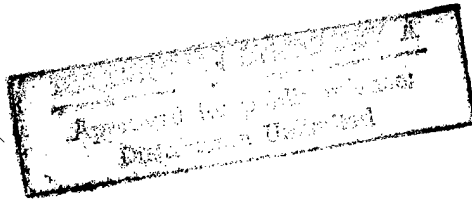


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14 February 1986



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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14 February 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKAN PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO TAMIL STATE

OW072047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Colombo, 7 January (XINHUA)--President J.R. Jayewardene reiterated today the government's opposition to any amalgamation of northern and eastern provinces for constituting one Tamil linguistic state, said an official source.

Addressing the government parliament group, the president stressed the need for Tamil militants to lay down their arms to implement any peace agreement. He stated that the government has already made its stand clear that it was against the amalgamation of the northern and eastern provinces in any solution of the ethnic problem.

It was reported that A. Amirthalingam, general secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) has placed proposals for the solution of the ethnic problem.

The proposals, which were carried in the newspaper THE ISLAND yesterday, stood for a constitutional and political structure that centers on federal principle and rests on clearly delineated powers between the central authorities and the states. They also demanded that the northern and eastern provinces, which are predominantly Tamil-speaking, constitute one Tamil linguistic state.

The president stressed that any implementation of decisions by the government should be preceded by the surrender of arms by Tamil militants and disbanding of their camps.

/12913

CSO: 4000/136

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR LETTER OF INTENT WORK--A team of French industrial executives arrived today in Shenzhen, South China, for joint work with Chinese colleagues on the letter of intent for the supply of two nuclear reactors at Daya Bay Power Plant, an informed French source said. Under a preliminary agreement signed on 13 December by Vice Premier Li Peng and French Foreign Trade Ministry Edith Cresson, China and France are to sign the letter of intent by April 30 at the latest. But if unexpected problems arise, the signature can be put back to 1 May at the latest. French Framatome is to supply two 980 megawatt reactors for Daya Bay, which is close to Hong Kong. Electricite de France, the French power supply authority, is handling the engineering work on this project. British Embassy officials here today announced that Britain was to provide low-interest loans of more than 200 million pounds (289 million dollars) for China's import of conventional equipment for the plant from the British General Electric Company (GEC). /12913

CSO: 4000/137

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN, GU MU MARK DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOUNDING

OW161304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today addressed a gathering marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of one of China's eight democratic parties.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Peng Chong said that the China Democratic National Construction Association has made important contributions to the Chinese revolution and to the cause of socialist construction.

The association was founded in December 1949 in Chongqing, Sichuan Province, by a number of patriotic national industrialists, businessmen and intellectuals.

Peng Chong expressed the hope that the democratic party would make new contributions to the current reform of the economic system, the implementation of the country's open policy, and to the realization of the targets formulated in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

He reiterated the policy of "long-term co-existence, mutual supervision" of the Communist Party, saying the Communist Party will consolidate and develop its close cooperation with the democratic parties.

In a written speech at the meeting, Hu Juewen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party, pointed out that the task of his association today is to work hard for the reunification and prosperity of the country.

Hu, now in his 90s, urged all the organizations and members of the association to use their experience in economic and technical people, increase exchanges with overseas industrial and commercial circles, and so make new contributions to the country's modernizations and reunification.

Xi Zhongxun, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Gu Mu, a state councillor, and Yan Mingfu, the newly appointed head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and who was deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee before the appointment, were among the 1,000 participants in the meeting.

/9738

CSO: 4000/134

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EFFORTS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AID MODERNIZATION

OW310756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--The democratic parties in Beijing are aiding China's modernization, especially in the field of education.

According to statistics, the democratic parties run 57 schools with a present enrollment of 93,200 students.

They have trained 30,000 persons in foreign languages, finance, accounting, preschool education, civil engineering and law. They have also given lectures, attracting a total audience of 250,000.

The Chinese peasants and workers democratic party has invited medical experts to give lectures to 60,000 young medical workers since 1980.

Proposals on desert control in the inner Mongolia Autonomous Region made by Wu Zhenru and four other forestry experts belonging to the party offered valuable ideas for the central government to consider in the economic development of the region.

More than 1,000 democratic party members have been to the countryside and border areas populated by minority nationalities on 300 assignments.

The China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce have sent 460 persons to inner Mongolia and the Miao and Tujia Nationalities Autonomous Prefecture in western Hunan Province to offer technical consultations.

According to a proposal by the Beijing committee of the Zhi Gong Dang (party for public interest), the state has simplified formalities for overseas Chinese visiting China and their relatives' trips abroad.

Beijing has about 10,000 members of the eight democratic parties and the all-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

/9738

CSO: 4000/134

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG PUFANG ON HELPING DISABLED FIND PARTNERS

OW261757 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--A special wedding ceremony was held here today for five couples who met through the newly-launched Beijing match-making agency for the physically handicapped.

The couples married to the sound of music and fireworks at a mass ceremony organized by Beijing Association for the Handicapped.

Wang Qing, a 25-year-old college graduate, was the only non-disabled person married at the ceremony. She married Cui Qihe, 31, who lost his right leg in a road accident.

Both are swimming fans. Cui has won five gold medals for swimming in national contests for the disabled.

Wang said: "We realize we may face difficulties, but I am confident we can overcome them and set up a happy family as long as we share mutual respect and help."

She works at a machine factory in Beijing, and has the full support of her parents, who are both doctors.

The oldest person married today was 59-year-old deaf-mute Had Tongfu, a chief at the Beijing wollen mill, who has been awarded the title of model worker. His bride, 46, also a deaf-mute, is from Yunnan Province in southern China.

Deng Pufang, director-in-chief of the China welfare fund for the handicapped, called on all citizens to help the disabled find marriage partners. He said: "[words indistinct] by the matchmaking agency for the handicapped which was founded last February. More than 500 people have registered at the agency since its establishment, and more than 60 percent of them are disabled.

Another disabled couple who met through the agency have already been married. The Chinese capital has 140,000 handicapped people. Most of those living in urban areas are working.

/9738

CSO: 4000/134

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REN WUZHANG ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON RELIGION

OW282047 Beijing XINHUA in English 2014 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--Almost 5,000 religious leaders have been elected as deputies to people's congresses or members of people's political consultative conferences throughout China, a conference here was told today.

The figure is much greater than before the "cultural revolution" (1966-1976), said Ren Wuzhi, director of the State Council's religions affairs bureau.

Addressing the opening ceremony of a national conference on religion, Ren said that more than 120 religious organizations at provincial level had been set up since eight national ones had been established a few years ago.

Meanwhile, more than 20 theological schools had been inaugurated to train more young clergy. Many temples, monasteries and churches had been repaired for use by Buddhists, Taoists, Moslems, Catholics and Christians.

China's patriotic religious organizations had over the past few years conducted exchanges with friendly religious groups from other countries under the principle of independence.

They had also established contacts with religious compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and overseas. "All this has helped promote understanding and friendship, and has played a positive role in safeguarding world peace," Ren said.

Officials in charge of religious organizations from all over China are attending the 10-day conference.

/9738

CSO: 4000/134

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TEACHERS, FUNDS CRUX OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION

OW271036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA correspondent Chen Ling)--Teachers and funds were the crux for China to provide its 2.5 hundred million children between the age of 7 and 16 with nine-year compulsory education late in the century.

These two issues were discussed at a series of meetings called by the state education commission this year.

He Dongchang, vice-minister of the state education commission, set the target of increasing the number of primary and junior middle school teachers from the current eight million to ten million. That would bring the staff up to almost the total population of Australia.

China today has some three thousand teachers' colleges and schools with a total enrollment of 350,000 students. In addition, half a million teachers are taking refresher courses or others to upgrade their skills.

Primary school attendance now reaches 95 percent of the school-age children but junior middle schools take in only 66.2 percent of primary school graduates.

Fully realizing the crucial role education plays in the country's modernization and the inadequacy of letting the education ministry alone to deal with problems, the State Council, last May, set up the state education commission which is above ministerial level to pool the forces of various ministries to take hold of the urgent task of providing the children with more and better education.

The first thing the commission did was to organize very competent people from various government organizations to go to remote places in 22 provinces and autonomous regions to give one year's intensive training to the local teachers. Some 3,250 people from central government offices volunteered and left in August. They are paid by their original workplace during their stay and are given living allowances by the localities.

Universities are being mobilized to open correspondence colleges. The East China Teachers University covers the whole of east China and the Northeast Teachers University takes care of the vast northeast. Tens of thousands of teachers are being trained this way.

Another problem is funds. The state decided earlier this year that to increase education appropriations at a faster rate than the growth in the state revenue, not only is total education expenditure increased but also the per-student stipend is constantly rising.

The state education commission called national meetings attended by vice-governors of all mainland provinces. They pledged local funds for education. For example, Jilin Province increased its education fund by 52.8 percent and gave another 110,000 yuan for housing for teachers.

Fujian gave 15 million yuan for school improvement this year. Hebei Province appropriated 10 million yuan to schools in remote areas.

Government enterprises are also lending a hand. The Ministry of Railways donated 200 million [as received] and promised another billion in the coming five years.

Individuals and collectively-owned enterprises are also giving. 200 million yuan came from people in Shanxi and Hubei Provinces.

The implementation of 9-year compulsory education is quite uneven across the country. Eight more developed provinces and municipalities such as Tianjin, Shanghai, Zhejiang and Jiangsu will probably attain the goal around 1992. This was stated by eight vice-governors and mayors last August at a meeting in Tianjin.

Over a dozen medium size provinces planned to attain the level around 1995.

He Dongchang said confidently that as soon as the two problems--teachers and funds--are solved the remaining 34 percent of primary school graduates would certainly be enrolled in middle schools.

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CSO: 4000/134

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL ORGAN LAUDS JILIN PARTY MEMBER'S DEEDS

OW161045 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] According to our reporter Cui Shijie, a Communist Party member of (Guyushu) Village of (Xicheng) Town, Jiutai County, Jilin Province, named (Zheng Changlu), had not forgotten the broad masses of peasants after he became better off. He helped families with material problems and people who were physically disabled to embark on the road of common affluence. Recently the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee adopted a decision to call on all Communist Party members to follow his example.

In 1984 (Zheng Changlu), together with four peasant households, set up a factory for making Chinese noodles, an oil mill, and an electric appliances repair shop. In that year alone, they earned a total profit of some 60,000 yuan. His village was then in economic difficulty because of its large population but small acreage of arable land. He said: When a Communist Party member becomes well off but the masses around him remain poor, his affluence is not a source of glory, but one of shame. With this in mind, he set up a service center for helping those deserving special care, the poor, and the disabled, briefly called a three-help center, and recruited those unable to become better off to work at this center. Among the more than 90 workers at the three-help center, 3 were deaf-mutes, 2 disabled persons, and some 50 people from poor families. The rest were family members of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs and demobilized and retired soldiers. Thanks to (Zheng Changlu's) management expertise, over a dozen originally poor families extricated themselves from poverty in less than 1 year after the establishment of the three-help center.

A comment published by the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on (Zheng Changlu's) deeds says: Can a Communist Party member become well off? How should a Communist Party member fulfill his duties and responsibilities in the course of becoming well off? To these questions, (Zheng Changlu) has provided unequivocal answers with his correct practice. The commendable spirit displayed by (Zheng Changlu) in dedicating himself selflessly to and sacrificing himself courageously for others' well-being is precisely the moral quality a Communist Party

member should and must possess. Now the various rural areas and grassroots factories and mines have begun, one after another, their work of party rectification. It is precisely the prime task in the current party rectification to strive to enhance the party members' awareness of our party's basic purpose and overcome the problem of seeking power for the sake of personal gain and other ideas and acts detrimental to the masses that exist among some party members. (Zheng Changlu's) advanced deeds in this regard have set an example for us to emulate.

/9604

CSO: 4005/392

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND HU GENG MEMORIAL

OW151914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA)--Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi today praised contemporary Chinese writer Hu Feng for his firm faith in the Communist Party, the people and socialism at all times,

Zhu was speaking at a memorial held here for Hu, who died of cancer last June at the age of 83.

He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a member of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and an adviser to the Chinese Writers' Association and the Academy of Chinese Arts.

In 1954 Hu wrote a 300,000-word report to the party Central Committee to express his literary views. As a result of this, however, he was accused of being the leader of an "anti-party clique".

In September, 1980, the party Central Committee announced Hu's rehabilitation.

Senior party and state officials and about 500 writers, artists and critics attended today's memorial.

Wreaths presented by Deng Yingchao, chairwoman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Xi Zhongxun and Hu Qiaomu, party Central Committee Political Bureau members, Deng Liqun, a Central Committee Secretariat member, and other senior officials were laid in front of a portrait of Hu.

In his memorial speech, Zhu called Hu "a contemporary revolutionary fighter at the literary and art front, and a noted literary theorist, poet and translator".

He said Hu had always pursued progress, and had devoted all his life to his motherland, his people and the literary and art movement.

Hu joined the Communist Youth League in 1923, and later began a revolutionary career. Before the war of resistance against Japanese aggression (1937-1945), he helped lead the left-wing Writers' League in Shanghai.

During and after the war, he continued his revolutionary activities and wrote many literary critiques.

Zhu said that although leading writers and artists still held differing views about Hu's work, the later writer's contributions to the country's revolutionary literary and artistic development should be affirmed.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1457 GMT on 15 January transmits a similar report, saying that Xi Zhongxun, Liu Lantao, Yang Jingren, Zhao Puchu, Cao Yu, Ai Qing, Ye Junjian, Xiao Jun, Nie Gannu, Tang Tao, and Zhou Haiying attended the memorial service. According to the report, Kang Keqing and Zhou Peiyuan also sent wreathes to the memorial service.]

/6662

CSO: 4000/138

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW YEAR CELEBRATION--Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese party and state leaders yesterday joined the people in new year's celebrations. Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, extended new year greetings to a celebration party held in Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province, which was attended by more than 2,000 people. Peng Zhen, chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, joined 1,000 people in a festival party in Wuxi City of Jiangsu Province. Vice-premier Wan Li attended a new year party at the Beijing Teachers University here yesterday, encouraging teachers and students there to train more teachers to meet the growing demand. Meanwhile on the new year's eve, students of the chemistry department of the Beijing Teachers University received a letter from Premier Zhao Ziyang, who expressed his hope that the students would imbue with lofty ideals and a high sense of discipline and train such people in their future work. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 1 Jan 86 OW] /9738

FRIENDLY CONTACTS ASSOCIATION--Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--The China Association for International Friendly Contacts formed a Beijing branch today. The association was formed in December 1984 by writers, scholars and activists in trade unions and women's organizations eager to make contacts abroad. Chen Haosu, vice mayor of Beijing, was elected honorary president, and Shi Huang, president of the branch. Shi said the organization would organize foreign cultural and academic exchanges. Wang Shoudao, president of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts, attended today's ceremony. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 7 Jan 86 OW] /9738

HEROES, MARTYRS BIMONTHLY--Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--A bimonthly devoted to heroes and martyrs in contemporary and modern China will be launched here tomorrow, XINHUA learned today. Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping wrote an inscription for the title of the "Chinese heroes and martyrs" edited by a special committee under the party history research department of the Party Central Committee. The first issue will carry articles and a long poem marking the tenth anniversary of Zhou Enlai's death on 8 January. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 4 Jan 86 OW] /9738

IMPORTANT SPEECHES PUBLISHED--Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA)--The important speeches by leading comrades of the central organs at a meeting of office cadres of the central organs, held by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat from 6-9 January, have been compiled into a book and published by the People's Publishing House under the title "The Central Organs Must Be Models of the Whole Nation." The book will soon be released by the various XINHUA bookstores in Beijing and across the nation. The selected speeches are: Hu Yaobang's "The Central Organs Must Be Models of the Whole Nation," Tian Jiyun's "Issue Regarding Current Economic Situation and Reform of the Economic Situation," Wang Zhaoguo's "Issues Regarding Improvement of Party Style in Central Organs," and Yang Shangkun's "The Army Should March in the Van in Rectifying Party Style." The book also contains reports on the meeting. The book has also been published by the Nationalities Publishing House in five minority languages, namely, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazakh, and Korean. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 15 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4005/392

EAST REGION

ANHUI'S WANG YUZHAO WRITES ON 5-YEAR PLAN

OW181011 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Wang Yuzhao: "Continue to make reforms, be eager to achieve progress, and strive for the realization of the grand goal of the Seventh Five-Year Plan" (originally carried in 1986 first issue of DANGYUAN SHENGHUO [LIFE OF PARTY MEMBERS] magazine.

At this juncture, when the Sixth Five-Year Plan has been triumphantly implemented and the first spring of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period is approaching, party organizations at all levels and the huge numbers of party members working on all fronts are seriously pondering this question: How can we do our work still better in all fields in Anhui and make still greater achievements.

The Seventh Five-Year Plan is an extremely important period. Doing our work well in these 5 years is of tremendous significance in consolidating and expanding the excellent situation, insuring the development and prosperity in the 1990's, and smoothly realizing the grand goal at the end of this century. To translate our province's Seventh Five-Year Plan into glorious and glittering reality, party organizations at all levels have to lead all party members to work hard and in unity with the masses. As to specific requirements, I would like to propose the following points for our common attention:

- Communist Party members must act as pathbreakers to promote reforms.
- Communist Party members must be pioneers in construction work.
- Communist Party members must make themselves examples in promoting spiritual civilization.
- Communist Party members must be models in studying basic Marxist theories.

/12858

CSO: 4005/412

EAST REGION

ANHUI HOLDS MEETING ON PLACING RETIRED SOLDIERS

OW161232 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The provincial meeting on placing retired soldiers, sponsored by the provincial government and the Provincial Military District, closed in Hefei on 26 December. The meeting stressed that under the new situation, we must vigorously carry out the work of placing retired soldiers, continue to reform this work, and bring about a new situation in the employment of personnel competent for both military and civilian services.

The meeting stressed: In urban areas, we must continue to implement the method of "assigning quotas to departments and enforcing a system of responsibility." All relevant departments and receiving units should have the national interests in mind, make an active effort to solve problems, and shoulder the assigned placement responsibilities. It is necessary to deal with different situations in different ways; this will be good for encouraging the advanced and spurring on the backward. We should try our best to assign skilled retired soldiers to jobs where they can apply their specialities. Receiving units should give proper consideration in arranging jobs for those who saw action or received rewards for meritorious services as well as disabled soldiers.

The meeting also stressed that the focus of placement work is in the countryside. Personnel competent for both military and civilian services should be placed at different levels in different ways and through different channels so that they can better apply their specialties. At the same time, we should properly place other rural retired soldiers. Retired soldiers who joined the army from rural areas and won second class or higher merit citations should have appropriate jobs arranged for them. Special efforts should be made to truly do well the work of receiving and placing wounded, sick, or disabled soldiers retiring from active service. We should make appropriate arrangements to help retired fighters, who were wounded in action during the counter-attack against Vietnam in self-defense and became disabled, to solve practical difficulties in production and livelihood so that they can feel the warmth of the party from the bottom of their hearts.

Meng Fulin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy governor; Zhang Baojin, deputy commander of the provincial Military District; and other comrades spoke.

/12858

CSO: 4005/412

EAST REGION

JIANGXI CIRCULAR ON COMMENDING ADVANCED PERSONS

OW060900 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular calling on all provincial administrative organs and institutions at all levels to commend and reward advanced persons, with emphasis on commending and rewarding staff members who in 1985 performed conscientious and excellent service and faithfully discharged their duties, who made outstanding contribution to reform of the economic structure and to building socialist spiritual and material civilizations, who made remarkable achievements in improving the situation of a department or a locality, particularly the old revolutionary base area, or who did an excellent job in enforcing law and discipline and in struggling against law and discipline violations and unhealthy practices.

The provincial people's government called on all localities to integrate closely commending and rewarding work with the system of personal responsibility and the personnel evaluation of an organization, and further improve the system of personal responsibility by comparing the performances of various persons. The provincial people's government urged the leading cadres at all levels to make proper arrangements, strengthen supervision and inspection, seriously sum up experience, take various actions to commend advanced persons and organizations, and complete the commending and rewarding work before the end of February this year.

/12858
CSO: 4005/412

EAST REGION

JIANGXI HOLDS CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW181315 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee opened this morning at Zhongshan Hall in Nanchang City. Provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairmen Yang Yongfeng, Lu Xiaoping, Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Li Shanyuan, Wu Yongle, Wu Tiyu, and Wu Yunzhong as well as Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee attended the meeting.

The meeting was held mainly to study the speeches made by Comrades Hu Yaobang, Tian Jiyun, and Wang Zhaoguo at the meeting of cadres of central organs, to hear reports on reform of the province's educational system and the science and technology management system, and to make appointments and removals.

Wu Yongle, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided at the meeting. Meeting participants earnestly studied and discussed the important speech entitled: "Central Organs Should Set a Good Example for the Nation" made by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, at the meeting of cadres of central organs; studied and discussed the speeches made by Comrades Tian Jiyun and Wang Zhaoguo at the meeting; and heard a report delivered by (Xie Xingguan), director of the provincial Education Department, on reform of the province's educational system.

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CSO: 4005/412

EAST REGION

SHANDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON DAZHONG RIBAO SUBSCRIPTIONS

SK081105 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] On 13 December, the General Office of the provincial CPC Committee issued a circular calling on all city, prefectural and county CPC committees and all provincial-level departments in the province to further attend to the distribution of party papers and periodicals. The full text of the circular is as follows:

At present the post and telecommunications departments across the province are encouraging the people to subscribe to the 1986 papers and periodicals. Some information shows that a number of units and departments have reduced the number of copies of DAZHONG RIBAO in subscribing to papers and periodicals, and their speed in subscribing to newspapers and periodicals has been slow. Such a situation should attract the attention of CPC committees at all levels.

Party papers are the mouthpiece of the party and government, which links the party and government with the masses. Through party papers the party's line, principles, and policies can be popularized among the masses and the people's voice can be reported to the party. Therefore, to achieve success in political, economic, scientific, technological, and educational work, we must subscribe a fixed number of party papers and periodicals. It is hoped that CPC committees at all levels will actually attend to the distribution of DAZHONG RIBAO.

In distributing newspapers, we should adhere to the principle of voluntary subscription, and must not force somebody to subscribe to papers. But it is very important for government organizations, establishments and institutions as well as grassroots party organizations in the rural areas to subscribe to a fixed number of DAZHONG RIBAO issues and other party papers and periodicals. Therefore, those units which have not yet subscribed to DAZHONG RIBAO and which have reduced the number of subscribed copies should be convinced to rapidly subscribe to it and increase the number of subscriptions.

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EAST REGION

FIRST ISSUE OF REVISED SHANDONG PARTY JOURNAL PUBLISHED

SK090615 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] With the approval of the provincial CPC Committee, as of 1 January, ZHIBU SHENGHUO ZAZHI [PARTY BRANCH LIFE JOURNAL] changed its size from 32mo to 16mo. The first issue of changed size was formally published on 9 January.

Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, wrote inscriptions of the occasion of the change in the journal's size.

Comrade Liang Buting's inscription reads: "The Whole Party Pays Attention to ZHIBU SHENGHUO ZAZHI."

Comrade Li Changan's inscription reads: "Be a Good Teacher and Helpful Friend of Both Party-Member-Readers and Those Not Affiliated With the Party."

Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, wrote an article on the occasion of the change in the journal's size.

He expected that this journal will stand more firmly in the forefront of the era with its own special characteristics; and bring into full play its advantages as a party journal with regard to enhancing the party building in the new situation; strengthening the ideological and political work; safeguarding and enhancing the authority of the departments in charge of the ideological and political work; promoting a basic turn for the better in party style and the social practices; and upgrading the party members' political understanding. Simultaneously, he called on party organizations at all levels, the broad masses of party members, and the people who show concerns for the party's undertakings to show more concern for and support the work of organizing the journal, to enthusiastically offer suggestions and manuscripts to the journal office, and to strive to help promote the publication work.

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CSO: 4005/412

EAST REGION

SHANDONG CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS REPORT MEETING

SK170611 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 January, at the meeting room of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting, in which responsible comrades of some subordinate departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus briefed leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee on how they studied the speeches made by leading comrades of the central authorities at the meeting of central organ cadres and the speech by a leading comrade of the provincial CPC Committee on improving the office workstyle and on how they improved their way of thinking.

Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over and addressed the meeting. At the meeting, responsible comrades of the provincial Financial Department, the provincial Second Light Industrial Department, the provincial Metallurgical Industrial Company, and the provincial Construction Commission made reports on how they changed their office workstyle.

In his speech, Comrade Lu Maozeng pointed out: At present, we should further enhance our understanding and should overcome the idea existing among some comrades of showing no concern for changing workstyle, the fear of difficulty resulting from lack of confidence, and complacency resulting from the thought that there is no problem in one's own unit. We should clarify the confused understanding and further enhance our consciousness in improving the office way of thinking and workstyle. We should, in line with the reality of individuals and our own units, conduct a conscientious comparison and examination, and strive to solve problems in the right order of seriousness. At the same time, we should combine the improvement of office workstyle with the rectification of the professional guiding ideology in order to better serve the general task and the general goal. We should actually strengthen leadership over this work and assign special persons to manage this work. All provincial-level organs should set an example for the province as a whole, and leaders of all units should also set an example for their own units and take the lead in studying the speeches and changing their way of thinking in order to set an example for the masses.

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CSO: 4005/412

EAST REGION

CULTURE SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN SHANGHAI

OW150741 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Dispatch by Ding Fenglin]

[Excerpts] The "First International Symposium on Chinese Culture" opened with grandeur in Longbo Hotel yesterday under the sponsorship of Fudan University. Mayor Jiang Zemin was present on the occasion to extend his congratulations and warm welcome to the guests who had come from various parts of the country and from abroad.

This is the first time since the founding of the People's Republic that scholars at home and abroad have been invited to hold academic discussions on Chinese culture. More than 70 scholars from three continents in the world and from various parts of the country have come for this symposium. Among them are Prof (Wakeman) and Du Weiming from the United States, Prof Qin Jiayi from Canada, Prof Osamu Oba from Japan, Prof (?Chervinskiy) from the USSR, and Prof (Ponvey) from the Federal Republic of Germany as well as celebrated Chinese scholars including Pang Piao, Li Zehou, Zhang Guangda, Xiao Shafu, Jin Chongji, Zhou Gucheng, and Wang Yuanhua. The participants will submit academic papers and reports and hold animated discussions on two subjects, "A Reappraisal of China's Traditional Culture" and "The Interrelationship Between Chinese and World Culture."

Prof Zhou Gucheng delivered an opening address. Xie Xide, president of Fudan University, delivered an impassioned speech. Mayor Jiang Zemin met with the participants in a cordial atmosphere.

Addressing the symposium, Mayor Jiang Zemin said: China is an old country with a history of civilization as long as 4,000 to 5,000 years. How to modernize the traditional Chinese national culture so as to "make the past serve the present" and how to adapt Western culture to China so as to achieve the goal of "having foreign things serve the needs of our country" are two major questions presently confronting us in building a new socialist Chinese culture. He expressed the hope that the scholars will study and discuss these two questions at the symposium. He said that it is of great significance to hold such a cultural exchange in Shanghai and earnestly hoped that the representatives attending the symposium will make valuable proposals.

Also attending the opening ceremony were Pan Weiming, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the municipal CPC Committee, and Lin Ke, secretary of the Fudan University Party Committee.

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EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR ADDRESSES SCHOOL CPC CONGRESS

OW221431 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 86 p 1

[Excerpts] "We must uphold the correct political orientation, run schools in an open style, persist in education reform, and create more and better new socialist men." These were the demands put forward by Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor, at yesterday's closing session of the Seventh CPC Congress of Hangzhou University.

The Seventh CPC Congress of Hangzhou University opened on 10 January. Luo Dong, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee and Director of the Propaganda Department, gave a speech on behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee and Government at the opening ceremony.

Comrade Xue Ju, speaking at the closing ceremony, said: In the past 5 years, Hangzhou University has implemented the policy of setting to right things which have been thrown into disorder and achieved success in implementing the policy toward intellectuals, running the school through various channels, developing exchanges with other schools, and opening up to the outside world. It has entered a new stage of development. He expressed the hope that party members and personnel of the University will make new contributions to education reform and to training personnel urgently needed by the four modernizations during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period and make all students work hard to become people with high ideals, moral integrity, general education, and a sense of discipline. It is necessary to clearly understand the development of Chinese intellectuals, to persistently uphold the correct political orientation, to follow the path to combining industry with agriculture and theory with practice, and to create more and better new socialist men for the state.

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EAST REGION

BRIEFS

FUJIAN'S HU PING VISITS COUNTY--Comrade Hu Ping visited army men and people on Dadeng, Xiaodeng, and Jiaoyu Islands in Tongan County on 24 and 25 December. He told them: "Today I come to extend my New Year's greetings to you ahead of time and give you my regards. The heroic army men and people of these three islands have long lived a hard life here, made great contributions to the people of the whole province, and made efforts for the great cause of the motherland's reunification. On behalf of the provincial party committee and provincial government, I thank you." [Excerpt] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 85 p 1 OW] /12858

WREATHS SENT TO LATE ACTOR--A ceremony marking the completion of renovation of the tomb of Mr Gai Jiaotian, a noted Beijing opera actor, was held at 1500 this afternoon on (Dingjia Shan) on the bank of Xizi Hu. More than 200 people attended the ceremony. Among them were provincial party, government, and army leaders, including Luo Dong, Shang Jingcai, Li Debao, Wu Hongge, Qiu Qinghua, and Zhu Zhiguang; responsible comrades of the departments concerned; representatives of noted personages; and Mr Gai's children. Wreaths were received from the Ministry of Culture, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese Dramatists Association, the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC committee, the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, the Zhejiang Provincial Government, the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Hangzhou City CPC Committee, and the Hangzhou City Government as well as from Comrades Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Wang Jiayang, and Luo Dong. The ceremony was presided over by Vice Governor Li Debao. Luo Dong, member of the Standing Committee and head of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the ceremony. [Excerpt] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Jan 86 OW] /12858

HAN PEIXIN WRITES ARTICLE--The 5 January issue of JIANGSU DANG DI SHENGHUO ZAZHI [Jiangsu PARTY LIFE MAGAZINE] carries an article written by Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, for all communist party members in the province. The title of the article is: Strive to Bring About a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Our Party Style. The article states: This year we are confronted with very arduous work and there are lots of tasks for us to do. For everyone of our communist party members, whatever his work post is, an important task is to strive with concrete

action to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in our party style. With the fundamental improvement of our party style, the fighting power of our party will be boosted to a great extent, and our work in all fields will progress healthily and smoothly. The article stresses: In rectifying our party style, we should go all out to promote the practice of letting the action start from me. In particular, leading party cadres at all levels should do so. To do this, it is imperative to grasp the basic task of enhancing the party spirit and raising awareness. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jan 86 OW] /12858

SHANGHAI PAPER FOR ELDERLY--The inaugural issue of SHANGHAI LAONIAN BAO [SHANGHAI OLD AGE NEWS], to be published tomorrow, will carry an article by Comrade Rui Xingwen on how to care for old folk. In the article, he puts forward four suggestions on work concerning old folk in Shanghai. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 86 p 1 OW] /12858

JIANG ZEMIN AT GATHERING--Yang Di, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, said at a Spring Festival get-together of Taiwan compatriots and Taiwan personnel's relatives in Shanghai yesterday: Shanghai should play a greater role in the great cause of the motherland's reunification. We should let the 19 million compatriots in Taiwan know Shanghai and hear Shanghai's voice. Also present at the meeting were Jiang Zemin, mayor of Shanghai; and Mao Jingquan and Zhang Ruifang, vice chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee. Famous musicians (He Luqing), (Han Shuzhen), and (Zhou Xiaoyan), and representatives of Taiwan compatriots spoke at the meeting. They expressed their longing for their relatives and friends across the Taiwan Strait. Some young musicians, who won international prizes in recent years, performed wonderful literary and art programs at the meeting. During the Spring Festival period, a recording of the get-together will be broadcast to Taiwan listeners, and a video recording of it will be televised to Jinmen and Mazu compatriots. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 9 Jan 86 OW] /12858

GOVERNOR HONORS OPERATIC WINNERS--A meeting to present winners with the "New Flower Awards" for local operas, sponsored by ZHEJIANG RIBAO, was held in the Shengli Theater in Hangzhou last night. At the meeting, "New Flower" laurels were presented to 10 outstanding young actors and actresses. Present at the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Xue Ju, Chen Fawen, Tie Ying, Shang Jingcai, and Wang Jiayang; and responsible persons of the provincial propaganda and culture departments, including Wu Yaomin, Sun Jiaxian, Yuan Yifan, Shi Xing, and Gu Xidong. The leading comrades happily extended their congratulations to the award winners and gave them certificates. [Excerpt] [HANGZHOU ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 86 p 1 OW] /12858

PUBLISHING HOUSE ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The Shanghai Science and Technology Publishing House held a meeting at the Wenyi Assembly Hall this afternoon to mark its 30th founding anniversary. More than 200 authors, experts, and professors attended the meeting. Mayor Jiang Zemin and Vice Mayor Liu Zhenyuan attended the meeting to extend their congratulations and spoke. After reaffirming the publishing house's achievements, Mayor Jiang pointed out: Publishing circles should particularly pay attention to social benefit. Our relevant departments, especially industrial departments, should give vigorous support to publishing circles in the fields of equipment and technological renovations. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 86 OW] /12858

GOVERNOR ATTENDS COMMENDATION MEETING--The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government this afternoon held a meeting in Nanjing to award citations to units and personnel who have won merits in investigating and solving especially serious robbery which occurred in Nanjing City on 23 December last year. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC committee; representatives of units and individuals who have won merits; and representatives of activists of various public security departments, totaling more than 600 people, attended the meeting. Governor Gu Xiulian made a short speech at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, she extended warm congratulations and high respect to units and individuals who have won merits in cracking down the serious robbery on 23 December last year. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 86 OW] /12858

SHANGHAI MAYOR AT MEETING--A municipal cadres meeting on greening work was held on 17 January. Mayor Jiang Zemin and Vice Mayor Ni Tianzeng attended and addressed the meeting. [Excerpt] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Jan 86 OW] /12858

CSO: 4005/412

NORTH REGION

HEBEI SECRETARY, GOVERNOR PAY VISIT TO RONG GUANXIU

SK140557 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 22 December, a white van left the courtyard of the provincial CPC committee for Guanyintang Township of Pingshan County deep in Taihang Shan.

Inside the van were Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhang Shuguang, governor of the provincial government. Since it was getting close to New Year's Day, they were worried about Comrade Rong Guanxiu, the mother of armymen. They were concerned about Aunt Rong's physical and living conditions since she was at the venerable age of 89. Thus, they personally visited Aunt Rong last Sunday. Also accompanying them on their visit to Aunt Rong were leading comrades of the provincial Civil Administrative Department, the provincial Women's Federation, the Shijiazhuang Prefectural CPC Committee, and the prefectural Administrative Office.

Rong Guanxiu was very pleased to meet the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and Government. She treated them to walnuts, peanuts, melon seeds, and steamed sweet potatoes and urged them to eat just as she did for the armymen in the past. Liang Sanhua, her daughter-in-law, brought every person a cup of hot tea. Comrades Xing Chongzhi and Zhang Shuguang presented Aunt Rong with such gifts as New Year pictures, calendars, extracts of malt and milk, and a cake.

Together with Aunt Rong, Xing Chongzhi and Zhang Shuguang sat cross-legged on a heated brick bed [kang]. They asked Aunt Rong about her living conditions. Aunt Rong gladly answered, "All is well since I have a good appetite and sleep well." They said, "Chairman Peng Zhen asked us to give his regards to you when he visited Shijiazhuang a few days ago." Rong Guanxiu said, "Please send my thanks to him." A doctor who came along with the leading comrades gave Aunt Rong a physical examination. Finding out that her blood pressure was normal, no abnormalities were discovered on her electrocardiogram, and her heart condition was good, Xing Chongzhi and Zhang Shuguang cheerfully said, "You will be able to live for at least another 30 years or so," and wished her a good health and a long life. Upon hearing this Rong Guanxiu was all smiles. The joyful laughter warmed the hearts of both the host and guests.

Xing Chongzhi and Zhang Shuguang also asked for Aunt Rong's opinion. She said, "Some unhealthy movie and television scenes can still be seen even if we have good policies and good working and living conditions at present. You must check this unhealthy trend." Xing Chongzhi and Zhang Shuguang also asked Rong Guanxiu's relatives and cadres of the county, township, and village in detail about this year's production and living conditions. They also made investigations among dozens of peasant households and listened to their opinions. Seeing the trees planted on mountainous areas, river banks, and on both sides of the roads, they gladly said, "That is good" and encouraged the cadres and masses to correct party style and achieve industrial and sideline production with a view to becoming rich as soon as possible.

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CSO: 4005/391

NORTH REGION

HEBEI: XING CHONGZHI ATTENDS NEW YEAR REPORT MEETING

SK150145 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 30 December, the provincial CPC Committee held a new year report meeting at the provincial gymnasium. Attending the meeting were more than 8,000 persons, including cadres of the provincial-level organs, the provincial military district, and the organs of Shijiazhuang Prefecture and city, as well as veteran cadres who had retired from their posts.

Also attending the meeting were leading comrades from the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the provincial Military District, as well as from Shijiazhuang Prefecture and city.

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting, at which Zhang Shuguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province, delivered a report.

His report covers the following four aspects: 1) Our province has scored new progress in conducting reforms and carrying out economic construction. 2) The general guiding ideology, fighting targets, and work emphasis that will be followed by the province during the implementation period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are to be set. 3) Efforts should be made to enhance party building in order to achieve fundamental turn for the better in party style and social morale. 4) Efforts should be made to vigorously implement the new 5-year plan by taking concrete actions.

To achieve success in the work for 1986, the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, he emphatically put forward the following tasks in his report: First, Efforts should be made to exercise correct leadership and to realistically do a good job in rendering service. Second, the provincial level departments and bureaus should strengthen management among various industries and trades. Third, efforts should be made to delve into reality to carry out investigation and study and to conduct careful guidance.

In his report, Comrade Zhang Shuguang urged the people throughout the province to aim high, to have lofty ambitions, to work together for the further splendid future, and to score new contributions to making Hebei prosperous.

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CSO: 4005/391

NORTH REGION

HEBEI HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE ON INTELLECTUAL WORK

SK160150 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The provincial CPC Committee held a work conference on intellectuals in Shijiazhuang City from 23 to 26 December. At the conference, participating comrades heard the reports given by the responsible persons of the prefectures of Shijiazhuang, Langfang, and Hengshui and of Handan City with regard to their experience gained in implementing the policy on intellectuals. They also discussed the "work suggestions" submitted by the Organizational Department under the provincial CPC Committee with regard to completely implementing the policy on intellectuals before the 13th CPC Congress. Xie Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the conference and delivered a speech.

In his speech, Comrade Xie Feng fully acknowledged the achievement scored by the province in implementing the policy on intellectuals in the form period. He stated: However, we must note that our province's task in dealing with the leftover problems in this regard is still heavy. In the next period we should concentrate our efforts on dealing with these problems. The leadership at all levels should actively solve these problems in line with the principle of seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes wherever they exist. By no means should they adopt an attitude of "waiting, relying on, and rigid demanding" toward the work. They should deal with all cases that conform with the regulations explicitly set forth by the policy.

In his speech, Comrade Xie Feng stated: While making all-out efforts to successfully deal with the leftover problems, we should do a good job in implementing the party's policy on intellectuals in an overall way in order to successfully conduct the work concerning intellectuals.

In order to ensure the basic fulfillment of the policy on intellectuals by the end of June 1986 and to deal with the leftover problems, Comrade Xie Feng urged the party committees at all levels to realistically enhance their leadership over the work, the departments concerned to take a harmonious step, and the departments of labor affairs, united front work, finance, planning, and public security to make a concerted effort in order to achieve success in common in the work.

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CSO: 4005/391

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL: BU HE CONGRATULATES PARTY SCHOOL GRADUATES

SK170452 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 January, Bu He, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional people's government, delivered a speech at the first commencement of the regional party school, which had been already regularized in courses. In his speech he pointed out: The educational regularization of party schools constitutes an important way to upgrade the quality of party and government cadres and to accelerate the pace of building the cadre ranks in line with the four requirements.

In his speech he urged the graduates, after returning to their posts, to be outstanding cadres full of ideals, morality, cultural knowledge, and a youthful spirit, and who are well disciplined and keen on conducting reforms, and to go all out to pioneer new causes and make contributions to accelerating the pace of building the region.

Since 1984 the regional party school has held three training classes, four training classes on specialized theory, and four short-term training classes on specialized courses, by earnestly implementing the guideline given by the central authorities and the regional CPC Committee with regard to regularizing the education of party schools. These classes have accommodated nearly 800 personnel in training. The regional party school has also conducted a series of reforms in the fields of curriculum planning, teaching materials, and teaching methods, thus basically bringing about an important and great change from a training program centering on short-term rotational classes to that centering on regularized classes.

At the commencement, the leading comrades of the regional party and government organs, including Bu He, Batubagen, Wu En, Ma Zhenduo, and Zhou Rongchang, happily presented graduation certificates to the 448 first semester graduates. Comrade Bu He, on behalf of the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government, delivered a speech in which he extended warm congratulations to the graduates and urged them, after returning to their posts, to carry forward the workstyle of integrating theory with practice, to delve into reality and go keep into the masses to carry out investigation and study, and to enable theory to guide practice in order to serve the program of building the four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/391

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CPC SOLICITS OPINIONS OF NONPARTY PERSONS

SK170322 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts On 15 January, the autonomous regional CPC Committee held a forum with personages of the democratic parties and nonparty personnel to solicit their opinions on the upcoming conference of secretaries of various banner and county party committees throughout the region.

Batubagen, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, presided over the forum and delivered a speech. Tian Congming, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, also delivered a speech, in which he went into detail about the preparatory work and major contents of the upcoming conference. He stated: The central tasks of the upcoming conference are to continuously and deeply study and implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and to review and sum up the major work and experiences gained in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, during the implementation period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and particularly in the year since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. On this basis, the conference will make arrangements for 1986 work and the major work for the period before the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region, and will discuss major plans for fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan. To make a success in the conference, we have printed all documents concerning the conference and delivered them to various leagues, cities, departments, and the democratic parties in order to solicit their opinions. Today's forum is aimed especially at soliciting our friends' opinions on revising these documents.

In his speech, Comrade Tian Congming stated: During the implementation period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the region's strategic emphasis is to do a good job in grasping the following three tasks on the premise of persistently building the two civilizations simultaneously:

1. A good job should be done in firmly grasping grain production while upholding the principle in an overall way of taking forestry and animal husbandry as main tasks and developing a diversified economy.
2. A good job should be done in grasping the undertakings of communications and transportation, as well as of post and telecommunications.

3. A good job should be done in conducting development and reforms in the fields of education, science, and technology.

In his speech Comrade Tian Congming stated: The year 1987 will be the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region. Under the guidance of the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the party organizations at all levels and the people of various nationalities throughout the region should hold high the banner of unity and construction; make efforts to consolidate, assimilate, replenish, and improve the achievements scored in conducting reforms; and make further progress on the basis of the current very favorable trends in order to fulfill the target of doubling the annual industrial and agricultural total output value.

Speaking at the forum were responsible persons of the regional KMT Revolutionary Committee, the regional Democratic League, the regional Jiu San Society, the regional Democratic National Construction Association, the regional Industry and Commercial Federation, and of religious circles; and nonparty senior intellectuals and democratic personages, including Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, (Chen Jie), (Sun Yingnian), (Liu Yidong), (Hao Guorui), (Feng Lin), Du Qinchuan, (Wang Jiemin), and Wang Chongren.

In concluding the forum, after fully acknowledging the precious opinions offered by the nonparty friends and their contributions made in various fields, Comrade Tian Congming pointed out: As colleagues for many years, our party, the democratic parties, and the nonparty friends have fostered many good traditions and workstyles. Under the new situation, we should continuously carry forward these traditions and workstyles in order to bring every force into play to the most extent and to bring into full play the enthusiasm of various circles. Only by doing so can the region make a success in its work.

Also attending the forum were Wu Ligeng and Han Ming, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC Committee, and responsible persons from departments concerned.

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CSO: 4005/391

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--After completing the predetermined agenda, the 25th Standing Committee meeting of the 10th Municipal People's Congress, which lasted for 2 and a half days, concluded on the morning of 15 January. At yesterday's session, deputies continued to examine and discuss the investigation report on the situation with regard to our municipality's implementation of the marriage law, and the investigation report on the situation regarding the propaganda on and implementation of the municipality's regulations on protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children made by the political and legal committee of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. The session called on the municipal-level state organs and the departments and units across the municipality to strengthen the propaganda and education on strictly implementing the law in order to ensure a further implementation of the marriage law and the municipality's regulations on protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children. Li Zhongyuan, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over and spoke at yesterday's session. Attending the session were Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and Bai Hua, Zhao Jun, Liu Zengkun, Xu Ming, Han Tianyao, and Yu Fujing, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 16 Jan 86 SK] /6662

BEIJING MAIL BACKLOG--Yang Taifang, minister of posts and telecommunications; Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing; and Luo Yunguang, chief dispatcher of the Ministry of Railways, decided yesterday [13 December] that Beijing's large backlog of mail should be eliminated by the Spring Festival. They decided to widen passages to Beijing railway station to provide through traffic for mail trucks, set up a mail center at the station to dispatch mail, and to ensure mail trucks have the right of way. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 13 Jan 86 OW] /6662

BEIJING SECRETARY'S NEW YEAR GREETINGS--On 1 January, leading persons of the municipal CPC Committee and government, including Li Ximing and Chen Xitong, went to the grassroots units to extend greetings to the staff member and workers who stood fast at their posts on various fronts. Li Ximing visited various shops in the Nanding Commercial Street newly built in the Fengtai District to greet the clerks. At about 0900, Chen Xitong, Han Boping, Lu Yucheng, Zhang Jianmin, Zhang Peng, and other municipal leaders arrived at

the Beijing coke chemical plant to hear a report on gas production and supply, and other work. Other municipal leaders who went to the grassroots units to greet staff members and workers on 1 January were Jin Jian, Xu Weicheng, Wang Jialiu, Wang Guang, Li Qiyang, Zhan Mingyi, Li Guang, Chen Yuan, Wang Lixing, Zhang Baifa, Sun Fuling, Chen Haosu, Huang Chao, Wang Xian, Bai Jiefu, and An Lin. [Excerpts] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 86 pp 1, 4 SK] /6662

HEBEI: BAODING CITY ELECTIONS--The fifth Baoding City Congress was held from 19 to 22 December. On behalf of the city CPC Committee, Comrade Han Licheng delivered a work report entitled "Be Closely United and Strive To Make Contributions to the Rejuvenation of Baoding" to the congress. On behalf of the city Discipline Inspection Commission, Li Guiyun [2621 2710 0971] delivered a report on the discipline inspection work. At the first plenary session of the fifth Baoding City CPC Committee and the first plenary session of the Baoding Discipline Inspection Commission, which were held on 22 December, Han Licheng was elected secretary of the city CPC Committee; Tian Futing [3944 4395 1656], Wu Zhenhua [0702 2182 5478], and Hao Zebin [6787 3419 3453] were elected deputy secretaries of the city CPC Committee; Li Guiyun was elected secretary of the city Discipline Inspection Commission; and Zhao Jianmin [6392 0256 3046] and Wu Wenbin [0702 2429 1755] were elected deputy secretaries of the city Discipline Inspection Commission. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 85 p 1 SK] /6662

CSO: 4005/391

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

SK140532 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The 19th Standing Committee session of the 6th provincial People's Congress opened in Harbin on 13 January. Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the session.

The main agenda items of this session were to relay Chairman Peng Zhen's speech at the forum of chairmen of all provincial, municipal, and regional People's Congress Standing Committees; to examine and discuss the draft regulations on road management and on relics management; to continue examining and discussing the draft regulations on universalizing the 9-year compulsory education; to examine and discuss the report on the work regarding minority people delivered by the provincial government; to work out relevant resolutions; to examine and discuss the report on the construction of the grassroots CPPCC organizations delivered by the provincial government, the draft decision on conferring an honorary title formulated by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the draft plan for the Standing Committee work in 1986; to hold a by-election for deputies to the Sixth NPC; and to examine, discuss, and adopt the items concerning cadre appointments and removals.

This morning's session listened to the explanation of the draft regulations on road management made by (Zhao Yang), director of the provincial Communications Department; the explanation of the draft regulations on relics management made by (Gan Judan), deputy head of the provincial Relics Management Association; the explanation of the revision of the draft regulations on universalizing the 9-year compulsory education made by Liu Gongping, vice chairman of the provincial Educational Commission; and the explanation of the holding of a by-election for deputies to the Sixth NPC made by Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, as well as his explanation of the draft regulations on this election. The session elected Li Jianbai deputy to the Sixth NPC and submitted this to the credentials committee of the NPC Standing Committee for examination and approval.

Attending today's session were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Wang Jinling, Liu

Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Zhao Zenhual, and Zhang Ruoxian. Attending today's session as observers were Wang Lianzheng, vice governor of the provincial government, and Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court.

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CSO: 4005/390

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN BEGINS TOWNSHIP-TOWN PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

SK180020 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] As of early January, township and town party rectification work had been comprehensively unfolded throughout the province. A good trend of showing great determination, starting the work quickly, and grasping the work firmly has emerged.

On 16 December 1985, after the convocation of the provincial rural party rectification work conference, many cities and counties immediately held standing committee meetings to specially study ways to carry out rural party rectification work. Many counties and districts held mobilization meetings on township and town party rectification. In order to ensure the quality of party rectification work, the province and the various cities and counties have dispatched a total of 4,560 liaison men and inspectors to go deeply among townships and towns to help the party committees carry out party rectification work.

Dongfeng County has selected and dispatched 88 inspectors to go deeply in to 23 townships and towns, of whom 22 are cadres at and above the deputy bureau director level.

All counties in Baicheng Prefecture have transferred a total of 1,416 liaison men, and the districts have transferred 40 inspectors to guide the work. Each township or county has an average of 4 to 5 persons undertaking such work.

All localities throughout the province have paid great attention to this township and town party rectification work and have realistically strengthened leadership.

City, county, and township CPC committee secretaries have grasped the work personally. The deputy secretaries in charge of the work have assumed sole responsibility for the work, and the standing committee members have shared their responsibilities. All departments have also coordinated their work with party rectification. Many cities and counties have also strengthened party rectification offices. Many counties have conducted party rectification pilot work and let some units begin party rectification work ahead of others so that they can sum up experiences for guiding party rectification in the whole area.

The Changchun City Party Rectification Office has discovered that the trend of making slow progress and neglecting the quality of party rectification has emerged in some units. It has transmitted the experience of a vanguard unit in the suburban area in a timely manner--Xinglong Town, which has conducted education on the purpose of the party and has conscientiously rectified party style--which has effectively guided the party rectification work in the entire area.

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NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE--The 5th Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee held its 14th enlarged meeting today. The meeting is devoted to studying the important speeches made by leading comrades of the central authorities at the meeting of central organ cadres, relaying and implementing the guidelines of the conference on the work of the provincial CPC committee and the conference on united front work, hearing the report on the situation in party style, adopting the resolution on studying the speeches by leading comrades of the central authorities, and discussing the work emphases of the provincial CPPCC Committee in 1986. At the opening ceremony Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, said: Successful convocation of this meeting has an important guiding significance in enhancing our understanding, gearing our understanding to the documents of the central authorities, giving play to the superiority of the CPPCC, and serving the central task of the party. This meeting will end on 29 January after a 4-day session. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Jan 86 SK] /6662

LIAONING RURAL RECTIFICATION--The Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee has selected 250 party-member cadres from the provincial-level organs and some enterprises and establishments to go to the rural areas to serve as liaison men and instructors on rural party rectification. The provincial CPC committee has paid great attention to this work. This morning a mobilization meeting was held in Shenyang. Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, Chen Suzhi, Standing Committee member, and responsible comrades of the Party Rectification Office of the provincial CPC committee attended the mobilization meeting. Comrade Sun Qi delivered an important speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee. Li Jun, chairman of the provincial Rural Work Committee, introduced the province's rural situation. These liaison men and instructors will concentrate 3 days on studying the important documents on rural party rectification issued by the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee. After short-term training, they will go to the rural areas to participate in party rectification work. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Jan 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4005/390

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ORDNANCE MINISTRY TO SET UP JOINT VENTURES WITH PROVINCES, CITIES

HK060555 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] Several joint venture agreements will be concluded this year between the Ministry of Ordnance and provinces and cities. They are aimed at facilitating rapid local economic development, said a ministry official.

The joint ventures will involve the production and processing of key local goods, on which regional development depends, the official told CHINA DAILY.

He disclosed that his ministry was expected to sign an agreement with Heilongjiang Province today for processing ethylene into plastic products.

The province has the nation's largest oil field--Daqing--which produced 55 million tons of oil last year. Every year, some 300,000 tons of ethylene are processed from petroleum.

The official said that the ministry's weapon factories in the province would produce and supply plastic-processing machinery which the province needed to make full use of its abundant ethylene.

He also said discussions were under way between the ministry and Jilin Province to jointly develop vehicle production in the province, one of the country's largest vehicle production centers.

Jilin is aiming for an annual output of 200,000 cars and trucks, up from the present 70,000. The ministry's weapon factories in the province would produce engines and gearboxes, the official said.

The State Economic Commission has been urging the country's defense industry to produce a greater variety of civilian goods. This would both improve the range of goods available and help local areas develop economically.

Last year China's defense industry, including the ministries of nuclear, aviation, ordnance and astronautics industries, produced more than 70 percent of the motorcycles and cassette tapes sold on the domestic market.

Goods for civilian consumption accounted for 18 percent of production in factories controlled by these ministries in 1980, and 26 percent in 1984.

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CSO: 4000/134

HONG KONG

UK'S RENTON ON HONG KONG POLITICAL REFORMS

HK240238 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 2350 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Press conference given by Timothy Renton, UK foreign office minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong, in Government Information Services Building, Hong Kong--Live]

[Excerpts] [Renton] I'm going to make a very short opening statement, then I would like to leave time for as many questions as possible from as many of you.

I'm delighted to meet you all again, although sorry once again to get you all up so early in the morning. As you know, the prime purpose of my visit this time is to take up the plan Richard Luce had before he became minister of the arts, to visit China and the Far East. I'm particularly pleased that this gives me the chance of a further short visit to Hong Kong less than 3 months after I last left.

I came as you know from China, where I just spent 5 days. This was my first visit, and it presented an invaluable opportunity to see China at first-hand. This included visits to Shanghai, Canton, and Shenzhen, where I was able to see developments, many of which will be of considerable financial and commercial interest to Hong Kong.

I am sure it is right that the development of a broader and deeper economic relationship between Britain and China and the increase in contact and understanding which will go with it can only be good for Hong Kong. This will consolidate China's open-door policy, and enhance Hong Kong's importance as a uniquely convenient place from which business can be done in China.

In Peking, I had a series of useful talks with Chinese leaders, primarily with Vice Minister Zhou Nan, but also with Mr Wu, the foreign minister, the State Councillor Ji Pengfei, the head of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, who was of course the governor's guest here in Hong Kong recently, and with (?Xu Zheng) of the State Economic Commission. The atmosphere and the tone of these meetings were very satisfactory.

It needs hardly saying that the better ministers on each side know each other, the more likely there is to be trust and understanding.

Since my arrival yesterday afternoon, I've had the opportunity to brief the governor on my talks, and I've had useful, and I think it is fair to say, stimulating meetings with Exco [Executive Council] and Legislative Council [Legco]. I have listened carefully to what I have heard, and will of course be conveying the views expressed to me to my colleagues back in London.

You will not be surprised to hear that the main subject of yesterday's discussions was nationality. I appreciate that this is a matter of deeply felt concern in Hong Kong, and perhaps before inviting your questions, I can just say a few words on that subject. You will be aware that I attended the debate in the House of Commons on the draft, and I emphasize the word draft, order in council. The debates in parliament were preliminary ones before the order is formally submitted, probably some time in March. I've also followed at a distance the debate in the House of Lords on Monday, which took place of course while I was in China. Needless to say, I have also been following the debate in the Legislative Council and in the press here.

As I told the unofficial members last night, I should like to make it clear that as regards an endorsement in the BNO [British National, Overseas] passport, providing a satisfactory formula can be found, her majesty's government will agree to the position being made clear in the passports.

As regards the ethnic minorities and the ex-servicemen, it was right that ministers should make clear to parliament the difficulties involved in the proposals which have been made to them. But as they also made clear, their minds are not closed on these issues, and having ensured that there should be no misunderstanding of the difficulties, they are ready to examine these matters further.

They have agreed with the Hong Kong Government that a team of officials should visit London to provide further information on minorities and the status of the ex-servicemen concerned.

In conclusion, I should like to emphasize that the purpose of this visit is primarily to establish more of the facts. The difficulties are real ones, and I don't wish to raise hopes too high. Thank you. I now look forward to your questions.

[Burke] My name is (Burke), I'm from [words indistinct], but I speak also as a constituent of Mr Renton back in his own constituency. I have too many questions for a news conference, so I will put them in writing. First of all, does Mr Renton not agree that the Sino-British agreement is in fact an unequal treaty from the point of view of the people of

Britain and Hong Kong, and secondly, does he recognize that there are very deep fears felt by the Catholics and other Christian communities here about their rights of religion after 1997?

[Renton] I know Mr (Burke) of old. On his question of the Sino-British Joint Declaration being an unequal agreement, no sir. I think from the reception given to that agreement when it was announced, from the overwhelming views of the assessment office here in Hong Kong, this agreement was widely welcomed. It was a unique achievement, and our aim now, and I wish to stress this right from the beginning of the questions, is to see that the principles of that agreement are enunciated, and, implemented in full in the years ahead. We stand four square behind that agreement.

On your question of religious freedom, these are guaranteed in the joint declaration, and we wish to see, as I've said, that the joint declaration is implemented to the full.

[Lau] Emily Lau, FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. Mr Renton, in Peking you stated the importance of convergence between political development in Hong Kong and the drafting of the basic law, without saying how that can be done. Some people in Hong Kong are suggesting that the first draft of the basic law dealing with the political system should be released in 1987, to coincide with the government's review, or maybe even to preempt it, as a way of helping convergence. How do you feel on this?

[Renton] Thank you very much. Three points quickly. First, I think far too much play, if I may say so, has been made about the word convergence. It is a technical term, what it means is a question of two sides coming together, if you like, two railway tracks meeting at a crossing at a given point in time, and seeing that the railway station, the railway train then goes over smoothly from one set of tracks to the other. It's nothing more than that, and I don't think we should spend too much time on the semantics of the word convergence. The question of how this coming together is worked out in the years and months ahead between the review here in 1987, for example, and the elections of '88, and the basic law, that of course is obviously what the discussions and the detail work is going to be about in the months ahead, and I don't wish to anticipate the results of that. It is obviously quite clear to me that if there is to be the success that we want to see of the joint declaration, that coming together has to happen, so that there is a smooth transition, continuing stability and prosperity throughout the 1990's.

[Lau] What about the question on the basic law being released in '87?

[Renton] Oh yes, your third point, sorry. I have not any preview on that. The Chinese, it is of course up to the Chinese, the question of the drafting of the basic law. I understand that members of both the Basic Law Drafting Committee and the Consultative Committee have already

been appointed, and presumably, there are, I know, many Hong Kong'ers represented on both of those committees. If they think it is appropriate that a draft should be released early on, they will be making that point known to the Chinese side through the committees.

[Renton] The responsibility for the administration of Hong Kong up until the year 1997 lies fairly and squarely with the British Government, and there's no qualification to that, I mean that is an absolute statement. I have no doubt, and I hope that I made this clear when I was last here on my very interesting visit in October that what we all wish to do is to develop an electoral system, a governmental system, a constitutional system, whatever you think is the most appropriate word, in Hong Kong that is appropriate to the unique needs and system of Hong Kong. Now I've no doubt that, through Legco, with the help of Legco, the administration, the government here in Hong Kong will be considering how best to tap opinion in Hong Kong over the months ahead prior to the '87 review. That is after all their job, something that was done, for example, in relation to the assessment office or before the Green Paper a few years ago that led on to the White Paper of '84. From that, of course the Hong Kong Government will be giving views to us in London as to what should go into the electoral review of '87, but this is a matter in which the views in Hong Kong, because it is a unique situation, are obviously of very substantial importance. This is a system to be developed that must suit the needs of the people in Hong Kong. But in saying that, I'm not backing out in any sense from the overall overriding responsibility for the administration of Hong Kong that rests with the British Government in London.

[Penn] I'm from the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Patricia Penn. There does seem to be a massive contradiction between what you said in November and what you said in Peking, because the term convergence was used by yourself about eight times in Peking, I think. Now, in November you emphasized that it's up to Hong Kong to devise a system that would be suitable to Hong Kong, and it would not be for Britain. Now the message that we're getting is that Hong Kong, that China and Britain are together going to steer Hong Kong toward something that is suitable for future government.

[Renton] I really would suggest, with all respect, that you don't look too much for hidden meanings or significances in the use of the word convergence. First, I used that in Peking because I don't know of a better word. I have tried to explain briefly what is in our minds in concept, in this word, the concept of two railway tracks, tracks coming together at a crossing point. But if you can suggest to me, madam, a better word that means the same thing, I'll gladly use it. I said that in Peking, I'll say it now.

Now, the question about the future government and legislature of the Hong Kong special administration, It is enshrined in Annex 1 attached to the joint declaration. That, I read the actual words, the government

and legislature of the Hong Kong special administration should be composed of local inhabitants. The word local is then used two or three times, at least twice, again in that paragraph. So obviously this is a system of government that has to suit local people and the local conditions here in Hong Kong. That is enshrined in, as I say, Annex 1 attached to the joint agreement. But in saying that, I don't run away from the overall responsibility of her majesty's government for the administration of Hong Kong, or do I deny the concept that there is a need for a coming together of what happens in '87, with the review, the elections of '88, with the basic law. Because if there were not, there obviously could be a very unpleasant jolt some time after '97. It seems to me that that's common sense.

[Fung] Simon Fung from RTHK [Radio and Television Hong Kong]. After your meeting with Peking officials, you mentioned something, I quote, there was convergence in our views about the development of constitutional government in Hong Kong. But you also said the British Government had no preconceived idea on our political reforms. So why is there a discrepancy there?

[Renton] I don't see any discrepancy at all. There is convergence about the principle, there is agreement on the need to converge on the principle, that is a principled statement, it is a statement about principles. And it must be acceptable to all of those, and forget about the word convergence, give me a better one if you wish, but that principle of the need for coming together, so that there are not severe jolts, must be one that the people in Hong Kong, who are pragmatic people who above all wish to see a continuity of the prosperity and stability that has been the hallmark of Hong Kong in the 20 years since I first came here, that they want to see that go on. That's quite clear. But as to what actually happens in the '87 review, the detail of that, I say, and I repeat, we as a British Government have no preconceived ideas about what should go into that review. We're waiting to listen and to be told through the Hong Kong Government. Equally, I have to say, I don't think that the Chinese at this early stage have any preconceived ideas about what should go into the basic law.

[Mo] Claudia Mo, AFP. Sir, why did you fail to mention the wishes of Hong Kong people altogether in your statements in Peking?

[Renton] I'm not aware that I did, and in any case I've just made it absolutely plain now in my statement and in what I have said, and so I, I reemphasize that of course the wishes of Hong Kong people have to be taken into account. If I did not say that in Peking, perhaps I was not asked the right questions.

[Davies] Hugh Davies from the DAILY TELEGRAPH. If during this review there is a move from Legco for direct elections, what would be the British Government's attitude?

[Renton] That's a totally hypothetical question sir, I'm not prepared to give hypothetical answers to hypothetical questions, about situations or recommendations that...

[Davies interrupting] But surely, surely this agreement is based on a hypothetical concept that capitalism and communism can exist in a Marxist state.

[Renton] Well, obviously the agreement is based on the concept, as you say, of one country, two systems. That is a unique, that is a unique concept. It was widely heralded and applauded in 1984, when the declaration was signed, and we should never forget how well received that declaration and agreement was. Nothing has happened to change that. But the working out of this in practice, there are no set textbook rules, obviously, and it is that is now going to concern us all in the years ahead, that we're all going to be thinking about, and that stimulates the questions from you this morning and from the unofficials, in many cases, last night. But it would be quite wrong for me to make prior judgments about direct or indirect elections, for example, when this is all hypothetical, none of these propositions have been brought forward yet. We've got to wait and see how the suggestions flow forward in the period leading up to the '87 review, to which, as a government, we are committed. And we are also committed to the knowledge that it must be a serious review.

[Name indistinct] from HONG KONG ECONOMIC JOURNAL. Mr Renton, you told the press in Peking that the British Government should get in touch with the Chinese Government in the future to avoid misunderstandings, I want to know were there any misunderstandings between these two sides before you went to Peking, and was this kind of misunderstanding the cause of the statement of Mr Xu Jiatun, the director of XINHUA SHE; Mr Xu said that somebody violated the agreement. Were there any misunderstandings between the British and the Chinese Governments before you went to Peking?

[Renton] The Joint Liaison Group [JLG] has now met twice, which is the most regular and official contact between the British Government and the Chinese Government, as you well know. And the purpose of the Joint Liaison Group meetings, and the last one was in December, is to hammer out misunderstandings, to iron them out, and to arrive at sensible conclusions.

Now obviously in the years ahead there are going at times to be what I would call management problems, working out the details of the agreement. But the point of the JLG first of all will be to make certain that sensible practical solutions are arrived at. And this has already happened in the JLG. I think after the first two meetings we can see just what a successful body it is being, and the agreement in principle on the right of abode endorsement in the new passport, that is one very concrete instance of that. So of course these contacts between the British Government

and Chinese Government will continue, not only through the JLG, but also at ministerial level, because I have no doubt that by regular contact and increased exchange of views at all levels that we can avoid future misunderstandings and in practice, and in a pragmatic way, work out the detail of this remarkable declaration and agreement.

[Chan] May Chan from ATV [Asia Television]. The Hong Kong UMELCO [Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils] members said if Britain insisted on evading its responsibility on the BNO passport, the non-Chinese minorities groups, and the ex-servicemen, then the Hong Kong Government will be made into a lame duck government. Do you see that is the situation of the Hong Kong Government?

[Renton] No, I certainly don't. I see absolutely no sign of the Hong Kong Government being a lame duck government. The economy here is strong, the Hang Seng index was at a record high a few days ago, property prices are good, and for example the Land Commission working jointly between Hong Kong officials and the Chinese has already reached agreement on the handling of land property sales, and on how the premium on these sales should be divided. All of this is a sign of absolutely, of an absolutely efficient government living up to its responsibilities, and the same with the British Government. I mean, insofar as we have, as I say, responsibility for the administration, we're going to live up to our responsibilities to implement the joint declaration in full.

On the actual quotation, madam, with which you started, from unofficial members, I would like to think, and I have strong confidence that this will be so, that in the light of the statement that I announced last night and the, that I repeated to you this morning, unofficial members, as I said earlier, they will now see that we have not got a closed mind on these very sensitive nationality issues, and they of course will be riding along with us to see what we can work out in practical details in the weeks and months ahead on these issues. But let me stress again, there are very substantial difficulties of principle on the question of the ethnic minorities and the ex-servicemen.

[Word indistinct] from RTHK. Mr Renton, you mentioned that Britain had no preconceived idea about how Hong Kong is to be run, but is it true that Britain and China have some kind of agreement on the base line, or rather on the principles of how Hong Kong is going to be run? And what kind of principle? Why don't you raise this point to discuss with the Chinese?

[Renton] I think, madam, you really are anticipating the discussions and the detailed discussions, as I said earlier, that is going to occupy you all over the weeks and months ahead. I made it quite clear, you are going to have an intensive political debate in Hong Kong. I mean that was absolutely made clear to me when I was here in October, and there are going to be all sorts of views expressed by interested Hong Kong people, be they professors, be they journalists, be they

parliamentarians, about the way, the course of constitutional change should happen. Now that is your right, your privilege in a free society. Where I don't, and my government does not have, a preconceived view, is, we, as I said, on the detail, we don't have preconception about the form of constitutional change that should happen. Because we want to see what's in the '87 review, as you do, and therefore, we are not having discussions about this with the Chinese, the detail, at this stage, because we don't have, I think you used the phrase a base line, or something like that, except to the extent that we stand four square behind implementing this document, the draft agreement. These are where the principles are, this is where the base line is, and we are wholly committed to implementing this. So I have to tell you, do I believe are the Chinese.

[Name indistinct] RTHK. In your statement today, you stressed the importance of broader and deeper economic relations between Britain and China, and I think a lot of people in Hong Kong suppose that that is actually the basis of Britain's relations with China over the joint declaration, and that, when it comes down to it, that forms the relatively supine attitude that seems to come across with words like convergence, etcetera, over the last 6 or 7 months, and that, in fact, is long the diplomatic battle, of you like, for the hearts and minds of the Hong Kong people.

[Renton] I do get very bored with this concept of supine attitude. There is no reality to it, it is such an easy thing to say, but who does it help when you say it? If anyone wishes to see ghosts in the shadows, if you wish to, sir, it is your privilege. But it's not my job to see ghosts that don't exist. There has been no supine attitude on the part of the British, there has been no supine attitude in the Joint Liaison Group. As I said earlier, the JLG meetings have already produced concrete results, such as the agreement on principle on the right of abode endorsement in the new passports. And to go around saying, oh but the British are all supine, I think that you in doing that are actually going against what I am trying to achieve, which is the continuance of prosperity and stability. That is my job, that is the job of ministers in London, and that is what we shall continue to do.

[Reporter] ...the importance of economic relations [words indistinct] to China.

[Renton] Of course, of course, but let me give you that background, though, but I don't agree with you on this word supine, or whatever, and I don't think it is helpful to what we are trying to achieve to use them. I mean, they may make good headlines, but they are not facts.

Now, the trade between Britain and China. Of course, China, we all know, is in the business of a major capital expansion program. The Seventh 5-Year Program Plan is about to be announced. We, as a major exporting nation, hope to win a substantial contract there, like the GEC contract

for the turbines in the Daya Bay power project. We believe that these contracts, these contracts will be of substantial help to Hong Kong, often because of Hong Kong's own investment, commercial, and financial interests in China. We can ride in many cases on each other's backs. We see this happening. But to say on from that we are not interested in our trade with Hong Kong is to forget that our exports to Hong Kong today are nearly three times our exports to China. Hong Kong is a major trading partner for Britain, and I've no intention that we should lose sight of that fact.

[Hutcheon] Jane Hutcheon, from ATV news. Has the Peking government indicated its disapproval 1) of the concept of direct elections, and b) of the present political reforms?

[Renton] The answer is, um, no, er, to both questions.

[Wong] Michael Wong from FINANCIAL DAILY. Mr Renton, you did talk a lot on the word convergence. Could I put this to you--convergence, does that word also mean that the system developing before 1997 should be converged with that to be laid down by the basic law, and not the other way round?

[Renton] Well I think, you can read, I'm not a professor of semantics. My name is not Henry Higgins, um, perhaps it should be. But I say again, the concept of convergence, as I see it, is to draw once again on the railway track analogy. We are creating a set of railway lines that lead up to 1997, the Chinese will be creating a set of railway lines that lead on from 1997. The need is to see that those two railway lines meet together at a crossing point at which there won't be great jolts that will upset either the confidence of the people of Hong Kong or their economic prosperity, which is so fundamental to you all. That's all. To me, convergence means two or more people moving in the same direction, in order to arrive at approximately the same place at approximately the same time. Now, that's not a definition of convergence. But there's nothing more sinister to it than that. It is not one being inferior to the other, or the other being superior to the first.

[Lam] Willy Lam, from ASIA WEEK magazine. Mr Renton, you have said that concerning political reform in Hong Kong, you would engage in an exchange of views with Peking and would also consult public opinion in Hong Kong. What if Peking wants slower pace of reforms than want the Hong Kong people would want. How do you see the gap to be bridged?

[Renton] I think, sir, you are putting words into my mouth that I did not exactly say. I did not, particularly in what you said at the beginning, I was talking about exchange of views here in Hong Kong on the political issues, on political reform. I'm not aware that I said I talked about exchange of views in Peking about the political reforms of the month and years immediately ahead.

[Fraser] David Fraser from REUTERS. My question sir concerns the relationship between people who live in colonies and the mother country. Could you tell us, sir, why the people of Hong Kong are treated differently by the British Government to the people who live in Gibraltar and the Falklands, or Malvinas Islands?

[Renton] Well, I think you give me part of the answer in your use of the word Falklands or Malvinas Islands. There is no parallel at all between the situation in Hong Kong and that in the Falklands. The British Nationality Act--Falkland Islands--of '83 conferred British citizenship on the Falklands because of their particular role in the South Atlantic hostilities, and it has to be remembered that Argentina has still not formally ceased the declaration of hostilities against the Falkland Islands. It was made clear during the passage of that act that this situation was wholly exceptional and that it did not provide a precedent for other dependent territories. The majority of the Falkland Islanders, I have to tell you, and I was there myself last May, they are already British citizens, either because they were previously citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies with the right of abode in the United Kingdom through their parents, or through their grandparents. There is therefore no parallel whatsoever with the position, the sensitive position, of non-ethnic Chinese minorities in Hong Kong.

[Wong] Betty Wong, ORIENTAL DAILY NEWS. Mr Renton, it was earlier suggested that our next year's political review would be an empty review, and yet last night you assured UMELCO members that our review will be a serious one, could you give us an idea of how serious it is?

[Renton] I honestly think that's up to you people in Hong Kong to see how seriously you take it. It is you who are going to be making the suggestions, as I've already said, not me.

But I can assure you that I have advised the Chinese that this must be a serious review. That is what I, what we expect it to be, and the content through now of what you put into it is up to you, because it is up to you to come forward with your feelings, your suggestions.

[Hugh Davies] You have no guarantee as to what the British Government's reaction is going to be?

[Renton] Of course one does not give hypothetical guarantees about documents that have not been written yet. I mean...

[Davies] [Interrupting] No, but you keep talking about the review, saying that you will take everything seriously, but you still won't make any promise to the people here as to what you will do if they come up with a major uh, something that will obviously upset the Chinese, such as indirect, such as direct elections.

[Renton] I really don't think its helpful, or useful to spend our time chasing the will-o-wisps of over-fertile minds. The view is ahead of the people of Hong Kong, it is up to them to make their suggestions, and I'm sure the officials and the unofficials will be seeking for the appropriate avenues for those suggestions to be channels, so that they can listen to them. They did this with the assessment office, for example, over the agreement. And that is the proper course for me to follow, for the Hong Kong people to follow, for the administration here to follow, and all of this will be very closely listened to by the British Government, as we have done in the past. And to hypothecate, sir, as to what we're going to do if it, if it is, if it does not fit in, when we ourselves have no preconceived ideas, as I repeat, frankly that's not a helpful or practical exercise.

[Lee] Daisy Lee from MING PAO. Just recently in Hong Kong there would be a diverse interpretation on some of the terms of the joint declaration between the Hong Kong people and the Chinese officials. Why Britain as the signing party of the joint declaration did not [words indistinct].

[Renton] Because, I mean if you, for example, I don't know precisely what you are referring to, but our, there will obviously be informal discussions between Hong Kong officials and the Chinese on a wide range of issues. There are formal discussions, if that's the right word to it, in the Land Commission, which has already reached positive proposals. There will of course, at times, be divergent views about details, and it's not for us to step in, surely, on every occasion and in every detail and say what we think. But we are there with the overall responsibility, and where matters, if matters, become difficult on a major issue, and I stress the word if, that is what the Joint Liaison Group will be looking at, that is what ministerial meetings may be about. But I don't think it is necessary or right for us to step in every time there's an argument about the meaning of a word.

[Mark Brayne] Mark Brayne. Mr Renton, you just said that it would be wrong to spend time chasing the will-o-wisps of over-fertile minds. Are you suggesting in any way that the ideas of direct elections is a will-of-the-wisp...

[Renton] Of course not, what I was just suggesting, and you know that very well, don't try to put suggestions into my mouth, what I was suggesting that with all respect to the gentlemen behind you, this wish that we should give hypothetical answers to hypothetical problems that have not yet occurred, that I regard that as a will-of-the-wisp.

[Walker] Jamie Walker, SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST. If you accept that Legco, the role of Legco is to be representative of the Hong Kong people and to reflect the views of the Hong Kong people, is not the British Government then bound to follow what it recommends?

[Renton] [long pause] The exact role, as you will know, if the relationship between Legco and Exco in the future is one of the matters of detail to be worked out, in the future discussion about the development of constitutional government. I mean, we all know that Legco itself has just, it has been evolving over the years, because after all for the first time you have, and I attended the opening session in October, a Legco sitting with elected unofficials, albeit indirectly elected. Now this in itself is a major change. Now that pattern is one that you, the people of Hong Kong, and the government of Hong Kong, will clearly be looking at to see what the appropriate next step should be. That is what the '87 review will be about.

[Walker] That completely missed the question. The question was, given that Legco is supposed to be representative of the people of Hong Kong now, does the British Government now feel obliged to listen to what Legco says and act upon it?

[Renton] Well that is actually not the pattern of the way things happen at the moment, is it? It means Legco at the moment is a combination of appointed, unofficials, I, [Walker, indistinct interruption] please do not put words into my mouth, maybe that's what you would like me to say, but I'm not saying it, [unidentified reporter indistinct interruption], well if you wish to indulge in insults, that's your privilege, but if you want a clear answer, you'd better listen to me.

We all know the position of Legco at the moment, that it is a mixture of officials, appointed members, appointed unofficials, and elected unofficials. This is a very unique composition. I don't know of any other legislative assembly in the world that is like this. But it has evolved as appropriate to the unique system of Hong Kong. And I am sure that further development will be, must be equally appropriate to the system of Hong Kong, because you are in a unique situation.

[Walker] Yes, but that was not the question, the question was, is the British Government listening to Legco, and is it obliged to do what Legco asks it to do now? [spoken with vehemence]

[Renton] You are, I'm very sorry sir, I have nothing to add to the question that, the answer I have just given you, which is absolutely accurate and fair in the context of the unique circumstances of, of the, of Hong Kong, not only the past but the future, but if you read the debates in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the debates recently, you see that the views of Legco certainly count in London, because they were frequently quoted in that debate. Legco members come over to London to lobby us. That's absolutely right. So any idea that we are ignoring Legco, if that is what you are trying to suggest, I hope you are not, that's quite inaccurate.

[Walker] Yes, but this last request was rejected by the British Government.

[Renton] Forgive me sir, nothing has been rejected. You must see that from the statement I made this morning. There will be copies available at the end, but I've made it abundantly plain in that statement that these requests that came through on the three points are all being considered, and specifically on the question of the endorsement, I repeat the words I said earlier that, on, forgive me, on the question of the endorsement, provided a satisfactory formula can be found, her majesty's government will agree to the position being made clear in the passports. Now that shows the degree, in answer to you, that we are listening to Legco, as well as to the views of Hong Kong expressed may be from other directions as well.

[Unidentified moderator] Thank you, I'm sorry, but we'll just have to leave it there to go to the airport, thanks very much.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Renton, a quick clarification on the point you make about exchange of views in Hong Kong and not in Peking. Are you saying that Britain will not exchange views on political development in Peking?

[Renton] We have to go to the airport, I'm sorry, I have to close the press conference now, it's already overrun by 5 minutes, and I have an airplane to catch.

[Reporter] But that's very important!

[Renton] I suggest we continue our dialogue in London, do come over, but I have to go, I can't take one question from you and not from others, it would not be fair. OK, we are already 5 minutes overdue, and I have to catch an airplane. Good-bye, thank you very much.

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HONG KONG

CHING PAO VIEWS DISPUTE OVER HONG KONG POLITICAL SYSTEM

HK110518 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 102, 10 Jan 86 pp 6-11

[Article by Ku Hsing-hui [0657 2502 6540]: "Where Is the Focal Point of the Dispute Over the Political System?"]

[Excerpts] The Basic Law Consultative Committee of China's special administrative region held its inauguration meeting during the first anniversary of the signing of the Sino-British agreement. In an important speech, Ji Pengfei, State Councillor and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office and the Basic Law Drafting Committee, touched on the issue of the Hong Kong political system and answered questions on the representative government and the basic law.

China and Britain Will Discuss the Question of the Political System in the Liaison Group

Ji Pengfei pointed out: "Due to the fact that Hong Kong and the interior pursue different systems, we should not copy everything from the interior and apply it to Hong Kong. On the other hand, since Hong Kong is a part of China, we should not copy everything from foreign countries either. Therefore, while drafting the basic law we should proceed from practical conditions in Hong Kong, implement the principle of 'one country, two systems' embodied in the Sino-British Joint Declaration in an all-round and accurate way, and unify the affection for the motherland with that for Hong Kong, so that we can attain the objective of upholding the unity of the motherland and maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong."

Before leaving Hong Kong, Ji Pengfei was interviewed by Yuan Xianlu, RENMIN RIBAO's reporter in Hong Kong. In this interview, Director Ji reacted to the dispute over "change or no change" by saying: "As an ancient Chinese saying goes: No matter how many changes have been made, we should not depart from the original aim. Let me borrow this old saying. Change or no change in Hong Kong should not depart from the 'original aim' either. What is this 'original aim'? It has two aspects: 1) We should uphold the unification of the motherland, and 2) we should uphold the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. I believe that nobody will oppose changes which are beneficial to the stability and prosperity

of Hong Kong. However, if, as a result of the changes, difficulties should occur in handing over state power and returning Hong Kong to the motherland, or people should feel worried and economic chaos should take place, of course no such changes will be advocated."

Referring to an argument in Hong Kong that the Chinese Government apparently did not support the establishment of a democratic political system in Hong Kong in the future, Director Ji said: "How can they say that the Chinese Government does not support the establishment of a democratic political system in Hong Kong in the future? The guiding principles and policies of the Chinese Government as proclaimed in the Sino-British Joint Declaration have laid down the principle for establishing a democratic political system in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region." On the question of which democratic political system to adopt, Director Ji reaffirmed the two principles he put forward earlier at the inaugural meeting of the consultative committee.

In the first part of his visit to Hong Kong, Director Ji met with Hong Kong Governor Edward Youde to exchange views on the development of the situation in Hong Kong. In line with the stipulation of the joint declaration, China and Britain have reportedly agreed to discuss at the liaison group meeting the question of linking up the representative government with the basic law. The liaison group meeting to be held in Hong Kong in March next year will continue to discuss the question of handing over political power. If discussions in the liaison group produce no results, it will be solved through consultation. The British side originally wanted to solve the question of the political system at the local level through regular consultation between Hong Kong Governor Edward Youde and Director Xu Jiatun in Hong Kong. However, since this consultation is not based on a certain agreement or official document, its results will lack binding force. For this reason, the Chinese side suggested that since we have the Sino-British Joint Declaration to go by, we should act according to the agreement and discuss the question first in the liaison group and, if an agreement fails to be reached, China and Britain will discuss the question through diplomatic channels.

The fact that China has conscientiously acted in accordance with the Sino-British agreement shows the sincerity and seriousness with which the Chinese side is observing the agreement. Moreover, it has avoided giving people cause for complaint about "interference." Abiding by the stipulations of the agreement and acting through diplomatic channels can be regarded as a brilliant tactic that "settled the course of events at one stroke."

The Difference Between Rejecting Communism With Democracy and Returning to the Motherland in a Democratic Manner

It is the British government that is ruling Hong Kong and will hand over the political power. And so, only by accurately grasping this link can China get twice the result with half the effort. Earlier, the British

made a point of shifting everything onto Hong Kong as if they had nothing to do with it. London said that it knew nothing about the representative government and senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs said that it was conducted by the Hong Kong people themselves.

In fact, London knows the details of the representative government. Hong Kong officials have published both the Green and White papers and delivered numerous public speeches to explain the blueprint and prospects for representative government. But if China discusses this question with the Hong Kong Government, the latter may say that they have conducted the reform of the political system because they respect "popular will" and that "there is no need to consult with China," thus giving rise to a situation whereby the Hong Kong people have a dispute with China.

When Director Xu Jiatun said that "there is a tendency of not acting in accordance with the agreement," a senior Hong Kong Government official told the press that it was not directed against the British but against some members of the Legislative Council and some Hong Kong people demanding democracy. And in Beijing, after the liaison group held its second meeting, the British Embassy also told reporters a similar story. However, the reporters were requested not to identify the person who said this.

In short, on the one hand, the British side wanted Beijing to discuss the question with Hong Kong, and on the other hand, it played the "card of popular will" by asking the elected members of the Legislative Council to publicly "resist interference from China." This was a meticulous plan aimed at provoking disagreements between Beijing and the Hong Kong people.

Wasn't there a witty argument about "rejecting communism with democracy" in a recent Legislative Council debate? In a position paper released before leaving for Britain, the appointed members of the Executive and Legislative Councils had advocated the idea of rejecting communism. The play is still being staged today without any new meaning. What is "new" is that those clamoring for "rejecting communism" are not appointed but elected members. It is probably because the appointed members cannot represent popular will while the elected ones can. The idea of "rejecting communism with democracy" is indeed a new trick. But many people with foresight have immediately made a clean break with it while the self-styled "faction favoring returning to the motherland in a democratic manner" have refused to go aboard the sinking ship of "rejecting communism with democracy." There is a difference between them. In the case of "rejecting communism with democracy," democracy only serves as a covering while rejecting communism is the essence. The aim of rejecting communism is to turn Hong Kong into an independent and pro-Britain political entity alienating itself from China and to turn the special administrative region into a dominion of the British Commonwealth. It preaches local mentality and separatism.

The faction favoring returning to the motherland in a democratic manner, however, cherishes a democratic ideal although it has not succeeded in exploring a feasible way to integrate democracy with reality. However, these people support the reunification of China and refuse to become proxies reflecting foreign interests and political intentions and resisting the CPC Central Committee. They cherish nationalist feelings and have good intentions for China and Hong Kong. And they have no plans to leave Hong Kong. During the Legislative Council elections, the British adopted a policy of restraining those who were not pro-British. However, they had a soft spot for those "rejecting communism with democracy" and tried to support and promote them. They racked their brains to keep Hong Kong apart from China. Those "rejecting communism with democracy" raise a hue and cry and raise radical slogans, as if they would face death unflinchingly. Regardless of the reality and the overall situation, they flaunt the banner of "standing in no fear of power and influence" in an attempt to create a good image and to fascinate the masses. They need not pay any "opportunity [ji hui 2623 2585] costs" because many of them have foreign passports. They will be able to enjoy a comfortable life abroad. They do not want to go now because there is plenty of scope for their talents in Hong Kong and they can rely on the power and influence of the authorities to promote themselves. If they give a good count of themselves and succeed in controlling the Legislative Council and administering Hong Kong, they will be in a position to be appointed principal officials (equivalent to secretaries) following the institution of the "ministerial system" or "committee system." They will then become successors to the British-style "Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong" and people of power and influence. As long as they are willing to exert themselves, there is no reason that the British will not promote them in the transitional period. It will not be too serious even if they cannot give a good account of themselves. The future Hong Kong government will always reassure the public--and Beijing, in an effort to demonstrate its enlightenment and broad-mindedness, will not take any action against them. At worst, they will withdraw along with the British. Knowing well that there will be no risk, they naturally exert themselves and promptly try to seize advantageous positions.

The Idea of Representative Government Was Originally Planned To Be Put Forward Before 1949

Unlike the other British colonies, Hong Kong will not become an independent state after the British withdrawal but will be returned to China. For this reason, the plans for its political system should be worked out according to the Sino-British Joint Declaration, highlighting Hong Kong's reunification with China as well as its high degree of autonomy. Now, some people only talk about its high degree of autonomy without mentioning safeguarding the reunification of the state. Some people completely accept, echo, and speak highly of, the concept of political system, with its separatist tendency, put forward by the British. They adopt a disdainful attitude toward those supporting the reunification of the motherland and deride them as "chameleons [feng pai 7364 3175]." Is this an attitude of calmly discussing issues?

In the face of the awareness of the colonial peoples in Asia, the British have promoted the British-style democratic political system in an attempt to fetter and split the colonial peoples. However, unable to attain its objective, this political system has turned into its opposite. India is now more pro-Soviet than pro-British. Burma has turned left and so has Sri Lanka. History shows that the "democratic political system" may not be able to restrain the nationalist forces. It may even counteract and cause the colonial peoples to turn left.

Reviewing the history of World War II, we can see that the emergence of a series of socialist states in Eastern Europe shows that democracy is insufficient to resist communism. Colonialism is in its death throes and the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa, and Latin America is surging forward. If representative government and the tactics of "rejecting communism with democracy" had yielded results, the plight of the "empire on which the sun never sets" would not have been as it is today and there would not have been anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle everywhere. Take Hong Kong for example. Prior to the founding of the new China, Britain had engaged in the practice of "returning political rights to the people and rejecting communism with democracy." However, the concept of representative government was not put forward. Why? It was because after repeated deliberations, the British discovered that any political reforms leading toward Hong Kong independence would only strengthen the Chinese people's determination to recover Hong Kong. Consequently, the British pigeonholed the "representative government" at the last moment. And Hong Kong has been prosperous and stable for more than 3 decades. This also proves that the British well knew that "rejecting communism with democracy" would not work. If there are still people who believe that "communism can be rejected with democracy," they are not politically-minded. Everybody knows that rejecting communism must be backed by actual strength. With all its fleets, guided missiles, and aircraft, the British, still fresh from victory in the Falklands War, might well reject communism and refuse to return Hong Kong to China. However, Britain did not "reject communism" at that time. Now that it has signed the Sino-British agreement and agreed to return Hong Kong to China, it will be even more difficult to "reject communism." With their high intelligence quotient, the British will never appear on the stage to "reject communism." Instead, they have designed a pattern without paying any cost and made use of the "Hong Kong people" to "reject communism" in order to reap third-party profit. Knowing that communism cannot be "rejected," they do not want to ask for trouble. However, having taken an hallucinogenic drug in the form of "representative government," and putting self-interest before everything, some people have volunteered to do the job. The British will be only too pleased to stand by with folded arms and to watch how these drugged brave men pull chestnuts out of the fire.

For Hong Kong, "rejecting communism with democracy" is an absolutely meaningless concept. Once the communists really want to intervene in Hong Kong's affairs, Hong Kong cannot repulse them even if it is protected behind a strong fortress. For the moment, the concept of "rejecting communism" is probably something to pander to the wishes of the Hong Kong people who want to retain the capitalist life style rather than live under the socialist system. If this is what the concept of "rejecting communism" actually means, then there is no need to "reject communism with democracy," because it is the communist party itself that first put forth the concept of "one country, two systems," promising to preserve capitalism in Hong Kong for 50 years and maintain prosperity in Hong Kong in the interests of China's four modernizations program. The CPC itself is the strongest advocator and most powerful support for the concept of "rejecting communism" in Hong Kong. The CPC's policy toward Hong Kong coincides with the interests of the 5 million Hong Kong compatriots. Therefore, they would never reject this policy but support it and exhibit cooperation.

If the concept of "rejecting communism with democracy" does not mean preserving the characteristics of capitalism in Hong Kong but turning Hong Kong into a political entity as an independent region free from the control by the central authorities, then those who are advocating this concept are absolutely not proceeding from the interests of the Hong Kong compatriots but working for the interests of Britain. Therefore, we can make the following conclusion: the concept of "rejecting communism with democracy" will get nowhere in practice, it is an unjustifiable theory which will undermine prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and will be harmful to the interests of the Chinese nation.

A KMT newspaper in Hong Kong has carried editorials publicizing the concept of "rejecting communism with democracy." What it has done is more of a hindrance than a help to the faction aiming at "rejecting communism with democracy." The KMT is an old hand at opposing and resisting communism. They have struggled for several decades but the CPC has emerged stronger and stronger. It was because in the past the KMT simply depended on dictatorship, despotism, and the Taiwan-U.S. defense treaty for resisting communism; and today the KMT is depending on the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" and foreigners' guns and warships to resist "communism." The director-general of the Taiwan government Information Office Chang Ching-yu recently called on the Western free world to support the Hong Kong people in their struggle to "reject communism." Taiwan's experience has shown that one cannot reject communism solely by practicing democracy, the support by foreign and Taiwan forces must be enlisted to "resist communism" in Hong Kong. "Democracy" is a camouflage and the struggle to "reject communism" is nothing more than a superficiality. Their genuine purpose is to deny the reunification of the motherland and continue splitting the nation. If this strategy invented by Taiwan is introduced, turbulence will be inevitable in Hong Kong and Beijing's intervention in Hong Kong will be a natural outcome. Being involved in the struggle to reject communism in Hong Kong, the KMT

people can easily make blunders and this will be unfavorable to them. So why do they not stand still to watch how the program of "one country, two systems" will develop and make decisions later? We hope that the Hong Kong faction aiming at "rejecting communism with democracy" will not be made dizzy by the flattery of the KMT--playing the "Taiwan card" to reject communism way out. Recently Taiwan has been trying to draw people in, giving banquets, inviting people to one gathering or another, sponsoring various activities in the hope of setting up an anti-communist alliance. Smart people of course will never be taken in.

What Responsibilities the British Are Assuming in the Transition Period

As far as the future political system of Hong Kong is concerned, Beijing does not oppose democracy nor direct elections, but is looking forward to the full and accurate implementation of the Sino-British Joint Declaration as a guarantee to the smooth handing over of political power, the safeguarding of sovereignty and unification, and the maintaining of prosperity and stability in Hong Kong. Both the officials of the British Hong Kong Government and the faction aiming at rejecting communism with democracy in the Executive Council and the Legislative Council definitely want to extend the representative government system beyond 1997 and make it a mould for the political system of the future special administrative region. The substance of this practice is that the British want to fix right now a political system for the future special administrative region under China's sovereignty. This is not in keeping with the Sino-British Joint Declaration, but a violation of China's sovereignty.

In understanding the Sino-British Joint Declaration, we cannot separate it from reality nor garble a single statement from it while ignoring the spirit of the whole declaration. All clauses in the declaration concerning the future social system, political system, and the form of autonomy are introduced by the phrase "the government of the PRC declares that" and the full title of the "Annex I" is "Elaboration by the Government of the PRC of Its Basic Policies Regarding Hong Kong." The joint declaration also stated that the basic policies regarding Hong Kong "will be stipulated, in a Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC, by the NPC of the PRC." This form of expression, in a diplomatic document with binding force, is equivalent to a statement that the affairs of Hong Kong in the future are regarded as China's internal affairs. If Britain strictly abides by the declaration, it should never go so far as to determine the political system for the special administrative region or force a changed political system on the future government of the special administrative region. To be sure, the British are quite clear about this, therefore they have launched the reform of political system and the campaign of "returning political rights to the Hong Kong people" in the name of the "Hong Kong people," while manipulating the program behind the scenes without bearing the blame.

However, in the 12-year transition period, Britain will still be in charge of the Hong Kong administration and responsible for handing over the political power to the Chinese government. All these have been stipulated in the Sino-British Joint Declaration. The exercise of administrative power during the transition period is the duty of the caretaker government. The caretaker government is not entitled to change the political system and then force the incoming government to totally accept it. Change in the political system is an act of amendment to the constitution. It is clear that the concept of administrative power by no means implies the power of amending the constitution. Hong Kong's political system must be changed to keep up with the establishment of the special administrative region. The constitution provides that the origin of the government's power must be prescribed by a legal document, namely, the basic law of China, which is taken care of by the NPC, and the Sino-British joint liaison group is to deliberate on the dovetailing between the old and new political systems. The joint declaration has clearly defined all these functions and it will be a waste of time to play with the words in the declaration.

However, some Hong Kong government officials and legislative council members have repeatedly talked about the issue on public occasions, hinting that the development of representative government will be extended beyond 1997. In a talk given on 16 October, Deputy Chief Secretary A.J. Scott said: "In the future Hong Kong may possibly implement a certain form of ministerial system, under which officials in charge of decisionmaking would be elected by the legislative council, nominated by the chief administrator of the government, and then reported to the central people's government for ratification. Such a practice will not go counter to the stipulations in the joint declaration." He also emphasized that the reform of political system was the business of the Hong Kong government, and the Chinese government would not be consulted in regard to this matter. The political system of Hong Kong will be developed based on the reality of Hong Kong; the Hong Kong people's opinions will be of great importance to the progress of the reform of the political system; and Hong Kong is bound to draw up a feasible mode of political system after 1997.

Senior unofficial member of the Executive Council Sze-yuen Chung said: "Unofficial members of the Legislative Council will become a group of decisionmakers while the governor of Hong Kong will be reduced to a symbolic leader." Nominated member of the Executive Council Allen Lee said: "The decisionmaking power regarding the reform of 1988 and henceforth will not be held by the government but by the members of the Legislative Council, and the British government's direct administration over the territory through the governor of Hong Kong will be fading away gradually." Why will Hong Kong not be governed by a British-appointed governor through to 1997 according to the Sino-British Joint Declaration? Legislative Council member Martin Lee said: "The reform of Hong Kong's political system is bound to be completed by 1994 and the process of the

reform must hold the lead over the drafting of the basic law. The direct election must be initiated in 1988 and the ministerial system must begin to be enforced right now. Hong Kong must hurry to introduce direct election and the ministerial system before the completion of the drafting of the basic law. The main reason is because we want to prevent the basic law from hampering the development of our political system after the 1990's."

So far the above ideas have not been fully brought into effect yet. But they are enough to outline the plan and the operational schedule of the British. If such a trend continues, all the provisions in the Sino-British Joint Declaration regarding the power of the chief executive, the appointment of the chief executive by the central government, and the appointment of principal officials (equivalent to secretaries) by the chief executive, as well as the provisions of the basic law regarding the future political and social modes, will be turned into a mere scrap of paper, and all of these will be determined in advance by a small number of "Hong Kong residents" manipulated by the British. The substance of the program of "returning political power to the people" is nothing more than turning China's internal affairs into a matter under the jurisdiction of Britain, in other words, the fate of the special administrative region is to be determined by the British. Such viewpoints as "preventing the basic law from hampering the development of Hong Kong's political system" and so on can hardly be regarded as in keeping with the joint declaration. Some people want to rush the reform of the political system before the drafting of the basic law, with the aim of bringing about a fait accompli that principal officials are to be nominated by the Legislative Council and that the chief executive is to play the role of rubber-stamp after 1997. If this situation really comes true, then the article in the Sino-British Joint Declaration providing that the chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is to nominate local principal officials will be reduced to a dead letter. The Sino-British Joint Declaration provides that the government of the special administrative region is to be directly under the central people's government, and that the chief executive of the special administrative region is to be locally elected or selected through consultations and then appointed by the central people's government. Now that all these provisions have yet to be stipulated in concrete terms by the basic law, why are officials of the Hong Kong government trying to overstep their power to poke their noses into the matter?

Beijing is now worried about whether the British side has deprived it of some of its rights stipulated by the joint declaration; and whether the British are now issuing a lot of postdated checks and forcing Beijing to honor them after 1997. According to the Sino-British Joint Declaration, China is entitled to dishonor the checks issued by Britain. However, it is the Hong Kong compatriots who receive these checks. In order to prevent the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong from being endangered and to ensure a smooth transition, China has to voice its worries and call for a full and accurate implementation of the joint declaration. As the British

government was one of the signatories of the joint declaration, of course Britain is to be held responsible. Those Hong Kong officials and executors of the representative government program who are at the British government's command will after all have to obey orders from London. Now that Britain has already agreed to discuss the question on the political system through the Sino-British joint liaison group, this shows that China and Britain have begun to cooperate in implementing the joint declaration. The general trend has been determined and can never be changed again. Such being the case, it is believed that those members of the "faction aiming at rejecting communism with democracy" will know how to behave themselves. They should thoroughly ponder the British intention, and then change their tune. They should keep their heads sober and be aware that the British actually have a limited number of aces in their hands. Hong Kong people cannot always trail behind Britain. They surely have to stand up on their own feet and return to the embrace of China.

It is Necessary To Create a Political Mode Suitable for Hong Kong

Hong Kong is not an independent state and can hardly copy foreign countries' experience. However, it is necessary to avoid the malpractices of frequent downfall of governments, poor administrative efficiency, and endless disputes between different parties and factions that have annoyed many foreign countries. If direct or indirect election can serve as a means to assist in operation of the political system, if elections are favorable to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, Beijing will be likely to support it. On the one hand, Hong Kong's chief executive and administrative organ are responsible to the central government and, on the other hand, the administrative organ is responsible to the legislative organ. This is an important principle to ensure that the government will act according to the law and that Hong Kong people can preserve the freedom that they are now enjoying.

The high degree of autonomy vested in the Hong Kong special administrative region is not an abstract concept but a stipulation prescribed fully in detail in the Sino-British Joint Declaration. The autonomy includes executive power, financial power, legislative power, independent judicial power, and the power of final adjudication. This will be a very high degree of autonomy. Even a member state in a country practicing federalism has never been vested with as high a degree of autonomy as this. However, China is a country practicing a unitary system and the power of autonomy is stipulated and vested in those autonomous areas through the constitution and the law of autonomy promulgated by the NPC. To accomplish the unification of the country, China is to administer Hong Kong based on Article 31 of the constitution and the articles concerned of the basic law. The court or legislative organ of Hong Kong has the right to interpret all the clauses and articles of the basic law concerning the region's internal administration. This is quite reasonable. However, it is also reasonable for the NPC, which is in charge of the drafting of the basic law, to retain the right of interpreting the clauses and articles regarding the unification of the state, that is, the relations between the central and local authorities. In the course

of the drafting of the basic law, Beijing will extensively solicit opinions among the people of various circles in Hong Kong. People of all walks of life who are concerned about the political future of Hong Kong should not concentrate their attention solely on the representative government system presented by the British but should also study various political systems in the world, compare their merits and demerits, imitate these systems by discarding the gross and selecting the essential, and thus draw up, in light of the actual situation in Hong Kong, a political system which embodies the spirit of "one country two systems," is favorable to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, and preserves the freedom and the life style currently enjoyed by the Hong Kong people.

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HONG KONG

COLUMNIST VIEWS DEBATE OVER NATIONALITY ISSUE

HK240445 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Jan 86 p 2

["Making Waves" column by Michael Chugani: "Rubbing Salt in Wounds"]

[Text] In ordinary times his words would have been more diplomatic even though Mr Allen Lee is not known for his subtle language.

But in a week that saw anti-British feeling fester, Mr Lee, an executive and legislative councillor, felt no need for restraint and snapped: "If they don't give a damn about us, then we're not going to give a damn about them."

Brazen stuff. Yet few would deny it captured accurately the angry mood which gripped Hong Kong immediately after last week's House of Commons nationality debate during which the British Government in effect reduced the local authorities into a lame duck.

At least that was the impression in most minds.

A series of requests seen as fair and just by much of the population was put to the British Government by Legislative Councillors on behalf of Hong Kong people.

The demands were modest--the right to live in Britain for Hong Kong's 10,000 non-Chinese who face becoming stateless and 400 former prisoners-of-war, as well as free access into the country for short stays by holders of the new British National (Overseas) passport.

The demands were nothing more than privileges already offered by Hong Kong to the entire 55 million population of Britain. Because we are a colony all United Kingdom passport holders have the right to live and work in Hong Kong and "swamp" our tiny and overcrowded city should they so choose.

Legco [Legislative Council] modest request received unqualified support from the Executive Council [Exco], Hong Kong's equivalent of a cabinet, as well as unprecedented backing from the colonial Government.

Yet an insensitive British Government saw fit to unceremoniously fling them aside.

In most local eyes this amounted to a clear and insulting confirmation of a long held suspicion that the British Government does not and never has treated its Hong Kong nationals with fairness and equality.

Worse still, the snub has created a belief that by ignoring the collective pleas of the territory's most senior policymakers, the British Government has undermined the very role and effectiveness of Exco and Legco in serving the people of Hong Kong.

Its uncaring behavior in responding to UMELCO's demands has forced people to think hard about just how much importance Britain attaches to the views of our policymakers and legislators.

If the events of the past two weeks are used as examples, most would find it difficult to avoid reaching the conclusion that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's government has little time for UMELCO [Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] despite her high sounding promises that our wishes are of paramount importance.

Certainly she has lived up to similar pledges of respecting the wishes of the people in territories like Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands even to the extent of antagonizing some of her own backbenchers.

But never in the case of Hong Kong. Ever since her disastrous Beijing visit in September 1982 to set in motion the Hong Kong negotiations, the wishes of local people have always taken second place to the wishes of the Chinese leadership and the desire by the British Government to wash its hands of Hong Kong.

One knock-on effect of the British Government's instant dismissal of UMELCO's requests is that Hong Kong people will in turn come to regard UMELCO as ineffective in conveying their wishes to not only the British Government but also the Chinese leadership.

It is therefore not difficult to appreciate the outraged outpourings of councillors like Mr Lee and his other Legco and Exco colleagues.

Already the Chinese Government has dealt a humiliating blow to the two councils with the recent refusal of a top Beijing official, Mr Ji Pengfei, to meet formally with UMELCO which is made up of Exco and Legco members.

Even now, the visiting secretary-general of the Hong Kong and Macao affairs office, Mr Lu Ping, is refusing to recognize UMELCO's existence by formally meeting with its members.

Britain's belittling of UMELCO rubbed more salt into an area of wounded pride that is still smarting.

What apparently hurts UMELCO most is that members, perhaps somewhat naively, had genuinely thought that Britain would at least have made a show of listening sympathetically and promising to look into their demands, instead of rejecting them out right.

Furthermore, many members resent the way they were treated as half-wits by the Home Office Minister, Mr David Waddington, who they accuse of having manipulated the facts to justify his rejection of their demands.

Mr Waddington gave parliament the impression UMELCO wanted all BNO passport holders to have the right to enter Britain without immigration clearance. This is not what UMELCO had asked for.

Mr Waddington gave parliament the impression China would not welcome Britain giving the right of abode to the minorities. The truth is, China has stated publicly the minorities are a British problem.

This kind of double-talk is of course not uncommon in politics. But our Legco members are seldom exposed to it and are therefore understandably flabbergasted.

Maybe, as Hong Kong University Professor Peter Harris suggests, some good may yet come out of the British snub. It may help a still politically inexperienced Legco mature more quickly by counting less on Whitehall and Westminster.

And perhaps also on MPS like Sir Peter Blaker, the chairman of the all-party Anglo-Hong Kong Parliamentary Group.

In defending himself against allegations by the minorities that he had let them down, Sir Peter said on RTHK [Radio Television Hong Kong] yesterday he could not understand why Hong Kong people were now expressing concern when only a year ago they had welcomed the 1997 agreement.

If he doesn't understand, if he is not aware of the worries over political reforms, over conflicting interpretations of the joint declaration, then Sir Peter is clearly out of touch with the mood in Hong Kong and should perhaps vacate the chairmanship of the Anglo-Hong Kong Parliamentary Group.

Indeed, the question now uppermost in many minds is why bother with Britain when it has time and again demonstrated its callousness towards Hong Kong.

With one breath it insists it listens to local views and with the next it rejects three simple requests supported by the population. It insists the Hong Kong authorities is not a lameduck government, then turns around and agrees to be bulldozed by Beijing into slowing down political reforms at the expense of Hong Kong people.

Not only that, even as Hong Kong was trying to absorb the shock of having its legitimate demands flung aside by parliament, the British minister

responsible for the territory, Mr Timothy Renton, saw fit to proclaim in Beijing that we were too inward-looking, and at the same time dropped further hints that he had submitted yet again to Chinese pressure to freeze political development here.

Anti-British feelings were not helped by the flurry of racist phone calls to Open Line during the week by a number of British callers who opposed any moves to grant the right of abode in Britain to non-whites.

Perhaps that is one reason why outspoken Legco member, Mr Martin Lee, who had warned about anti-British feelings following the Commons debate, chose this week to attack the Hong Kong Government's generous handouts to the British Military Hospital.

Mr Lee said the financial arrangements meant Hong Kong taxpayers could well be also subsidizing military hospitals in the Falklands and Gibraltar.

In time, hopefully, the current emotion-charged atmosphere will subside and rational debate prevail.

But if in the next 12 years Britain remains insensitive to our worries and China continues in its failure to grasp our political aspirations, the people of Hong Kong will feel more and more like the meat in a sandwich.

As such they will have no choice but to be inward-looking. The consequences of that will make the meat in the sandwich extremely unpalatable to both Britain and China.

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HONG KONG

BRIEFS

AID PROMISED TO AFRICA--Taipei, Jan 25 (CNA)--Vice President Li Teng-hui said Saturday that the Republic of China will continue to assist African nations in their modernization projects according to the spirit of equality unveiled by Dr Sun Yat-sen. Li made the remark at a seminar on African studies sponsored by the Tamkang University to commemorate World Freedom Day, which falls on January 23. Over 20 scholars from 12 countries were present at the seminar to discuss problems in Africa. The future economic and political development in Africa will have a crucial bearing on the world situation, especially on the confrontation between the democratic camp and the communist bloc. Since 1960, the ROC has dispatched numerous agricultural and technical assistance teams to Africa, and the assistances provided by these teams have greatly helped with the economic development of many African nations, thus stabilizing the political situation there, Li said. Li suggested that African nations follow the ROC's experiences in implementing democracy, pursuing economic development and resisting communism so as to make more contributions to the world peace. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0233 GMT 27 Jan 86 OW] /12858

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