provide legal protection to the legal rights and interests of collective and individual economy, many district and county procuratorates have dispatched cadres to factories, neighborhoods, villages, and towns to set up stations there to publicize and explain laws and actively provide legal

counseling service to organizations and individuals. According to statistics by 13 district and county procuratorates, they have received some 720 individuals and representatives of organizations at the grassroots level. The Jingan District procuratorate recently invited managers of the "Development Company" and the "Trade Center" in the district to a discussion. The district procuratorate explained the legal system before them, answered their legal questions, and expressed its active support for them to engage in legitimate business within the limits of policies and law. In order to protect the legal rights and interests of specialized households and economic associations, the Changming County Procuratorate investigated 180 selected specialized households. Forty of them have been found to be victims of theft, swindle, or extortion. The County procuratorate is handling the cases one by one in cooperation with other departments concerned. Providing legal counseling service to organizations and individuals on their own initiative and telling people what is legal and what is illegal, the procuratorial organs are playing a positive role in strengthening the legal system, protecting legal business, and preventing and reducing violations of the law and crimes.

/4. Strengthen Contacts with the Departments and Primary Organizations Concerned and Discover, Investigate, and Punish Economic Criminals in Good Time./

In order to facilitate the investigation of economic crimes, the procuratorial organs have, on their own initiative, sought information from the industrial and commerce, tax, price control, and auditing departments; kept in close touch with factories and enterprises; and have been able to find clues to crimes in good time. For instance, the Xuhui District Procuratorate has established ties with more than 340 organizations in the district. In the past year alone, the procuratorate obtained 48 clues to major crimes from those organizations. Many district and county procuratorates have dispatched circuit procuratorial groups and hired procuratorial assistants and procuratorial correspondents on a trial basis. The leadership of the organizations concerned attaches importance to and supports their experiment. According to statistics by 12 county and district procuratorates, 198 units have hired 283 procuratorial assistants and procuratorial correspondents who have provided the procuratorial organs with clues to some major crimes and done a great deal of work in helping the procuratorial organs publicize the legal system and handling legal cases.

In the past year the procuratorial organs in Shanghai have made some progress in their work. However, the progress is still far from the objective demands of Shanghai, the largest key economic city in China. The procuratorial organs must continue to make a major change in thinking, work, leadership, and work style.

At present the procuratorial organs should primarily do the following work well: 1) they should continue to strike severe, prompt, and strict blows at serious criminals according to law; 2) they should step up investigation of economic crimes and deal resolute blows at serious criminals in the economic sphere; 3) they should actively carry out discipline inspection work, step up the struggle against a small number of state functionaries who violate law and commit crimes, and protect the people's democratic rights and human rights; 4) they should effectively make a general improvement of public order, combine "punishment, reform, prevention, and education," and actively prevent and

reduce crimes; 5) they should step up investigation and study of new situation and new problems, particularly the study of the policies and laws against economic crimes, in order to give better guidance, fully play their role as the legal supervisory organs, and uphold the correct implementation of policies and law; and 6) they should further train their personnel and constantly improve the political quality and professional quality of the cadres and police.

CSO: 4005/951

EAST REGION

REPORT ON WORK OF SHANGHAI HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT

OW180031 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 4 May 85 p 2

['Excerpts' of Report on the Work of Shanghai Higher People's Court by Hua Liankui, president of the Shanghai Higher People's Court]

[Text] Since the convocation of the Second Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, the people's courts at various levels in Shanghai have acted in accordance with the resolution of the congress on dealing heavy blows at serious criminal offenders and cracking down on serious economic crimes, to protect and promote restructuring of the national economy, and modernization building. They have developed the role of judicial organs in the administration of justice.

1. Continue to Heavily Punish Serious Criminal Offenders, Promote Further Improvement of Social Security

In the past year, the people's courts at various levels in Shanghai carried out their duties in close coordination with public security and procuratorial organs. On the basis of their initial success since launching the campaign in August 1983, to deal heavy blows at serious criminal offenders, and the significant improvement in social security and order, the people's courts at various levels continued to implement the policy of heavily, and promptly, punishing criminals seriously endangering social security and people's life and property, and dealt heavy blows at them. Of the criminal cases tried in Shanghai during the period from April 1984 to March this year, 50 percent seriously endangered social security, including the trial of murderers, rapists, robbers, arsonists, and heinous thieves and mobsters. The people's courts severely punished those seriously endangering social security, in accordance with the law, and without leniency. Those who take life because of disappointment in love affairs, disputes with neighbors, or family quarrels, were also tried by the people's courts strictly, in accordance with the law. Although their crimes were due to acute contradiction among the people, they also seriously endangered social security.

In trying various cases, the people's courts at various levels adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts, and strictly abiding by law. They paid particular attention to "correctness" in the administration of justice, in order to ensure the high quality of their work.

In the past year, the people's courts at various levels kept to the policy of linking severe punishment with lenient treatment. Different law offenders were dealt with in different ways. They used typical cases of severe punishment or lenient treatment to show the power of policy in order to break down offenders. Those criminals, who committed serious crimes, were heavily punished according to the law, while those law offenders, who surrendered themselves to judicial authorities or exposed the crime of other offenders, were handled in a lenient way, according to the law, depending on their attitude to their crimes, and their contributions to turning state's evidence. In coordination with public security, procuratorial and other judicial units, judges of various courts went to labor reform camps and reeducation farms to give education on legal system for offenders, in light of their crimes, and encouraged them to make a thorough confession and expose their accomplices, to promote the in-depth development of the struggle against serious criminals. While heavily punishing criminal offenders according to law, the people's courts at various levels also actively took part in other work related to improving social security through trying various cases.

2. Severely Punish Offenders Who Did Great Damage to the Economy, Protect Property of the State and Collectives from Infringement

In the past year, people's courts at various levels in Shanghai continued to implement the "Decision on Imposing Severe Punishment on Offenders Who Gravely Harm the Economy" of the Standing Committee of the NPC, Strengthened the trial of economic crimes, and dealt heavy blows at serious economic criminals.

Among economic crimes, cases of stealing public property were quite conspicuous, accounting for 70 percent of all those cases. In addition, cases involving large sums of money, and other serious cases, increased 2.9 times. Moreover, cases of public functionaries' involvement in embezzlement by taking advantage of their position, also increased by 37 percent, compared with the same period of 1983. We could not safeguard the successful implementation of economic construction if we do not severely punish those economic criminals.

In the trying economic crimes, the people's courts at various levels strictly distinguish between criminal civil cases, according to law. Those who violated criminal law were resolutely dealt with and punished according to the law, and no outside interference was allowed. As to acts which were in violation of law, but did not constitute criminal offenses, various people's courts suggested departments concerned handle them according to governments and party discipline, or other stipulations. Normal economic activities were protected in accordance with law. At the same time, various people's courts paid attention to analyzing the characteristics and causes of economic crime, made on-the-spot judgement in some cases, offered legal suggestions to units concerned, and urged them to strengthen political and ideological education for cadres, staff members and workers, improve operational system and management, and stop loopholes, in order to prevent, and reduce, the occurrence of economic crimes.

3. Strengthen Civil Trials, Safeguard the Legitimate Rights of Citizens, and Promote Social Stability and Unity

As urban and rural economic structural reforms are being unfolded, and the commodity economy developed, changes in relations to property have appeared accordingly, and the number of civil cases has increased slightly. Leading the list are matrimonial disputes, with divorce cases accounting for 56.4 percent of the total number of civil cases, up 12.6 percent from last year. The prime reasons are the lack of correct notions about love, and hasty marriages. Under the influence of decadent capitalist ideas, the number of divorce cases caused by infidelity, moral decline, or intrusion by third parties is also sizable.

In accordance with the goal of wholeheartedly serving the people, and the principle of relying on mass efforts and mediation, and on the basis of discerning between right and wrong and safeguarding legitimate rights, people's courts at all levels in Shanghai Municipality have sought legal, fair, and reasonable solutions to the disputes by conducting meticulous ideological work, strengthening counseling, and encouraging the parties concerned to try to understand each other. Of the civil cases brought to trial in 1984, those successfully mediated, or withdrawn by the parties concerned after receiving legal education, accounted for more than 78 percent. Judgments were handed down on those cases which could not be mediated successfully. This has safeguarded the legitimate rights of citizens, helped protect socialist marriage and family systems, regulated citizens' relations regarding property, and promoted stability and unity. In cases of emotionally violent parties, the units concerned took effective measures to prevent the disputes from becoming acute, thereby avoiding such incidents as suicide, murder, and injury.

People's courts in all districts and counties have stepped up civil trial work at grassroots level, and basic work in this respect. The number of people's courts in suburban counties has grown to 61 from 37 in 1983, and the jurisdictions of these courts have been better defined. To the embrace of the people, experimental trial stations have been set up in the city proper to try cases and mediate disputes on the spot. In collaboration with the judicial administrative departments, people's courts at grassroots level have stepped up guidance for people's mediation committees, fully played the dominant role of the "first frontline," rendered timely assistance in mediating conflicts, and resolved disputes on the spot. Over the past year, the number of civil disputes handled by the mediation committees has quadrupled that of civil cases accepted by the people's courts in the same period. These committees have made positive contributions to solving problems for the people and promoting unity.

4. Actively Develop Trial Proceedings for Economic Cases to Serve Reform, the Policy of Opening to the Outside World, and Economic Construction

With the development of urban and rural economic structural reforms, and implementation of the policies of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, the number of disputes relating to economic contracts has tripled that of 1983, with those stemming from purchase and sales contracts

accounting for 74.4 percent, and those arising from processing-work contracts 10.6 percent. Disputes relating to technical transfer among enterprises, and creditor's rights and debtor's obligations following the leasing and contracting of collective enterprises by individuals, were also handled on a continual basis.

Correctly handling disputes relating to economic contracts is vital to safeguarding the legitimate rights of enterprises, and promoting economic construction. In trying disputes relating to economic contracts, the courts have noted the inadequate legal concepts of some factories and enterprises, and the problem of slack control, and have attempted to urge the units concerned to step up control over contract enforcement, to achieve better economic results.

Because the contract responsibility system is implemented in rural areas, commune members, specialized households, and village and town enterprises in the countryside have signed many contracts. People's courts have actively handled cases filed as a result of dissatisfaction with the decisions of the competent departments or the arbitrating organizations in this respect, thereby applying legal means to facilitating rural economic structural reform.

With the development of sea transport and external trade, maritime cases and international trade disputes have increased. Strengthening trial proceedings for external economic cases is essential to the new situation of opening to the outside world. Apart from the municipal intermediate people's courts which is available for handling external economic cases, the Shanghai Maritime Court was set up in June 1984 in accordance with the NPC Standing Committee's decision. This court began to try a number of maritime cases in October 1984. In exercising the rights of jurisdiction over cases involving external economic disputes, the courts have strictly followed Chinese law, and taken into consideration the relevant international practices, to safeguard the legitimate rights of both parties.

5. Strengthen the Building of Ranks for Courts, Raise Cadres' Political and Professional Quality

Through studying the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure," the cadres and policemen of various courts in Shanghai have raised their ability to set right the guiding principle for their work, showed concern for reform of the economic structure and the building of the four modernizations, improve their style of work, and enhance their sense of discipline. They have made efforts to establish the image of being principled and selfless judges of the people, seeking truth from facts, handling cases strictly, in accordance with the law, serving the people wholeheartedly, and protecting the dignity of the Constitution and the law.

In the past year, the people's courts at various levels have appointed 152 presiding judges and deputy presiding judges, and 160 judges, through serious examination and selection, with the approval of the municipal people's Congress and the people's congresses of various districts and counties. They have thus progressed in making cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age,

better educated, and more professionally competent, and have increased their strength in handling, and trying, various cases.

In the past year, we have organized the broad masses of cadres and policemen to take part in various sparetime studies. Currently, we are stepping up efforts to make preparations for the establishment of the Shanghai branch of the National Court Cadres' Sparetime College of Law, in order to enable more cadres of people's courts to have the opportunity to receive higher education on law, and quickly raise the professional quality of the ranks of various people's courts.

In the past year, the main shortcomings of our work have included the following: the trial of a few criminal and civil cases was not prompt enough; we were not accurate enough in judging facts and enforcing law in some cases; and we did not carry out adequate investigation and study on the new situation and problems emerging as a result of economic reform and opening to the outside world. We must make further efforts to solve these problems.

Currently, the people's courts at various levels in Shanghai are conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the recently held National Meeting on Public Security, Judicial, and Procuratorial Work, and the National Meeting of Presidents of People's Courts, and further fostering the guiding principle that judicial work should serve reform of the economic structure, and building the four modernizations. We shall soberly see the complicated, arduous, and protracted nature of dealing heavy blows at criminal offenders, continue to mete out severe punishment to serious criminal and economic offenders, strengthen the trial of civil and economic cases, and the work of handling appeals, letters, and visits, actively take part in improving social security, protect social stability, maintain economic order, strengthen the socialist legal system, and make new contributions to transforming and revitalizing Shanghai.

CSO: 4005/951

EAST REGION

FUJIAN COURT PROTECTS RIGHTS OF HONG KONG, TAIWAN, OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK171053 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0209 GMT 17 May 85

[By reporter Li Jiancheng [2621 1696 2052]]

[Text] Fuzhou, 17 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Since the collegiate bench of the center handling cases concerning people outside the country of the Jinjiang District Intermediate Court, Fujian Province, was established at the end of last year, attention has been paid to protecting the legitimate rights and interests of Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and Taiwan compatriots in handling cases involving areas outside the country and Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

A Philippine Overseas Chinese who had long been separated from his wife in his hometown and who was not on good terms with her asked his cousin to enter a suit for divorce on his behalf. After an investigation, the collegiate bench of the court pronounced judgement in favor of the plaintiff. It also offered mediation, so that the father had custody of the boy, and the property during the period of marriage went to the mother. The former also made proper compensation for the latter's living expenses. As a result, both sides expressed satisfaction.

A person of Jinjiang County who had left the country for Taiwan rented a house to someone before his departure in 1948. He had actually received no rent for the whole time. Recently, he made a request for the return of the house, so that his own relatives could take care of it. But the tenant refused to move out. The matter was brought to court. The court pronounced the following verdict: The house should be unconditionally returned to the owner. No one could intervene no matter who was put in charge of the house by the owner. This person who had left for Taiwan and his family expressed satisfaction.

An Overseas Chinese's house in Quanzhou City had been sold to a certain unit by his cousin. This Overseas Chinese showed disapproval and demanded the return of the house. The said unit and his cousin refused to allow this. The Overseas Chinese brought a suit in the court. The collegiate bench of the court quickly sent someone to look into the matter and handed down a judgment that allowed the cancellation of the deal.

CSO: 4005/951

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG HOLDS PERSONNEL EXCHANGE MEETING

OW191928 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 May 85

[Report by station reporters (Chen Wenxin), (Tao Zuyue)--Announced as "Recorded on the Spot"]

[Excerpts from poor reception] Dear listeners: The Zhejiang Provincial and Hangzhou municipal talented personnel exchange meeting, jointly called by the Zhejiang Provincial Labor Personnel Bureau, the Zhejiang Provincial Talented personnel exchange advisory Service center, the Hangzhou Municipal Personnel Bureau, the Hangzhou Municipal personnel exploration center, and the Zhejiang provincial scientific and technological advisory center, solemnly opened today at the Zhejiang Exhibition Hall.

Attending today's opening ceremony were Xue Ju, Shen Zulun, Chen Zuolin, Tie Ying, and other provincial and municipal leading comrades. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Shen Zulun, member of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang provincial party committee and vice governor of Zhejiang Province. [Passage indistinct including remarks by (?Shen Zulun) inviting Governor Xue Ju to speak]

[Xue Ju] Comrades: The Zhejiang Provincial and Hangzhou Municipal talented personnel exchange meeting has opened today. (?In Zhejiang Province's history), a talented personnel meeting on such a large scale is a first. I want to express a warm welcome to the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, the National Talented Personnel Exchange Service Center, and their delegates, as well as the delegates from the fraternal provinces and cities. Everyone knows that, in building the four modernizations and in rejuvenating Zhejiang, the key issue is talented personnel. The purpose of our meeting is to take new steps and obtain new experiences in the rational exchange of talented personnel and the reform of the personnel system. We should reform the [words indistinct] of overstaffing, departmentalism, and personnel working in wrong posts. We should make efforts to organize personnel well so that they may work in the right posts and bring their role into play. In order to bring their role into play, we must carry out a rational circulation among them. By rational circulation, we mean an (?integration) between the most prominent needs in the state's construction work and the wisdom and talents of personnel.

We hope that, through this meeting, we can create a (?common practice) of respecting talented personnel and knowledge and mobilize and organize talented personnel in all spheres to dedicate themselves to the same cause and pool their wisdom and strength to make greater contributions to the four modernizations. We wish the meeting complete success.

Thank you all.

CSO: 4005/951

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

WANG FANG MEETS OPERA GROUP--The third meeting of the national traditional operas collating committee was held in Hangzhou from 10 to 14 May. It was presided over by Comrade (Dong Yibo), vice president of the China Local Operas Association and chairman of the National Traditional Operas Collating Committee. The meeting's participants summed up and exchanged their experiences in collating traditional operas and compiling data. They also held intensive discussions and decided on a policy concerning the work of collating traditional operas. They decided that it should serve the purpose of promoting the current economic reform, construction in urban and rural areas, and the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world. Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, met with Comrade (Dong Yibo) and discussed the questions of collating traditional operas and writing new operas with him. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 May 85 OW]

SHANGHAI PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING--According to a report by this station, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a forum on the morning of 17 May for responsible persons of various democratic parties and people's organizations concerned to report to people of all circles outside the party on Shanghai's party rectification work. Zhou Ke, director of the Municipal Party Committee's party rectification office, discussed the progress of Shanghai's party rectification work in the past year or so, existing major problems in such work, and current plans. Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, attended and delivered a speech at the forum. He said: The purpose of our report on party rectification work is to listen to your opinions and obtain your help. Shanghai's party rectification work has just begun, and a great deal of work will follow. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 May 85 OW]

ANHUI LOCAL ELECTIONS--Anhui's county-level people's deputies last year elected 494 county heads and deputy heads. Their average age is 44.3 years, and 58.3 percent of them have an educational background of college level and higher. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/951

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN GOVERNOR STRESSES ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

HK260137 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 May 85

[Excerpts] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, Governor Jiang Minkuan said when taking part in the ceremony to switch on a large imported computer at the provincial Computer Application Research Center: We must bring into play the role of computers and, still more, the role of people, and especially of the intellectuals.

Governor Jiang said: Sichuan has 100 million people and very rich surface and underground resources. However, we are in fact very poor. A Japanese friend said to me: Sichuan's population is about the same as Japan's; it covers a large area and its resources are much more abundant than those of Japan. Japan has reached its present standard after some years of development. Sichuan's conditions now are much better than those in postwar Japan. Why cannot Sichuan catch up?

I hold that this question was well raised by this Japanese friend. The people of Sichuan are hard-working, clever, and bold in pioneering. We must learn all good foreign experiences and technology and speed up the construction of the province's economy.

Sichuan has quite a number of intellectuals. However, their role has not been brought into play well. One of our future important tasks is to import advanced technology on the one hand and do well in bringing into play the role of intellectuals of the other.

Governor Jiang Minkuan cut the ribbon at the ceremony.

CSO: 4005/984

SOUTHWEST REGION

CENTRAL DISCIPLINE OFFICIAL ON UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK270329 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] During an inspection of work in Zigong City, Central Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary Han Tianshi made a speech at a symposium on improving party style convened by the city CPC Committee on 23 May. He pointed out that the party's cadres must set themselves the strict demands of the principles of party spirit, spontaneously correct unhealthy trends, and promote the building of the two civilizations.

He said: Correcting the new unhealthy trends and developing the fine situation reform involves many policy demarcation lines. The party has a general demarcation line and stipulation: the party constitution and the principles of party spirit. With this demarcation line, it is possible to be clear about the rights and wrongs. Boiled down, it means setting oneself the strict demands of the principles of party spirit. Comrades engaged in leadership work must be not only qualified also model party members. They cannot pursue individual interests in every matter. Hence, it is essential to set oneself the strict demands of the principles of party spirit, ideologically and politically jump out of small individual circles, and keep the people, the whole country and the whole world in view.

Comrade Han Tianshi said: In correcting new unhealthy trends it is necessary to carry out investigation and correction and solve the problems oneself. We must rely on strengthening party spirit to solve the problems.

He also stressed in his speech: The discipline inspection commissions must not only investigate new unhealthy trends and cases. Failure to create new things and to implement the resolution of the 12th Party Congress in the course of carrying out reform represents the greatest mistake and the unhealthiest trend, and this too must be investigated. The work of the discipline inspection commissions must stimulate, support, and protect the reforms and stimulate economic development. It must promote the building of material and spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/984

SOUTHWEST REGION

REHABILITATED CONVICT RELEASED AHEAD OF TERM

OW251456 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Chengdu, 25 May (XINHUA)--A woman jailed for fraud was released here on Friday ahead of her sentence because of her excellent performance in rehabilitating herself.

Zhang Ping, 22, was offered a job in a local factory immediately after she left prison.

"I owe my new life to the help of prison officials and society as a whole," she told XINHUA after her release.

Zhang added that she had committed her crime because she hankered after pleasure but hated to work.

She passed herself off as the daughter of a famous film director and received money under the pretence that she could recommend potential film stars.

Zhang was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in December 1982, when she was 19. She was fired from the factory where she worked.

Her case created a small sensation through detailed coverage by Chinese newspapers.

Public response was anger over her crime and sympathy for her because of her youth.

She received almost 1,000 letters from teachers, cadres, soldiers, workers, peasants and college students while serving her sentence.

Most letters urged her to repent and turn over a new leaf.

One from a teacher said: "You musn't give up hope because you are still young and have a long way to go."

A soldier wrote: "You will not be abandoned by the people if you can sincerely mend your ways."

A young man who was once a prisoner himself told her about his past and encouraged her to wash out her disgrace by honest labor.

The letters from perfect strangers gave her hope and warmth. "I vowed to myself not to let those unknow friends down," she said recalling her prison life.

She overfulfilled her production quotas every month during three years in a reform-through-labor center.

Zhang's mother went to the prison to meet her with the director of the factory where she is going to work and officials of the Chengdu Municipal Office for Youth Affairs.

Sun Dayuan, the factory director, said that his factory would do its best to help her.

CSO: 4000/252

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

LUDING COMMEMORATION--According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the old town of Luding was in festal garb yesterday. Red Army veterans from all over the country together with cadres and the masses gathered at the bridge to solemnly commemorate the 50th anniversary of the capture of the bridge by the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army and to lay the foundation stone for a monument to the feat. Present at the gathering were Yang Chengwu, member of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the CPPCC; responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee; People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC Feng Yuanwei, Zhaxi Zeren, Luo Tongda, and (Xiangyin Bomu); and leading comrades of Ganzi Autonomous Prefecture and Luding County. [Excerpt] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 May 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/984

NORTH REGION

SHANXI RECRUITS INTELLECTUALS INTO PARTY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by reporter Wang Aisheng [3769 5337 3932]: "Shanxi Is Careful To Deal with Facts in Implementing Policy, Not Empty Talk"]

[Text] The Shanxi provincial CPC committee and provincial people's government are taking policy implementation on intellectuals seriously and have done a very good job on several matters concerning intellectuals.

They are actively recruiting intellectuals into the party who meet the qualifications to the members. In 1984, 13,386 intellectuals were admitted into the party throughout the province, which amounted to 44.3 percent of all newly recruited party members for the entire province. That they have resolved a problem which for many years made "admission into the party difficult" for outstanding intellectuals whose applications for membership had been rejected, has caused great reverberations among intellectuals everywhere in the province.

A large number of intellectuals who possess leadership ability are taking up leadership work. In the province as a whole, 16,222 intellectuals have entered leadership bodies at various levels. Many of these people have assumed important leadership posts.

They have realistically and positively relieved the intellectuals' anxieties about troubles back home. The spouses and children of 11,268 intellectuals, in accord with conditions, have shifted over from the countryside to cities and towns and make up 69.9 percent of those who ought to be settled. Housing has been assigned and revised for 19,536 intellectual families. The housing conditions for intellectuals in some localities have improved. Labor and personnel departments in each locality have done everything possible to solve employment problems for 5,750 children of the intellectuals. Some 5,098 intellectuals, who as husbands and wives had lived apart in two locations for many years, have been transferred together.

Shanxi also has emphasized giving full play to the professional skills of its intellectuals and has resolved problems toward refreshing their

knowledge. In 1984, they made adjustments in circumstances where 4,357 people did not have jobs suited to their specialized training and where what they studied did not conform with how they were used. To help the intellectuals renew their knowledge, the southeast area of the province alone has trained more than 9,000 technically qualified personnel in various categories.

12917

CSO: 4005/699

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PREPARATORY MEETING FOR CONGRESS SESSION

SK150443 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpts] A preparatory meeting for the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress was held at the provincial exhibition hall on the afternoon of 14 May. Seated on the rostrum were Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, and Wang Jun, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress, presided over the meeting and also delivered a speech.

After the 12th meeting held on 28 February, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee began to make preparations for the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress. It is reported that the preparatory work has already been completed in order for the session to be convened in line with the fixed date.

Yesterday's preparatory meeting adopted the namelist of the secretary general and presidium of the session, the session's agenda, the namelist of personnel of the budget examination committee, and the namelist of the motions examination committee.

In his speech, Comrade Zhao Dezun urged the deputies to earnestly exercise their rights, to fully report to the session the opinions and demands of the vast number of the people, and to examine various reports in a manner of seeking truth from facts in order to work out resolutions and decisions that are in accordance with reality and reflect the will and desire of the people throughout the province. He urged the deputies to make a success in the session at which democracy is fully exercised, unity is achieved, the revolutionary spirit is further displayed, and the pace of building the four modernizations and conducting reforms is further accelerated.

The items of the session agenda adopted at yesterday's preparatory meeting are as follows: 1) Hear and examine the provincial People's Government work report that will be given by Chen Lei, governor of the province. 2) Hear and examine the report on the 1985 draft plans for the national economy and social development, which will be given by (Liu Zhongyi), chairman of the provincial planning and economic commission and examine and approve the

provincial 1985 plans for the national economy and social development. 3) Hear and examine the report on the draft final account of the 1984 financial revenues and the draft budget of 1985 and examine and approve the 1984 final account and the 1985 budget. 4) Hear and examine the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which will be given by Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress. 5) Hear and examine the work report of the provincial higher people's Court, which will be given by Zhang Li, president of the provincial people's Court. 6) Hear and examine the work report of the provincial people's procuratorate, which will be given by Yu Jian, chief procurator of the provincial procuratorate. 7) Carry out elections. 8) Others.

CSO: 4005/951

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION HOLDS PRESIDUM MEETING

SK191132 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 May 85

[Excerpts] The third session of the sixth provincial people's congress held its third presidium meeting on 18 May. Zhao Dezun, executive member of the presidium, presided over the meeting. At the meeting, participants heard the examination report on the draft 1984 financial final accounts and the draft 1985 financial budget made by Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairman of the budget examination committee of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress, and listened to the report made by Zhao Zhenhua, secretary general of the congress session, on the results of people's deputies' discussion of the provincial people's government work report, the 1985 plan for economic and social development, and the draft 1984 final accounts and the 1985 budget.

The meeting examined and adopted the draft resolution on the government work report of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress, the draft resolution on the 1985 plan for economic and social development, and the draft resolution on the 1984 final accounts and the 1985 financial budget.

CSO: 4005/951

NORTHEAST REGION

FUXIN CITY PARTY AND PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES END

SK170258 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 85 p 1

[Text] At the Sixth Fuxin City Party Congress which was held from 15 to 19 April, the Sixth City CPC Committee and the City Discipline Inspection Commission were elected. New leading bodies were elected at the first session of the Sixth Party Congress.

Ma Bo [7456 3134] was elected secretary of the Fuxin City CPC Committee, and Zhang Huixin [1728 8396 2450], Yu Yongxiang [0060 3057 4382], and Lei Shude [7191 2885 1795] were elected deputy secretaries of the city CPC Committee. The average age of the 11 standing committee members is 45. Among them, 9 have college educational standard, 5 persons more than in the last standing committee, and 8 have technical professional titles, 5 persons more than in the last standing committee. Li Liansheng [2621 6647 3932] was elected secretary of the Fuxin City Discipline Inspection Commission, and Niu Jingbo [6873 2417 3134] and Tang Molin [0781 1075 2651] were elected deputy secretaries.

At the third session of the Ninth Fuxin City People's Congress which ended on 13 April, Deng Qinglin [6772 1987 2651] was elected as an additional vice chairman of the Fuxin City People's Congress Standing Committee. Zhang Huixin, a 41 years old engineer, was elected mayor of Fuxin City, and Chen Zhangzhen [7115 4545 6297], Zhao Junlin [6392 0193 2651], and Qi Fuyu [7871 4395 3768] were elected vice mayors of the city. All the mayor and vice mayors received college education or higher and their average age is 39.8--the youngest city-level leading body in the province.

At the third session of the Fifth Fuxin City CPPCC Committee, which concluded on 13 April, Wang Shangwu [3769 1424 2976] was elected chairman of the city CPPCC Committee, and Song Guanggui [1345 1684 6311], Wang Zhong [3769 1813], and Zho Fu [6392 0479] were elected vice chairmen.

CSO: 4005/951

19 June 1985

NORTHEAST REGION

CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK190545 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] The 5th Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee held its 11th standing committee meeting on the afternoon of 18 May. Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. The main items on the agenda of the meeting are: Adopt the draft political resolution of the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee and submit it to the CPPCC session for approval; adopt the draft resolution on the work of the standing committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee and submit it to the CPPCC session for approval; adopt the draft resolution on the implementation of the policies by the standing committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee and submit it to the CPPCC session for approval; adopt the draft resolution on the handling of motions raised since the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee; listen to the report made by Huang Dexin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, on the motions work of the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee and submit it to the CPPCC session for approval; adopt through consultations the namelists of the candidates for the added chairman and standing committee members of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee and matters relating to the election, and submit them to the CPPCC session for approval; examine and adopt the namelist of the people to be commended for advancing in the work of serving the four modernizations; and listen to the report made by the secretary general of the CPPCC session on the results of the group discussions.

Attending today's meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Bao Zong, Wang Mingguai, Yang Zirong, Tang Liandi, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang, Li Min, Huang Dexin, and Ma Xinquan.

CSO: 4005/951

NORTHEAST REGION

EXILED INTELLECTUAL EXONERATED, ASKED TO RETURN

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Zhong Zhu [6988 4554] in Analysis and Reflection Column: "From Choking Back Tears of Bitterness to Eyes Brimful with Tears of Warmth; Chronicle of the Whole Story in Implementing Policy Toward a Middle-aged Intellectual Expatriate"]

[Text] Five years ago, when a middle-aged technical cadre couple left the offices of the water conservation bureau in Jinzhou City in Liaoning Province to go live in Hong Kong, there were tears, hard swallowing and heavy hearts.

In July 1984, the woman technician came back to Jinzhou for a visit. This time, when she said goodbye to relatives, friends and comrades as she was returning to Hong Kong, again the tears flowed. But now the tears were not in pain but of happiness and gratitude, tears as those a traveler far from home has for a loving mother.

When the husband of this woman technician was small, he lived in Hong Kong with his parents; later he returned to his ancestral home by himself to attend middle school in Zhongshan County, Guangdong Province. The woman technician was a native of Jiangxi Province, with a landlord family class background; her father was executed in 1950 and her father's sister induced a distant relative to hide his blood-stained clothing. When this woman technician attended middle school she spoke of this circumstance, on her own initiative, at a mass rally of the whole school and aided an investigation into the matter of blood-stained clothing. Afterwards, she made seven successive reports to the party organization. In accord with her expressed wish, the school admitted her into the China Youth League.

The two technicians got acquainted at the university and, after graduation in 1961, both were assigned at the same time to work at the water conservation bureau in Jinzhou. Under the influence of leftist ideology, a part of the leadership at the bureau discriminated against this woman technical cadre politically, expressed no confidence in her work, put off approving her regular job status and unofficially decided at higher levels that she was to be a target for "controlled use."

During the "Cultural Revolution," matters of right and wrong were reversed and she became a "criminal" for concealing blood-stained clothing, "a worthy progeny of the landlord class," and, because she criticized the erroneous viewpoint of the "support the left" unit, was labeled an "active counterrevolutionary," and subjected to devastation of both body and spirit.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," this unjust way of doing things, properly speaking, should have been thoroughly set aside, yet the prejudice remained as before. At the bureau, this woman technical cadre was rehabilitated, but a "tail" remained; she still had an important post and the main responsibilities she held at the time she was ruined were untouched. But in the 1977 pay adjustment, some of her classmates who had entered the work force at the same time as she were at a higher wage scale than she, so even in that very year people persecuted her, and unfortunately neither she nor her husband benefited from the general pay grade increase. After their probationary period in 1962, neither had received a single promotion. At the end of her patience, she wrote a letter of appeal to the higher party organization. After her appeal was returned with critical comment, the bureau, which needed to fill a quota for the city, and under the pretense of "showing consideration for overseas Chinese," gave her husband a one grade promotion in which she still had no share. In a situation where it seemed hopeless for circumstances to change, this middle-aged intellectual couple, who had been brought up by our party, finally was compelled to leave office and go off to a place they would never have thought of going originally.

Having so nobly dedicated themselves to service in a country which nonetheless forced them to leave, plus the fact that work in Hong Kong was unsteady and life insecure, had them in a profoundly depressed frame of mind.

In August 1982, the leading party group at the water conservation bureau, while examining the work of intellectuals, began to uncover some of its own mistakes and resolved to work toward persuading the middle-aged technical couple to return; but the steps they took were impractical and matters remained unsettled. Because of direct concern by leading comrades of the central authorities, the Liaoning provincial CPC committee and the Jinzhou municipal CPC committee promptly convened a meeting of the relevant departments, unified thinking, made a thoroughgoing and concrete decision to rehabilitate this woman technician and to persuade this couple to return to their jobs; furthermore, they were to follow through, to ceaselessly oversee and hasten the practical conditions for this decision. Owing to involvement by heads of the organization department in the municipal CPC committee, a special group was formed, which, with rural and urban work departments and the water conservation bureau taking part, conducted an investigation into the matter of the persecuted woman technician; it also dismissed all unsubstantiated statements and erroneous treatment brought against her. In that same year, those primarily responsible for having a hand in her persecution were removed from office and some have not again managed

to assume leadership posts. At the same time, it was announced that the 4 month probationary period postponement because of her so-called family problem in 1962, and her failure to receive the wage increase for the 1977 promotion were also in error; all was to be set right and she was to receive retroactive pay in accord with the amount due.

The leading party group of the water conservation bureau on the one hand summed up the outcome, etc, as to the true state of persecution suffered for use as a report for all cadres at the bureau and made this a typical case in order to conduct a one-time education for thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution;" on the other hand, through various channels it tried to persuade the woman to return to work. In March, 1984, leading cadre at the bureau wrote a letter to her directly and invited the couple to return to Jinzhou for a visit. In May, when a consultant at the bureau went to Hong Kong for a family visit, he called on her at home and through his own personal feelings explained to her, in a strictly factual way, the changes in the mental attitude of intellectuals at the water conservation bureau over the last few years and the genuinely sincere conditions for implementing policies to redress her grievances at the various leadership levels and by the leading party group at the bureau; this caused her to realize the party's trust in and concern for the intellectuals.

In mid-July 1984, when the woman technician accepted the invitation to visit Jinzhou, she received a warm reception. Leading comrades in relevant departments of the municipal CPC committee, the water conservation bureau, etc., went to the railway station personally to welcome her and to visit with her at the guest house. One by one, people from the water conservation bureau sought her out for a chat, acknowledged their mistakes in her husband's presence and offered apologies. She attended a mass meeting held at the water conservation bureau to effect policies to redress her grievances and to pay her retroactive wages. Gratefully, she said that, "Originally I would have been satisfied had I been able to recover 60 percent of my loss and did not expect the 20 years of injustice could have been so fairly acquitted; and, particularly, the change of feelings toward me by you comrades, again was something I had not expected."

When the woman technician departed Jinzhou, the leadership at the water conservation bureau gave her a farewell dinner which touched her deeply and, after returning to Hong Kong, she indicated that if her husband and mother-in-law could find work, the whole family would strive at an early date to come back home to participate in the motherland's four modernizations.

12917
CSO: 4005/699

NORTHEAST REGION

SECONDARY SCHOOLS PLAY ROLE IN MODERNIZATION

OW270730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--Secondary schools in China is undergoing drastic changes in order to meet the growing needs of skilled workers in the modernization drive.

Technical and vocational schools are being encouraged as students from general high schools who fail entering universities have to be retrained for employment.

In Dalian, one of the 14 open coastal cities, one-fifth more students are in vocational than general middle schools.

This is one way to train a skilled labor force for the rapid social and economic growth of Dalian, today's GUANGMING DAILY reported.

The city government has ruled that only graduates from technical and vocational schools or general middle school students who have attended training courses can be employed by state-run and collective enterprises.

Dalian has more than 60 vocational schools funded by educational departments, enterprises that run the schools and individuals.

Factories and enterprises are encouraged to run vocational schools in cooperation with colleges.

Dalian has signed a dozen contracts for Sino-foreign joint venture hotels recently that will require 5,700 service workers in three years.

CSO: 4000/252

NORTHEAST REGION

COMMENTARY ON WOMAN'S GRIEVANCE STRESSES EFFICIENCY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 85 p 5

[Short commentary column: "We Must Stress Efficiency To Implement Policy"]

[Text] To implement the party's policies toward cadres, intellectuals, returned overseas Chinese or the party's foreign friends, whether we are content to pay mere lip service to and make general appeals for them, or whether we stress efficiency in a thoroughgoing and down to earth manner makes quite a difference in the outcome. The circumstances for the party organ of the water conservation bureau in Jinzhou City with respect to implementing policies toward a middle-aged couple of intellectuals, from first to last, have furnished a new case in point.

At the outset, it was precisely because the leading party group at the water conservation bureau in Jinzhou did not implement policy that these middle-aged intellectuals very reluctantly departed. Afterwards, when the leading party group at the water conservation bureau came to realize its own mistakes, it did decide to persuade the couple to return to work, but because it did not implement the decision at every turn, after a few years, the situation remained as before. Under supervision and urging from a higher level party organization, the group took a firm hold on implementation, followed through in resolving problems and then the situation changed quickly. Receipt of a thorough redress of grievances, after 20 years of injustice, has stirred someone living far from home and outside the country to express the desire to find a way for the whole family to return home to take part in the grand undertaking of the four modernizations; this is also a profound education and inspiration for friends and relatives of this middle-aged couple as well as for the great numbers of intellectuals at the water conservation bureau.

In handling any matter we must strive for efficiency. And when implementing policy and resolving problems left over from history all the more should we handle matters in this way. If we haven't a firm grip on the past prior to the time of the 13th Party Congress, whatever locality or department still not handling such problems well will find it all the more difficult to justify or explain them away. How can we raise work efficiency? Many times in the past 2 years leading comrades

of the central authorities have pointed out that in giving special attention to the matter of implementing policies we must exhibit the highest vitality for dealing with concrete matters with the greatest boldness and resolution. The basic experience of those places and units that have done well at implementing policies demonstrates this and it is precisely those lacking this quality that have not done well. The present emphasis on implementing policies is not primarily a matter of reissuing some documents, but the need to conduct investigations one by one and to discover and resolve problems. As for problems which concern misjudged cases from history, the CPC Central Committee has stipulated clearly that it is not necessary to request instructions from or consult someone with experience, or ask for or consult past records; instead, we must take firm hold of the problem and solve it in accord with the pertinent stipulations of the CPC Central Committee. If our manner is not firm and we do not handle matters conscientiously, then we must anticipate having to get rid of a "leftist" influence, of eliminating factual obstruction, etc and that will become impossible.

Responsible comrades in certain localities and departments who engage in work to implement policies, invariably stick to generalized appeals or, if something comes up, write and circulate instructions through many hands and places with the result that, after a few years, problems that were simple in the beginning can't be solved. This irresponsible bureaucratic work style has been wholly out of step with the demands of the CPC Central Committee and the requirements of the overall situation for reform. We must educate and urge these comrades to change their thinking and work style as quickly as possible. Matters handled efficiently and qualitatively will be done successfully and well. This will be of great significance in gaining the people's confidence in our party, in bringing positive factors into play on all sides and in further developing the excellent situation.

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CSO: 4005/699

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LI LIAN MEETS OPERA GROUP--On the evening of 19 May, (Mei Baojiu), son of the Beijing Opera master Mei Lanfang and successor of the Mei School, gave a well-known opera performance of the Mei School entitled "Muguiying Guashuai" together with the provincial Beijing Opera Troupe at the Beifang Theater in Harbin. The performance received warm applause from an audience of more than 2,400 persons. After the performance, leading comrades including Li Lian, Chen Lei, and Liu Chengguo, ascended the stage to congratulate the performers on their successful performance. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/951

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI RALLY COMMENDS SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION PROGRESSIVES

HK210959 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 85

[Excerpts] A Qinghai provincial rally to commend collectives and individuals which are advanced in building socialist spiritual civilization ceremoniously opened in the Hall of the Provincial People's Government this morning. Attending the opening ceremony of the rally were representatives of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in all prefectures and on all fronts throughout the province; nonvoting representatives; and responsible persons of departments concerned of the province, autonomous prefectures, cities and counties, of all PLA units stationed in Qinghai, and of people's organizations, totaling over 1,000 people. Leaders of the provincial party, government, and army and responsible comrades of PLA units stationed in Qinghai, including Ma Wanli, Huanjiecailang, Liu Feng, Yin Kesheng, Meg Yishan, Xue Quanwei, (Ma Wenhui), and (Hui Yongdi), took their seats in the front row on the rostrum. The rally was presided over by Huanjiecailang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee.

In his opening speech, Comrade Liu Feng put forward the main tasks of this rally. He said: The main tasks of this rally are that in accordance with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, we must affirm the achievements in building socialist spiritual civilization on all fronts in our province, sum up and exchange experiences, commend the progressives, define the guiding ideology, principles, and tasks of building spiritual civilization in the new situation in reform, and push forward more vigorously the development of building socialist spiritual civilization.

At the rally, Yin Kesheng, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and vice governor, made a report: "Struggle hard to create a new situation in building socialist spiritual civilization throughout the province." In his report, Comrade Yin Kesheng summed up four points of basic experiences in building spiritual civilization in our province: 1) Firmly establishing the guiding ideology of simultaneously grasping two civilizations as the basis for building socialist spiritual civilization; 2) only by firmly grasping the basic situation in setting up civilized villages, civilized factories and mines, and other civilized units can we bring along the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive; 3) the building spiritual civilizations must be linked with urban and rural economic reform and they must promote each other; 4) leaders of the party and government must give direction in a unified manner, share out the work, cooperate with each other and help each other to ensure [words indistinct]. He demanded: All places must further strengthen leadership of the CPC committees and governments, must really do well in grasping education

in communist ideals and in discipline, must vigorously strengthen ideological building and cultural building, must popularize scientific and technological knowledge, must constantly raise the urban and rural civilized standard to a new level, and must do well in grasping the building of all kinds of urban and rural civilized units in a down-to-earth manner. It is necessary to extensively unfold the urban spiritual civilization emulation drive, to further give play to the active role of the Chinese PLA and the armed police force in the course of building two civilizations, and to continue to raise the level of army-people and police-people joint efforts to build civilization.

CSO: 4005/984

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG CPC HOLDS MEETING ON STRENGTHENING PUBLIC ORDER

HK240112 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 May 85

[Excerpts] This morning the Regional CPC Committee held a meeting for cadres, urging all units to really strengthen the work of maintaining social order and to strive to achieve a turn for the better in the Urumqi area's social order. [Wang Qiming), Standing Committee member of the Urumqi City CPC Committee, first made a report on the present social order situation in the Urumqi area.

Amudun Niyaz, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee, made a speech at the meeting. He said: Since August 1983, the social order situation in the region has been characterized by a continued turn for the better. However, there are also some problems. The political and legal departments, state organs, enterprises and institutions, as well as mass organizations at all levels must overcome their slack mood and make joint efforts in the work so that the people can concentrate their efforts on carrying out reforms and construction.

Amudun Niyaz stressed that the campaign to seriously hit at crimes is the prime link in the work of handling social order in an all-round way. At present we should continue to carry out the principle of enforcing the law in a serious and prompt way and carry on the struggle against crimes and economic crimes. We should strengthen investigation work and improve the standards of cracking cases. We should strengthen propaganda and education on the legal system. In particular, we should strengthen ideological and political work among youths. In addition, we must do a good job in providing education and assistance to juvenile delinquents.

CSO: 4005/984

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA LOGISTICS DIRECTOR DISCUSSES 'AMBITIOUS' MODERNIZATION PLAN

HK280415 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 May 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Gangyi]

[Text] The Chinese People's Liberation Army is embarking on an ambitious modernization drive to update its facilities and management.

Hong Xuezhi, director of the PLA's General Logistics Department, said the programme would aim to meet the requirements of modern warfare.

Under a comprehensive programme based on thorough investigations of facilities including warehouses, barracks and hospitals, the logistics department would encourage scientific research and technical innovation, set up new management rules and regulations and increase technical exchanges with foreign countries, the director told CHINA DAILY.

The PLA has been striving to modernize its logistics network since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. But the efforts were severely disrupted during the 1966-76 "cultural revolution."

Since the modernization campaign regained momentum in 1979, Hong said, a comprehensive supply system with modern facilities and professional expertise has been established throughout the PLA.

Communication and transportation networks, medical treatment systems and repair and production facilities were now adequate to operate in the event of war.

The 69-year-old director said that during the past six years, 23 items of new equipment had gone into service.

The storage and transportation of fuel was being gradually mechanized and computerized networks of logistics command and management were under construction, Hong added.

The director disclosed that during the past six years, some 1,300 scientific and technical achievements of his department had won army awards and more than 20 had received state invention awards.

Noticeable accomplishments were also recorded in the study of military medical science, which had brought immediate benefit to the soldiers' physical conditions.

Daily incidence of disease in the armed forces at present stood at the lowest in the army's history, and the annual incidence of infectious disease has been kept low, the director said.

Hong noted that scientific and technical exchanges with foreign countries had been steadily increasing in recent years. He revealed that his department had exchanged delegations with many countries in Asia, Europe and North America on inspection tours.

Advanced logistics techniques and facilities, covering vehicles, computers and medical equipment, had been imported to aid his department's modernization, the director said.

Efforts have also been made to rejuvenate the department's leadership and to raise the soldiers' general educational level, according to Hong.

The average age of the commanding team at the highest level had been reduced by more than 10 years, the director said.

More than 110,000 officers graduated from logistics colleges and more than 380,000 PLA members had taken short-term training courses during the past six years, he said.

As a result, the director added, the total number of college graduates among logistics officers had increased by more than tenfold since the early 1950's.

CSO: 4000/253

END