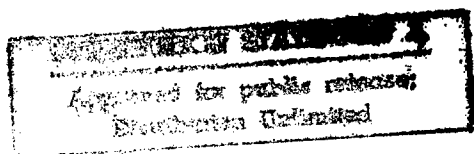


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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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24 July 1984

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION IN HEILONGJIANG--At the invitation of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the provincial Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, an 11-member Soviet tourists delegation accompanied by (Yao Shuxian), secretary general of the provincial Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, arrived at Harbin City by special plane on 1 July on a 3-day tour of the province. During their stay in Harbin City, the delegation will hold an exchange-experience meeting with the provincial authorities on urban construction and management and will make an observation tour of plants and higher learning institutions. On the evening of 1 July, Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and advisor to the provincial people's association for friendship with foreign countries, received and feted the delegation. Attending the reception in order to help entertain the Soviet guests were leading comrades including (Lin Nai), vice chairman of the provincial people's association for friendship with foreign countries and deputy mayor of Harbin City. [Excerpts] [SK021056 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jul 84]

SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS--["The Chinese Government Holds that the Improvement of Sino-Soviet Relations Should Not Harm the Interests of Any Third Country"--ZHONGGUO XINWAN SHE headline]--Beijing, 4 Jun (XHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Qi Huaiyuan, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, indicated this afternoon that the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations should notharm the interests of any third country. Qi Huaiyuan made this remark when a reporter asked about his comment on Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen's visit to the Soviet Union. He said that the Chinese side attaches importance to and showed willingness to improve Sino-Soviet relations. This is obvious to all. The Soviet side proposes that improvement of relations should not harm the interests of a third country. We hold that as a principle, such a formulation is not precise. It should be that the interests of all third countries should not be harmed. Vietnam is a third world country and its interests should not be infrinted upon, and the same holds for Laos and Kampuchea. The countries of the Southeast Asian nations are also third countries and their interests should not be infringed upon. China does not want to harm the interests of any third country. In the Soviet Union's relations with other countries, China is also a third country and its interests, too, should not be infringed upon. [Text] [HK041435 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1301 GMT 4 Jul 84]

CSO: 4005/719

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO STATISTICS ON INTELLECTUALS

HK020938 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 84 p 2

["Charts Showing the Number, and Geographic and Professional Distribution of Intellectuals in Our Country"]

[Text] Editor's note: This year's fifth issue of BAIKE ZHISHI carried an article written by Comrade Zheng Yefu of Beijing Social Science Research Institute. The article was entitled: "The Number, and Geographic and Professional Distribution of Intellectuals in Our Country." The article used many charts to show the various conditions of intellectuals in China and also gave some explanations. We have selected seven charts for reprinting. [End editor's note]

1. The number of intellectuals in China and their proportion of the population of the whole country according to the 1982 national census:

|                                | Number of graduates | Number of students with some college level education or who are currently enrolled | Sum total of graduates and students with some college level education or who are currently enrolled |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Number of people               | 4,417,110           | 1,603,420  | 6,020,530   |
| Percentage of total population | 0.44                | 0.16   | 0.6   |

2. Proportion of various age groups who are intellectuals and proportion of intellectuals of various age groups in the total number of intellectuals of the whole country:

| Age group | Total population | Number of intellectuals | Intellectuals as percentage of that age group | Percentage of total number of intellectuals | Percentage of female intellectuals in total number of intellectuals in that age group |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| total     | 666,539,970      | 6,020,530               | 9   | 100   | 2.57  |
| 60 up     | 76,658,100       | 241,460                 | 3.1   | 4   | 1.46  |
| 55-59     | 33,909,310       | 213,080                 | 6.3   | 3.5   | 1.57  |
| 50-54     | 40,850,780       | 386,710                 | 9.5   | 6.4   | 1.88  |
| 45-49     | 47,364,000       | 762,590                 | 16  | 12.7  | 2.13  |
| 40-44     | 48,391,030       | 1,061,830               | 22  | 17.6  | 2.49  |
| 35-39     | 54,203,370       | 773,930                 | 14  | 12.9  | 2.83  |
| 30-34     | 72,957,770       | 567,470                 | 7.7   | 9.4   | 2.87  |
| 25-29     | 92,591,020       | 755,250                 | 8.1   | 12.5  | 3.01  |
| 20-24     | 74,312,110       | 656,340                 | 8.8   | 10.9  | 2.87  |
| 15-19     | 125,312,480      | 601,870                 | 4.8   | 10  | 2.64  |

3. Geographical distribution of intellectuals in China's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (not including Taiwan):

| Province or municipality | Number of intellectuals | Percentage of total provincial or municipal population |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Beijing                  | 446,870                 | 4.9  |
| Tianjin                  | 186,010                 | 2.4  |
| Shanghai                 | 400,730                 | 3.4  |
| Hebei                    | 243,560                 | 0.5  |
| Shanxi                   | 168,360                 | 0.7  |
| Nei Monggol              | 121,320                 | 0.6  |
| Liaoning                 | 377,440                 | 1.1  |
| Jilin                    | 200,170                 | 0.9  |
| Heilongjiang             | 210,120                 | 0.6  |
| Jiangsu                  | 373,840                 | 0.6  |
| Zhejiang                 | 160,480                 | 0.4  |
| Anhui                    | 187,070                 | 0.4  |
| Fujian                   | 164,120                 | 0.6  |
| Jiangxi                  | 155,270                 | 0.5  |
| Shandong                 | 273,120                 | 0.4  |
| Henan                    | 239,070                 | 0.3  |
| Hubei                    | 318,270                 | 0.7  |
| Hunan                    | 245,830                 | 0.5  |
| Guangdong                | 298,350                 | 0.5  |
| Guangxi                  | 126,850                 | 0.3  |
| Sichuan                  | 437,720                 | 0.4  |
| Guizhou                  | 117,580                 | 0.4  |
| Yunnan                   | 115,710                 | 0.4  |
| Xizang                   | 5,030                   | 0.3  |
| Shaanxi                  | 255,620                 | 0.9  |
| Gansu                    | 102,030                 | 0.5  |
| Qinghai                  | 29,580                  | 0.8  |
| Ningxia                  | 23,380                  | 0.6  |
| Xinjiang                 | 71,0687 [as received]   | 0.6  |



4. Ratio of students to lecturers in China and some other countries:

| Country                     | Average number of students each lecturer is responsible for |
|-----------------------------|---|
| China                       | 5.1   |
| Egypt                       | 22  |
| Mexico                      | 11  |
| Brazil                      | 10  |
| India                       | 19  |
| Thailand                    | 14  |
| Philippines                 | 16  |
| South Korea                 | 33  |
| Soviet Union                | 14  |
| Romania                     | 13  |
| Yugoslavia                  | 16  |
| Czechoslovakia              | 9   |
| United States               | 31  |
| Japan                       | 11  |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 8   |
| France                      | 20  |

5. Distribution of intellectuals by profession:

| Trades   | Intellectuals in trade as a percentage of total number of intellectuals | Rank | Intellectuals as percentage of total employed in that trade | Rank |
|--|---|------|---|------|
| Education                                      | 31.9  | 1    | 12.81   | 2    |
| Industry                                       | 24.6  | 2    | 1.56  | 10   |
| State organs                                   | 9.4   | 3    | 7.08  | 5    |
| Public health                                  | 8.2   | 4    | 9.5   | 4    |
| Scientific research                            | 6.9   | 5    | 30.6  | 1    |
| Building                                       | 4.3   | 6    | 1.77  | 9    |
| Agriculture                                    | 2.4   | 7    | 0.03  | 15   |
| Communications and post and telecommunications | 2   | 8    | 1.02  | 11   |
| Commerce                                       | 1.7   | 9    | 0.63  | 13   |
| Culture and art                                | 1.6   | 10   | 6.45  | 7    |
| Enterprise management organs                   | 1.3   | 11   | 9.87  | 3    |
| Geology  | 1.1   | 12   | 6.69  | 6    |
| Party and government organs                    | 0.9   | 13   | 4.66  | 8    |
| Forestry                                       | 0.58  | 14   | 0.97  | 12   |
| Animal husbandry                               | 0.14  | 15   | 0.15  | 14   |

6. Proportion of female students in various countries:

| Country                     | Female students as percentage of total number of college students currently enrolled |
|-----------------------------|--|
| United States               | 52   |
| Israel                      | 47   |
| Japan                       | 23   |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 37   |
| South Korea                 | 22   |
| German Democratic Republic  | 48   |
| Soviet Union                | 50   |
| Yugoslavia                  | 46   |
| Philippines                 | 53   |
| Egypt                       | 32   |
| Mexico                      | 32   |
| France                      | 48   |
| China                       | 24   |
| Albania                     | 50   |

7. Development of the enrollment in institutions of higher learning in China from 1977 to 1983:

| Year                  | Students enrolled (10,000) | Percentage increase over previous year |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1977                  | 27.3                       |  |
| 1978                  | 40.2                       | 47.3                                   |
| 1979                  | 27.5                       | -32                                    |
| 1980                  | 28.1                       | 2                                      |
| 1981                  | 27.9                       | - 0.7                                  |
| 1982                  | 31.5                       | 12.9                                   |
| 1983                  | 39.1                       | 24                                     |
| 1984 (under planning) | 43                         | 11                                     |

According to the analysis of Chart 4, the author holds: Viewed from the number of lecturers in China's institutions of higher learning, there are latent potentialities for expanding enrollment. If the available lecturers in China can exert medium level efficiency of the world's higher education, we can enlarge our enrollment by 100 percent.

However, the shortage of equipment and facilities has seriously hindered the development of higher education. The prominent problem to be solved at present is to increase equipment and facilities. We can expand our enrollment by merely getting additional equipment and facilities and not increasing the number of teachers. This is actually a matter of getting twice the results with half the effort and is the necessary measure for preventing the waste of talented people. The key to getting additional equipment and facilities lies in funds.

The author also holds that although there is an excess of lecturers in China's universities and colleges, the lecturers' specialities and knowledge setup will not definitely conform to development. Although there is potential for the lecturers of traditional branches of learning, further developments will not definitely be necessary in future. On the contrary, the new branches of learning badly need talented people and there might be a shortage of lecturers in this respect. Fundamentally speaking, in developing the contingent of intellectuals, we cannot merely set the target of "quadrupling" but must understand the actual needs of society, must stress economic results, and must adjust to the needs of the modernization program.

CSO: 4005/705

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOCIALIST ACADEMY GRADUATES FIRST CLASS

OW021105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--A graduation ceremony was held here this morning for the 73 students of a training college for non-communist cadres.

They are the first class to graduate since the Central Socialist Academy reopened last year.

Sponsored by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the academy was founded in 1956 for the advanced training of cadres of democratic parties and other prominent figures outside the Communist Party. It reopened last November after a 17-year suspension since 1966.

All of the 73 graduates are officials of the CPPCC and Democratic Party committees of 28 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities all over the country. The eldest is 45 and the youngest 25. Thirty-three of them are Democratic Party members.

Their subjects were philosophy, political economy, modern Chinese history, and theory and policy of the United Front, as the cooperation of the non-communist parties with the Communist Party is called. The 10-month course also included special lectures on socialist democracy and law, and the development of modern science and technology.

Speaking at the ceremony, Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee urged the graduates to work hard to strengthen the United Front.

Zhu Zhen, secretary general of the academy, told XINHUA that the academy would enrol new students in the middle of this month, and the second class would last two years.

CSO: 4000/398

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHAO LEAVES NANNING; ZHANG JINGFU VISITS BEIHAI

HK210237 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Premier Zhao Ziyang left for Beijing by civil aircraft this morning after a brief stop in Nanning following his visit to six Western European nations and the European Community. Before boarding the plane, Premier Zhao Ziyang smilingly shook hands and said farewell to responsible comrades of Guangxi and Nanning Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Huang Yung, Huang Rong, Qin Yingji, Chen Huiguang, and (Lu Yujuan); Shan Yinzhang, deputy political commissar of Guangzhou Military Region; and Li Xinliang and (Yu Wenqi), responsible persons of Guangxi Military District and the PLA stationed in Nanning.

During his stay in Nanning, Premier Zhao heard reports delivered by responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee and people's government on the current state of work in Guangxi, and gave instructions.

State Councillor and Minister of the State Economic Commission Zhang Jingfu, a member of Premier Zhao's delegation, took advantage of the rest to make an inspection trip by road to Beihai City and Fangcheng port on the short of the Beibu Gulf. During his inspection, Comrade Zhang Jingfu stressed: The work of further opening up Beihai City and Fangcheng port to the world must be based on local realities. It is necessary to take full advantage of the local superior features and develop local characteristics. He held: Beihai City's natural resources and climate are relatively good. There are latent potentials there. In opening up the city to the world, it is necessary to pay attention to taking advantage of these superior features, bring into play the strong points and avoid the weak ones, and organize some projects that others either do not have, or possess only in an inferior degree.

It is essential to have a macrostrategic and also a microtactical view of the construction of Beihai City and Fangcheng port. At present we must first carry out reforms and technological transformation of the existing 123 old enterprises. At present, capital is limited. We can learn from Japan and adopt the grafting method, by grafting new things on old foundations. We should strive for high economic results at low cost. In this respect, we must accurately select projects with local characteristics and with development prospects. For instance, shipbuilding and the processing of marine products can advance ahead of other projects.

At the same time, it is necessary to do a good job in infrastructure construction, and first build an airport, guesthouses, and telecommunications, and transport facilities, to make things convenient for foreign businessmen coming here to invest. In addition we can have more contacts with Guangxi overseas Chinese and ask them to come back and run projects in cooperation with us. The conditions for them can be made even more favorable.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu also stressed: In further opening up Beihai City and Fangcheng port to the world, we must from the very start pay attention to the building of spiritual civilization. We must build this into a modern open city with spiritual civilization. He suggested that Beihai send people to advanced areas to have a look and expand their vision. They should emancipate their minds a bit more. In particular, they should get a good grasp of their special characteristics. In this way Beihai can catch up from behind.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu was accompanied on this trip by Wang Rongzhen, vice chairman of the regional people's government, and a responsible person of the regional economic development office.

CSO: 4000/398

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF JOURNALIST'S DEATH

OW051650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--People in Beijing today marked the 40th anniversary of the death of Zou Taofen (1895-1944), and outstanding patriotic democratic fighter and social activist, and a model journalist and publisher.

Zou edited many periodicals and magazines in which he disseminated progressive ideas and advocated resistance to Japanese aggression and salvation of the nation.

He was honored by young patriotic people as their ideological guide, but was forced to go in exile and even jailed several times by the Kuomintang government.

The Shenghuo bookstore, which he founded in 1932, has been incorporated with the Dushu and Xinzhi bookstores, and is now called the Shenghuo-Dushu-Xinzhi joint book store.

Zou Taofen was posthumously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party following a decision by the party Central Committee not long after his death in 1944.

Vice-chairman of the Chinese Publishers' Association disclosed at the commemorative meeting that the association had decided to establish a "Taofen Prize for Publication".

Attending today's meeting were vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Xu Deheng and Hu Yuzhi, and vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Kang Keqing and Qian Changzhao, as well as some 700 people from cultural, educational, press and publishing circles.

A written speech by Shi Liang, also vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, was read out. Both Shi Liang and Zou Taofen were among "the seven noble characters" who were imprisoned by the Kuomintang in 1935 for their struggle against Japanese aggression.

Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and Minister of Radio and Television Wu Lengxi also spoke at the meeting on behalf of the cultural, publishing and media circles.

Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY and GUANGMING DAILY carried two articles to commemorate Taofen by Qian Junrui and Xu Xuehan, both Taofen's comrades-in-arms.

After liberation in 1949, a memorial hall for Zou Taofen was established in Shanghai. His collected works in three volumes were published in Beijing in 1955 and reprinted in Hong Kong in 1978.

CSO: 4000/398



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES INVITED TO GIVE VIEWS

HK250229 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Following the forum on 8 June, the regional CPC Committee convened a forum on 21 June to continue to solicit the views of democratic party responsible persons and non-party democratic figures, so as to help the regional CPC Committee carry out party rectification. The persons invited freely aired their views on carrying out reforms, implementing policies on intellectuals, important and using foreign investment, developing hydropower resources, and so on. They hoped that through carrying out party rectification, the regional CPC Committee would vigorously tap Guangxi's brain power and enable the region to stand up ahead of others as soon as possible.

Liu Tianfu, a responsible person of the Guangxi liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, attended the forum and seriously listened to people's views.

In their opinions and suggestions, the non-party figures laid particular stress on vigorously tapping Guangxi's brain-power. They all held: An important aspect of this is to implement the policies on intellectuals. The regional CPC Committee did a lot of work for this in the previous period, but there are still many specific problems in implementing the policies on intellectuals. The problems that are in current urgent need of solution are those of housing, political labels, professional titles, and also coupons and salaries. The problem of housing is particularly important. At present, certain units build housing under the pretext of providing it for intellectuals, but in fact all the best premises are allocated to administrative personnel and intellectuals can only live on the ground or top floors.

(Zhang Jingling) hoped that while implementing the policies on intellectuals, the regional CPC Committee would get a good grasp of education and in particular pay attention to teacher training. He said: The problem of teachers in Guangxi is very serious. According to an investigation, in a certain city 40 percent of the secondary school teachers and 44 percent of the primary teachers have difficulty in teaching or are not qualified. It is obvious that it is imperative to promote teacher training.

Shi Zhaotang said: The key to running education lies in having an education law. At present the universities have no personnel or financial powers. Democratic parties encounter all kinds of restrictions in running schools. I hope the regional CPC Committee will seriously take care of education, open up more opportunities, and truly tap Guangxi's brain-power.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI RIBAO CELEBRATES 35TH PUBLICATION ANNIVERSARY

HK031126 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, leaders of the provincial CPC committee and comrades in charge of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, including Secretary Guan Guangfu and Deputy Secretary Wang Quanguo, in the capacity of ordinary newspaper reader and ordinary listeners of the provincial broadcasting station, attended the forum held by the HUBEI RIBAO Editorial Department in celebration of the 35th anniversary of its publication.

Guan Guangfu and Wang Quanguo all said: The editors and reporters of a newspaper must hold the same feelings as its readers, and vice versa. In the past 35 years, all the HUBEI RIBAO staff have worked assiduously under extremely difficult conditions, thus making achievements. The newspaper is operated well.

In discussing how to raise the quality of the newspaper, Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The central issue is to concentrate our efforts on vigorously conducting reforms. First, the provincial CPC committee must take the lead in this respect and must take care to support and encourage HUBEI RIBAO. What is most important is to support it.

Running newspapers is an important policy issue, and newspaper readers demand quality. The newspaper office is a place where intellectuals are concentrated. They work hard without complaint. This shows their moral excellence. The basic attitude of the leadership is to help the newspaper and these comrades overcome difficulties and dispel worries and anxieties. As far as the newspaper is concerned, it should adapt itself to the new situation, thoroughly improve administrative work style, reform operational and management systems that do not conform to the law governing press work and administrative set-ups, and improve and change printing techniques. It should strive to train its own famous editors and reports.

Comrade Guan Guangfu also touched on the question of newspapers catering to the needs of readers. he said: 1) Pay close attention to typical cases and praise the deeds of advanced elements and units that have an engineering spirit and embody the characteristics of the times in a detailed, convincing way. 2) Be concerned with the well-being of the masses, reflect the voice of the masses, and conduct criticism in newspapers in an accurate and selected way.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The provincial CPC committee supports the newspaper in boldly improving its operations and management; expanding its business; introducing the contract responsibility system; implementing the job responsibility system characterized by the integration of responsibility, authority, and benefit; and promoting business through its own resources.

Wang Quanguo also said: Upholding the credibility of news reports is a very important issue of principle. All editors and reporters must carry out their work by upholding the party spirit principles.

Leaders of the provincial CPC committee and the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee also talked about the question of the CPC committee freeing the newspapers from their bonds, pointing out: From now on, at irregular intervals the CPC committee and its propaganda department will inform press units of the guidelines on its propaganda work to be carried in the newspapers within a certain period, including the arrangements and tentative plans of key tasks of the provincial CPC committee, so that press units can keep abreast of the situation and make their reporting plans in a systematic way. With the exception of major events and important meetings that have to be covered, all press units are allowed to handle their daily news reporting work according to the laws governing press work. The provincial CPC committee supports all press units in creating a new situation in their work in a bold and responsible manner.

CSO: 4005/707

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG DEPUTIES POINT OUT BACKWARD STATE OF EDUCATION

HK020453 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Some provincial people's congress deputies from the educational circles, including (Chen Guozhen), former vice president of the Zhongshan Medical College; (Li Bingqi), vice president of Jinan University; and (Zeng Rubu), professor of the Huanan Teachers' Training University, pointed out in their speeches at yesterday's discussion meeting: If the backward state of educational work in our province is not changed, it will adversely affect the great cause of the four modernizations.

Deputies, including (Chen Guozhen), said: Our province is one of the provinces in the whole country whose educational work is relatively greatly developed. The number of students of universities, secondary vocational schools, ordinary middle schools, and primary schools for every 10,000 people in our province in 1950 was higher than the average level in the whole country and held a lead throughout the country. In the later period of the First Five-Year Plan, a discrepancy between the number of students of universities and secondary vocational schools in our province and the average level in the whole country began to emerge. Up to last year, universities, secondary vocational schools, ordinary middle schools, and primary schools had all become backward and the discrepancy was relatively great. For example, the average number of university students for every 10,000 people in the whole country was 12, but that in Guangdong was only 8.2. The number of university students in Guangdong ranked twenty-first among the 29 provinces and municipalities and the number of secondary vocational school students ranked twenty-fifth. This situation does not suit the status of Guangdong.

Deputies, including (Chen Guozhen), pointed out: To engage in construction, talented people are the foundation. If the foundation is not firm, it is impossible to promote construction.

Regarding how to change this backward state of education, deputies, including (Chen Guozhen), put forward many valuable views. They held that the most important thing is that leaders at all levels must heighten their understanding of the importance of talented people and must be generous in developing intellectual resources. They said: In the past, the province wanted to increase funds for education every year but in fact, it increased them

superficially. However, the funds actually spent on education were reduced. Therefore, the dangerous premises of many schools could not be repaired and their equipment could not be improved.

They demanded that relevant leaders of the province must really increase funds for education. At the same time, it is necessary to vigorously advocate that funds must be raised to run schools, that schools must be run in many ways and forms, that private persons be encouraged to run schools, and that the principle of running schools by the government and private persons must be implemented.

CSO: 4005/707

CENTRAL--SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI REVIEWS POLICIES ON INTELLECTUALS

HK010702 Hanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The regional meeting to review the implementation of policies on intellectuals, which concluded yesterday, pointed out: It is necessary to thoroughly eliminate leftist interference of all types, seriously implement the party policies on intellectuals and untie the ropes for them, and create an atmosphere in Guangxi of respecting knowledge and cherishing talent. We must allow the intellectuals and scientific and technical personnel to play their full part in invigorating the region's economy.

During the meeting, Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and head of the regional group for reviewing the implementation of policies on intellectuals, conveyed the spirit of the regional CPC committee's instructions on further implementing the policies on intellectuals, and the five regulations recently drawn up by the committee on improving intellectuals' working and living conditions.

Hou Depeng, a member of the regional CPC committee standing committee, gave a summation speech. He put forward five views on further reviewing the implementation of policies on intellectuals:

1. Further understand the urgency of implementing these policies and enhance spontaneity to do so. In the past there were all kinds of anti-intellectual prejudices resulting from leftist interference. It is now necessary to correct these.
2. Continue to improve intellectuals' working and living conditions. At present there are very many problems to be solved for the intellectuals. The regional CPC committee has issued a number of regulations. However, it is not enough just to have the regional CPC committee and government issue some regulations. The units throughout the region can themselves decide on a number of practical measures in light of reality and in accordance with the spirit of reform.
3. Staff the leadership groups at all levels in accordance with the requirements of the four modernizations.

4. Pay attention to solving the difficulties of intellectuals in joining the party.

5. In the work of implementing the policies on intellectuals, it is necessary to strengthen leadership, put the organs on a sound basis, augment their staff, rapidly carry out inspections, and hurry to solve the problems.

CSO: 4005/707

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG: LIANG LINGGUANG DEMANDS IMPROVED WORK STYLE

HK300317 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The CPC committee of the organs under the provincial government held a report meeting this morning to mark the party anniversary. Governor Liang Lingguang delivered a report. He demanded that the leadership organs at all levels currently get a good grasp of two things: Continue to carry out party rectification; and promote reforms, streamline the administration, and hand down powers to lower levels.

Governor Liang Lingguang said: At present Guangdong is facing the challenge of other provinces and municipalities which are opening up to the world and promoting reforms, and also the challenge of the new world technological revolution. However, at present there exist practices of controlling things to an excessively rigid degree, of using powers in pursuit of private interests, and of bureaucratic work style if the leadership organs at all levels. This seriously hampers the unfolding of work in the grassroots and is not helpful in preparing for the new challenges.

Liang Lingguang demanded that the leadership organs at all levels further emancipate their minds and take the lead in participating in reforms. He pointed out: The focus in reform in the organs is to streamline administration and hand down powers to the lower levels. He also pointed out: We must promote reforms and opening up to the world by grasping party rectification. We must overcome bureaucratic work style and score outstanding achievements to greet the arrival of a new high tide in the four modernizations drive.

CSO: 4005/707



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI CONFERENCE ON OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS ENDS

HK290856 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] On 27 June, the regional conference on Overseas Chinese affairs concluded in Nanning. Zhang Shengzhen, member of the regional CPC committee standing committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, made a summary speech at the conference. Liao Lianyuan, head of United Front Work Department of the regional CPC committee and vice chairman of the regional CPPCC, spoke at the conference.

The conference opened on 22 June. In the course of conference the participating comrades conscientiously studied the instructions of Comrade Yu Yaobang and Comrade Xi Zhongxun on Overseas Chinese affairs. They also studied and discussed the speeches delivered by comrades Wei Chunshu and Qin Yingji at the conference. Through study and discussion, the participating comrades summed up experiences. They gained deeper understanding of the basic principles, tasks and policies on Overseas Chinese affairs work, and hence strengthened their confidence in doing well in Overseas Chinese affairs work.

The conference held that in the new historical period of carrying out the four modernizations, the status of Overseas Chinese affairs work has become more important. Party and government organizations at various levels must strengthen their leadership over Overseas Chinese affairs work. They must continue to eliminate leftist influence and do well in such work.

The conference resolved: At present, the focal point of the region's Overseas Chinese affairs work is to continue to implement the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs, and to continue to support the compatriots residing abroad to participate in the region's economic construction, including inviting qualified personnel from overseas. Also, we should further develop our contacts with the compatriots residing abroad and strengthen thinking on the great unification and unity of the compatriots.

Moreover, the conference urged all localities to relax policies so as to run well the enterprises established by Overseas Chinese so that these enterprises can really become bases for making arrangements for and educating the Overseas Chinese and their relatives, and bases for them to engage in production.

The conference also proposed some suggestions regarding policies toward houses privately owned by Overseas Chinese, policies toward the intellectuals among Overseas Chinese and their relatives, and policies on preferential educational treatment to the children of Overseas Chinese, returned Overseas Chinese, and their relatives.

CSO: 4005/707

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN GOVERNOR ON REFORMING ADMINISTRATIVE WORK

HK030203 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] On the morning of 30 June, at the provincial forum on the post responsibility system in party and government organs, Liu Zheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial governor, emphatically pointed out that reforming administrative work is a revolution which must meet the needs of reform in the economic system and must better serve the four modernizations.

When speaking on the work in party and government organs, Liu Zheng pointed out: As a result of restructuring organs last year, the province has made progress in adhering to the four requirements for cadres. But there still exist some problems which do not correspond with the developmental trend of reforming the economic system. The main ones are as follows:

1. Administrative organs are overstaffed and their working order has not yet been properly established. There still exist [words indistinct] and bureaucratism in some places and units. Some leading comrades are still living in endless documents and meetings.
2. Administrative organs have more hands than needed and there are overlapping administrative organs. Some units often create jobs to accommodate persons, and are thus inefficient.
3. Administrative organs and enterprises are not separated. Their respective duties are not clearly defined.
4. There still exists a serious phenomenon of eating from the same big pot. As punishments and rewards are not given strictly and fairly, the enthusiasm of the cadres cannot be fully aroused.
5. There is serious departmental selfishness, and people often argue over trifles.

These problems must be resolved through reform, or otherwise the reform of the economic system will be adversely affected.

Finally, Provincial Governor Liu Zheng emphatically pointed out: We have less experience in reforming administrative work, but the reform must be carried out resolutely and steadily. So long as we are sure what must be done, we must not delay but must carry out reform boldly. Like the provincial education department, we must make efforts to explore new things, be bold in carrying out reforms, and first establish and perfect the post responsibility system in party and government organs and then further grasp reforms in other fields.

CSO: 4005/707

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

HK040239 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] The second session of the Sixth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress victoriously concluded this afternoon after completing all its agenda. The session called on the workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all laborers and patriots who support the socialist motherland to work under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee in further strengthening the unity of all nationalities, army-people and army-government unity, and unity with the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, the Taiwan compatriots, and Overseas Chinese compatriots, and work in concert to develop the excellent situation and score outstanding achievements on all fronts and in all work to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the great PRC.

The session passed resolutions on the government work report, the report on the draft national economic and social development plan for 1984, the report on the final accounts for 1983 and the budget for 1984, the report on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and the work reports of the provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate.

The session elected Zeng Zhaoke, a professor of Jinan University, as a replacement vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and elected (Wang Che), Zhang Juhui, and Zhang Bin as members of the standing committee. The session elected (Huang Qingchi), deputy researcher of the (?forecast) and research institution of the provincial academy of science, as a replacement vice governor.

CSO: 4005/707

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--The eighth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Guangzhou yesterday afternoon. The meeting approved the draft agenda and the draft name lists for the presidium and secretary general, motions committee, and budget committee for the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, to open on 25 June. Governor Liang Lingguang delivered a report on his visits to Massachusetts in the United States and to Japan. [Excerpts] [HK170732 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Jun 84]

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETINGS--The second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting at 1500 today in the hall of the provincial military district, attended by 894 deputies. Li Tiangeng, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided and spoke. Also present at the meeting were Vice Chairman Guo Sen, Wu Zhiyuan, Ji Zhaoqing, Luo Qiuyue, Qi Shouliang, Shi Bangzhi, Kong Anmin, Chen Xinmin, Chen Yuntian, and Xie Xinying. The session presidium held its first meeting this afternoon. The meeting elected executive chairmen for the session and approved the panel leaders. [Excerpts] [HK200113 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 84]

PARTY-GOVERNMENT LEADERS BETTER EDUCATED--After the latest stage of structural reform, the region's party and government leading groups at various levels have undergone gratifying changes in their educational standards. Leaders of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus directly under the regional authorities who have received a college education account for 36.3 percent of the total members of the leading groups, and increase of 21.2 percent. Prefectural and city leading group secretaries and deputy secretaries, mayors and deputy mayors, and commissioners and deputy commissioners who have a college education account for 27.9 percent of the total number, an increase of 22.8 percent. Secretaries, deputy secretaries and standing committee members at the county and country-city levels who have received a college education account for 42.3 percent. County magistrates, deputy county magistrates, and mayors and deputy mayors who have reached such a level account for 60.9 percent of the total. The above information was announced by Comrade Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, on 27 June at a regional conference. [Text] [HK290900 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jun 84]

SOUTHWEST REGION

JOURNAL ON YUNNAN MINORITY ECONOMY PROBLEMS

HK040853 Kunming YUNNAN SIXIANG ZHANXIAN No 2, Apr 84, pp 12-18

[Article by Liu Xuiyu [0491 1331 1946]: "Some Problems of Speeding up Economic Development in Yunnan's Minority Nationality Areas"]

[Text] The regional economy is an important, fundamental, and integral part of the sum of the entire national economy. An important topic that requires urgent research and exploration for the development strategies of regional economies is how, on based on the strategic targets for the development of the entire national economy at one specific point in time, to draw up actively reliable and feasible development plans that correspond with objective reality by starting out from the actual situation in any one particular region. Another topic is how to traverse the development path in order to gain the best economic results and to promote an overall increase in the national economy and improvements in the material and cultural living standards of the people. When one compares the economy of the Yunnan national minority areas to the entire country or other regions in the province, it can be seen that the former is rather backward, thus we must reduce this gap and speed up the economic development of the Yunnan national minority areas. In overall terms, to do this over a fairly long period of time (at least until the end of this century) requires research into and solutions for the following three problems: 1) Problems related to diversified economic forms and diversified forms of management; 2) problems related to the development of commodity production and commodity exchange; and 3) problems related to the development and utilization of the rich abundance of natural resources.

Beginning With the Developmental Level of the Yunnan National Minority Region's Productive Forces, Explores and Probe Economic Forms and Management Forms That Correspond to It

According to the Marxist viewpoint, production relations must correspond with the nature of the productive forces. This is an objective law of socioeconomic development, which cannot be arbitrarily changed by man. It is also an important theoretical basis for the correct party line, principles, and policies of the proletariat political system.

In the Yunnan national minority areas, in particular the distant border regions and high, cold mountain areas, the developmental level of the productive forces is not only lower than the national average, it is also lower than the average level within the province. What is the situation like in concrete terms? First, production tools are primitive and backward. Agricultural production in quite a number of these areas basically relies on "a hoe, an old ox, and a shoulder pole." Modern production tools such as tractors, electric motors, crushers, threshers, and so on, are used very seldom, and even when they are used their efficiency and rate of maintenance is very low, while their rate of depreciation is very high. There is a small amount of land plowed by tractor in the Ba region, but otherwise the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and electricity is much lower than the national and provincial averages. Second, management is extensive and planting is widespread, but harvests are meager. For many years now the Yunnan minority areas, in particular the mountain regions, have been run with traditional and primitive management methods of slash and burn cultivation and there has been a lack of intensive management and very little capital construction and irrigation work done in the fields. In addition, resistance to various kinds of natural disasters is very slight and the people still basically rely on nature to provide food as long as there is no talk of scientific farming methods. Third, the level of agricultural production and the level of labor productivity is low. In 1978 the average provincial per unit grain yield was 313 jin, 34 jin less than the national average of 348 jin. However, in the national minority areas, in particular in the mountain areas, the average per unit yield was much lower, in some cases only one or two hundred jin. Thus the areas could be characterized by the saying: "Sow a hillside slope and reap a dream." In 1979 the per capita average grain production for the rural population in Yunnan Province was 566 jin, whereas the average per capita output in the Nujiang Lisu nationality autonomous prefectures was only 489 jin, 77 jin less than the provincial average, or 15 percent lower. Fourth, the Yunnan national minorities occupy all 8 autonomous prefectures, 19 autonomous counties, and an additional 35 border counties. As a result of natural, economic, and historical factors, the developmental level of production in these national minority areas varies a great deal. In 1982 the average per unit yield of grain in Dali County, Dali Bai nationality autonomous prefecture, was 392 jin, whereas the average per unit yield in the Ninglang Yi nationality autonomous county was only 236 jin, a difference of 156 jin, or nearly 40 percent less.

In view of these low levels of the productive forces, it is necessary to probe and examine concrete forms of the production relations and management styles that correspond to these levels. I believe that in the national minority areas policies can be relaxed somewhat and economic forms and management styles can be more lively and active. While upholding the system of socialist public ownership and the collective economy, we can adopt special policies that differ from those applied in areas where the developmental level of the productive forces is much higher.

First, the form of the economy in national minority areas (the form of ownership of the means of production) can be diversified. In his report to the 12th National Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang clearly said that "because



the developmental level of China's productive forces in overall terms is still rather low and is very unbalanced, there will be a need for the simultaneous coexistence of diversified economic forms for a very long time to come." Since the developmental level of the productive forces in the national minority regions of Yunnan are much lower than the average national levels, there is an even greater and more urgent need for diversified economic forms, and thus integrated forms of diversified systems of ownership should be universally propagated. It is especially important to develop unified forms of management of state and collective economies under the guidance of the state-run economy. These unified forms of management include both economies under ownership by the whole people and also economies under collective ownership. In this way the state-run economy and the collectively-run economy will move from external control to internal control, with mutual integration and mutual stimulation and development. Among the industrial, commercial, and service industries in the national minority areas, the advantages of working hard to promote such joint or unified management, or joint investment management, are: As a result of the unified management of the state-run economy and the collective economy there can be full exploitation of the dominant role of the state economy, which will help the progressive and stimulate the backward, support the key and focal areas, and support and provide aid in areas and cases of poverty, thus effectively promoting a balanced development in the economies of the national minority regions. Furthermore, because the strength of the collective economies in the national minority regions is weak and they are backward in science and technology, it is still very difficult for one production team, one work brigade, or even one commune to work on production in one industry all alone. Thus, if management can be unified and the state and the collective can jointly invest money (or if collective economic units jointly invest money), then the small can grow large and both social strength and scientific and technological personnel in various sectors can be put to wider use, which will promote production development. In addition, both the economic and the technological strength of the state economy is very powerful, equipped as it is with broad reach and knowledge. However, it is rather lacking in liveliness and a positive attitude. While collective economic units are themselves rather weak and short-reaching, they are very enthusiastic and positive, and for them it is easy to shift production, since they are very adaptable. Thus, the implementation of joint management allows the exploitation of each one's advantages and avoids the shortcomings of both; thus it can help smash departmental ownership and regional barriers as well as enliven the economy. The implementation of joint management also helps bring the production and management activities of production team enterprises into state planning, which increases the planned nature of the economy and reduces blindness while at the same time encouraging management cadres, workers, and peasants in production team enterprises to improve their concepts of the state and the whole. In general then, the form of unified economic management may prove to be an effective economic form, judging by the developmental state of the productive forces in the Yunnan national minority areas and future developmental trends. In addition, there is also a need to actively develop unified enterprises that have been jointly invested in by the state, the collective, and individual workers, or state (or

collectively) owned enterprises under individual management. For example, in the case of some small-scale and decentralized industrial and commercial enterprises and service industries located in mountain areas, individual contract management may be possible.

On the premise of developing diversified forms of economic unity, we must encourage the suitable development of individual laborers' economies within the stipulated sphere of state policies and under the administrative management of industry and commerce. The existence and development of individual laborers' economies helps full utilization of fragmentary and decentralized material conditions on a very small scale. It also helps exploit the specific production and management traits of the individual economy, namely small scale, diversity, liveliness, and decentralization. In addition it permits quick production and supply of various kinds of small commodities and the development of various kinds of services, thus making life for the masses more convenient. The development of individual laborers' economies also aids the transfer and development of various specialized labor functions and the traditional production of national minority arts and handicrafts. Furthermore, it helps develop and increase employment and promotes social stability. All this is a necessary and useful supplement to the socialist economy of public ownership. After the implementation of the contract or household production responsibility system in the rural areas, the production enthusiasm of the masses was greatly stimulated, which effectively promoted the development of agricultural production. In some regions where economic conditions have been good and development fast, a considerable number of specialized households with technological expertise and management capacity has emerged who are now carrying out various specialized production and management activities using diversified forms of management. As the scale of production increases and the level of management rises, some specialized households are beginning to require various kinds of cooperation and unity and some have established diversified forms of unity in accordance with the principles of benefiting production, as well as voluntary participation and mutual benefit. Thus there are now specialized production alliances, supply and marketing alliances, and comprehensive supply, production, and marketing alliances. Some have even broken the previous limitations of the production brigade and have organized transregional unified management with collective commune member funding. For example, because of the outstanding natural conditions in some national minority regions, these regions are ideal for the cultivation of fresh vegetables, especially multi-seasonal vegetables, all of which are in great demand locally and even as far away as in Beijing and Tianjin. Local national minorities that are not skilled at planting and growing have joined with experienced inland vegetable farmers with one side providing the land and the labor force and the other technology and funds, and on this basis organizing joint management. Thus production in the national minority regions develops while at the same time meeting the needs of both urban and rural markets.

There is one other special situation to be mentioned. Some national minorities located in high mountain areas and distant border regions have their homes scattered throughout a region for geographical reasons. As a result, contact among them is very inconvenient. In the case of these few areas, would it not be possible to consider implementing state or collective ownership of the

land and individual peasant management? Furthermore, it should also be possible to relax somewhat the rules on the proportional division of private plots of land or mountain slopes in the national minority areas for commune members. Barren mountain areas suitable for forestry, thinly wooded areas, shrub and wooded areas, indeed all areas suited to commune member management could be apportioned and given to individual commune members as private mountain plots on the basis of population, labor and technological conditions. Once they have been apportioned the government should issue utilization certificates for the mountain plots, which would remain valid for long periods of time and which would also provide succession rights. Standing timber regions, unsuited for division as individual plots, as well as young forest regions, could be managed on the basis of a mountain responsibility system with individual or unified household contracts and with mountain and forest rights lying with the collective. Thus the contract households would undertake to look after and nurture the area and the profits would be rationally distributed. In some permanent forest regions permission could be given to allow neighboring peasants to grow grain and herbal medicines and to develop diversified management as long as the forests and forest management is not affected and as long as it is carried out within a unified and specific sphere.

In conclusion then, "There are no fixed models for the development of socialist production relations. Our task is to create a concrete form at every stage on the basis of the developmental requirements of our country's productive forces, which corresponds with these requirements and which permits and promotes continued development." ("Decisions by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning Several Historical Problems Since the Founding of New China" pp 55-56)

Second, management style in diversified economic activities must be lively and varied. The style of management activities is often determined by the form of ownership of the means of production. In our present stage, the diversified economic forms implemented within the structure of the ownership of the means of production in China, namely, a system dominated by socialist public ownership, determine that the form of management and administration should also be diversified and multifarious. Over the last few years there has been no correct handling of the relationship of centralization and decentralization in production and management activities, while in agriculture, and especially in handicraft industries and industry and commerce, there has been excessive amalgamation and excessive stress on centralized production and centralized management, while decentralized production and management have been disregarded. The population in border regions, national minority areas, and mountain region is very scattered and natural and economic conditions vary a great deal, thus "one mountain has four different seasons, and ten miles away the weather is different." Because of the implementation of centralized production and management in the past, a serious waste of labor and work time occurred. In the sphere of circulation, commercial networks have always been very minimal and there were often no shops in village or even in one large production brigade and hence there was a need to centralize and amalgamate. The result of this was that handicraft industries and street peddlers, both well suited to individual management, greatly diminished in number, thus greatly inconveniencing

the people's everyday lives. In his article "New Questions Following the Fundamental Completion of Socialist Reconstruction," which appeared in 1965, Comrade Chen Yun criticized previous "biased centralized production and management phenomena." The decision on whether to adopt centralized production and management or decentralized production and management in socialist economic activities is not determined by the subjective will of the people. It is necessary to begin with the objective requirements of the economic conditions, and the first thing to do is to select a management style based on the developmental state of the productive forces. In general, large-scale enterprises that use modernized technological equipment for production are suited to centralized production and management because of their large scale and high technological standards. However, regions where the productive forces are low are not suited to centralized production and management. Second, when selecting the management style it is important to consider economic results. Border regions, national minority areas, and mountain regions are vast and their populations very scattered, thus if handicraft industries and commerce are too centralized, then only half the results will be obtained with twice the effort and economic results will fall very short. However, if we suit measures to local conditions and make use of decentralized management, then economic results will be high. Finally, it is important to begin with the need to satisfy the demands of the masses and make life more convenient for them. Everyday items such as salt, firewood, mountain products, and native products sold by the masses are best suited to decentralized management.

#### Smash the State of the Natural Economy and Make Great Efforts To Develop Commodity Production and Commodity Exchange

The natural economy is a product of extremely low levels of the productive forces and a lack of development in the social division of labor. It is characterized by having a very narrow scale of production, decentralized management units, an insistence on following old ways, and conservatism. It stands in direct opposition to the social division of labor on the basis of the system of public ownership and the socialist commodity economy which makes exchange its aim. Thus it seriously impedes the development of the socialist economy. This is manifested in the following ways: First, the abnormally unitary economy of agricultural production. There are still quite a large number of minority nationality areas in Yunnan that display a primitive state of the social division of labor and where agriculture is still unitary food production characterized by crop growing. Because of the vast differences in the natural conditions of these various areas, they have all independently come to grips with good production and have ignored the development of diversified management by adapting measures to local conditions. This has led to the destruction of forests and an increase in deserts and wasteland. Animal husbandry has been abandoned for crop growing and grass growing has been abandoned for the same reason. The result has been that not only has food production not advanced, but forestry, fishing, animal husbandry, sideline industries, and diversified management have all been seriously damaged. The various areas of production have grown increasingly narrow, while grassland has turned to desert and wasteland. There has been a reduction in livestock and the rate of forest replantation has fallen very low. Thus some regions have been transformed from lush mountains and streams to barren places with

polluted water. Second, the commodity rate of grain and other agricultural side products has fallen. The commodity rate for grain and agricultural by-products in Yunnan is the lowest in China and commodity production value supplies for every individual member of the rural population is only 52 yuan, only half the national per capita average of 103. The commodity rate in national minority regions is even lower, and the masses raise pigs not solely to sell them and exchange them for industrial products, but for slaughter or for dowries. Third, the level of consumption among the masses is low. Because the commodity economy is not well developed, the lifestyle of the masses in the national minority regions is very simple. Crops and pigs are for individual consumption and cloth weaving is for making one's own clothes. Non-staple food products are very few and toothpaste and soap are viewed as luxury items. The people describe this kind of life in the following way: "One pot of old wine and one cloak will last the whole year." They directly produce the vast majority of the subsistence means required by the households. The condition of the households thus determines the state of consumption, and if households do not produce, then they do not consume. The low level of the productive forces and the simplicity of commodity exchange has thus determined the simple level of consumption and the simple structure of consumption.

The above-outlined situation illustrates how the Yunnan national minority regions are still basically locked within a natural economy of self-sufficiency. As a result, great efforts to develop the commodity economy represent a major strategic measure for developing the economy of the Yunnan national minority regions. When Lenin discussed the effect of agriculture changing from a natural economy to a commodity economy he pointed out: First of all it smashed the stagnant, isolated, and closed economic system that had existed for many thousands of years and it provided an enormous stimulative force for the development of the social productive forces and technological reforms in agriculture. As a result it meant that conservative and primary agriculture was replaced by diversified commercial management. Primitive agricultural tools slowly began to give way to improved tools and agricultural machinery. The old and rigid tillage system was replaced by a new tillage system suited to the needs of the commodity economy. Second, the development of the commodity economy expanded domestic markets and promoted agricultural specialization and also encouraged exchange between various agricultural regions, between various different sectors within agriculture, and among various agricultural by-products. At the same time, the more agricultural commodity economy developed, the greater grew the need of the peasants for urban and industrial consumer products, which in turn promoted industrial development. Moreover, the more the agricultural commodity economy developed, the greater grew the demand for agricultural means of production and the greater the need for labor. Third, as a result of the development of the commodity economy, the stagnant, backward, and self-enclosed natural economic system that had existed for so long was smashed, which thus made it possible to attack and break down narrow-mindedness, conservatism, and ignorance in rural spiritual and political life and to develop economic, cultural, and political exchange of ideas. (See "The Development of Russian Capitalism" pp 248-255)

Thus, we must make great efforts to develop the commodity economy of the national minority regions, and in so doing we must begin with reality, comprehensively implementing the central authorities' and State Council's principle of "not letting up on grain production and actively developing diversified management." In terms of guiding ideology we must open up new fields of vision and develop new production possibilities. Every region and each national minority must begin with its own history, its own production situation, and its own natural characteristics, and, while simultaneously paying attention to the development of grain production, put even more effort into the development of fishing, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline industries, mountain products production, medicinal herb production, native products, and the various special handicraft industries of the national minorities; in other words, the development of commodity-type production, thereby throwing off the yoke of a unitary natural economy and improving the commodity rate of grain and agricultural by-products. It is especially important to attend the marketability of commodity production. Commodities are used for exchange and they can satisfy the demand of the people for various products of labor. Hence, the aim of commodity production is not to meet the consumer demands of the producer himself; the aims are exchange and sales, so as to satisfy the demands of others. Under socialism it is through exchange that the constantly increasing material and cultural needs of the people are satisfied. If the commodities produced are not in market demand and are not wanted by the masses, then they cannot be sold and thus the more commodities are produced, the more stockpiling occurs and the more waste occurs. It is of no use to society to see a directly proportional growth between production on the one side and accumulation and waste on the other. Marx succinctly pointed out that the selling of commodities is "a dangerous leap for commodities." "If this leap is not successful the one who suffers is not the commodity itself but the producer." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 23, p 134) This statement by Marx is not only relevant to commodity production under capitalism, it is also very pertinent to socialist commodity production. In view of today's shortages of funds and limited raw materials and energy resources, if we are unable to produce marketable commodities, particularly commodities suited to the needs of national minorities, then we cannot fully and effectively exploit the roles of our present labor, financial, and material resources, and this will inevitably lead to discrepancies in economic results and enormous waste. Thus the development of commodity production must involve an examination of marketability and not only must there be guarantees of quality and variety, there must also be specific quantity restrictions so that to exceed these restrictions is to exceed market satiation, which in turn will cause stagnation even with high quality products. Thus it is very important to determine the level of social demand. When we examine and evaluate the level of social demand we must also pay attention to time restrictions, to ensure that the demand is not past and is not future, but is present demand, and furthermore, that it is a demand that corresponds to present levels of investment and the present level of purchasing power. Today there is a demand for certain high quality household electrical items, but the level of production must still correspond with the level of purchasing power of the majority of the people (in particular, the majority of people in the national minority regions). Only if the commodities produced correspond with social demand can we avoid pointless labor and useless goods. We must advocate thorough studies

of market situations, especially the market situation in Yunnan's national minority regions, and commodity production must look towards the villages, the national minority regions, and the mountain and border regions. We must first and foremost look at the suitability of production to the 24 national minority areas in our province. Thus production of the commodities required today by the more than 10 million people should be aimed at marketability, not precision. Only in this way can we achieve a realistic and broad market, welcomed not only by the peasants masses, but also aimed at the basic requirement of improving economic results. In addition, we must also organize commodity circulation well. Production determines circulation, but the state of circulation can also promote or hinder the development of production. On the basis of our historical experiences and lessons, we must concentrate on expanding the channels of commodity circulation and reducing the links in circulation, while at the same time increasing state commerce, the commerce of supply and marketing cooperatives, and other individual or collective commercial networks. We should permit peasants to engage in business. In some border and mountain regions in particular, we must actively develop a chain of buying and selling shops, commission shops, and so on, and we must restore and develop the previously highly effective collective or individual peddlers or traders such as horseback traders and backpack traders, all of which were greatly welcomed by the masses. These traders and peddlers should be allowed to travel long distances in doing their business, carrying out their business activities within the permitted spheres of the [word indistinct] government policies. In this way we can greatly subsidize the insufficiencies in state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives and allow full expression of these other businesses' liveliness, motivation, diversity, and scattered nature. In this way the villages and the outlying border regions are contacted and products can be sent to the countryside while still permitting quick buying and selling of scattered native products and fresh products. This is more convenient for the masses, it expands the scale of buying and selling, and it promotes production. There should also be great efforts to develop the transportation and shipping industry, since this is a premise for developing commodity production and commodity exchange. The Yunnan national minority regions are vast in area with many high mountains and steep slopes and thus communication is very difficult. This has naturally directly affected commodity production and commodity exchange and has hindered the establishment of economic links between different regions. Furthermore, it has prevented cultural, educational, scientific, and technological exchange among villages, regions, and nationalities, which in turn has affected the prosperity of the entire economy of the national minority regions and improvements in the masses' material and cultural standards of living. Thus it is absolutely vital that we make great efforts to develop transportation and shipping. In terms of our guiding ideology, we must place this task in an extremely important strategic position and it must become one of the strategic focal points for economic development, with the province, prefectures, towns, and counties drawing up plans and, on the basis of the funds and investments available and by doing things in order of importance and urgency, speed up construction of railways and roads. The focus of road construction must be at the county level, and it is especially important to improve the construction of crossroads, thereby

creating direct links between the producers and the consumers. We should mobilize social forces to raise construction funds and thereby subsidize insufficiencies in state funding.

Suit Measures to Local Conditions; Use Our Strength; Fully Exploit and Use the Rich Abundance of Natural Resources Available

One important aspect of changing the backward and poor face of the national minority areas is the development of the areas' advantages and superiority and full exploitation and use of the areas' natural resources. The Yunnan national minority areas cover a vast area and in 4 million square kilometers of the province, more than 70 percent is occupied by national minorities, either in dense or scattered locations. Virtually every county (town) and every commune has some national minorities living in it. Thus the development and utilization of the natural resources in the national minority areas is, in actual fact, the development and utilization of the natural resources of the entire province. Yunnan is richly endowed with natural resources and has been called the "kingdom of plants," the "kingdom of animals," and the "kingdom of spices," as well as the "kingdom of nonferrous metals" and "the country of medicinal herbs." However, as a result of various historical factors, in particular the influence of "leftist" guiding ideologies, these rich natural resources are not being fully exploited and used, this dead treasure has not been transformed into a live treasure, and these natural materials have not been transformed into socioeconomic wealth. For example, Yunnan has an enormous abundance of hydro-electric energy resources. According to the relevant departments, the high mountains, deep valleys, and fast flowing river gorges offer a potential 77 million kilowatts of hydro-electric power to be exploited, ranking it second in the entire country and representing one-fifth of all the potentially exploitable power in the country. At present not even 1 million kilowatts have been exploited, and this is not even 2 percent of the total. How can we transform this dead treasure into live treasure and effectively exploit and use the rich natural resources in the national minority areas?

First of all, we must steadfastly implement the idea of beginning with reality, seeking truth from facts, and using our strength in our guiding ideology. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "seeking truth from facts is the basis of the proletariat world view and is the ideological basis of Marxism." "Not only the central authorities, provincial committees, regional committees, country committees, and commune party committees, but also the individual factories, individual organs, individual schools, individual shops, and individual production brigades must also seek truth from facts, emancipate their thinking, use their brains, and get things done." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 135) The geographical features of Yunnan are extremely complex and there are wide varieties and changes in temperature and weather conditions, and within one region one can often find three different types of weather conditions--cold, warm, and hot. Thus the region has developed "three-dimensional weather" and corresponding "three-dimensional agriculture." Hence the development of production in each area cannot be done with one cut of the knife. Farming should be done according to suitability, stock should



be raised where suitable, forests grown where suitable, and so on. In order to do this we must first and foremost carry out some investigative research and serious analysis into such subjective and objective factors as the natural and economic conditions of the region in question and the raw materials, fuel, equipment, and technological strength required for the development of production in that area. We should make comparisons and seek advantages and disadvantages before deciding on feasible developmental projects involving high economic results. What is especially worth taking note of is the exploitation of advantages and the avoidance of disadvantages, the use of strength, and the search for results. We must select projects that have a rich source of raw materials and technological equipment available, and that allow for experiences in traditional production and marketable commodities, and we should greatly develop these projects. We must use materials depending upon the region, and we must produce according to the region and sell goods according to the region. When we develop production we should not seek far and wide for what lies close at hand and thus produce products for which there are no raw material sources and for which there are not good technological conditions and equipment, for the result of doing this would be low results and wasted effort. Over the last few years the Zhaotong region has been starting from the state of its own natural and economic conditions and has made great efforts to develop such agricultural sideline products from processing industries, such as wool spinning, leather tanning, shoe manufacturing, canning, and fermenting. Results have been good and the products have sold well. On this basis it is thus possible to gradually build up backbone businesses that are suited to local production conditions, that make use of local advantages, and that can become a part of the pillar of the economy, which in turn will spur on development of other such industries and businesses.

Second, we must greatly increase technological and scientific standards. Science and technology are backward in Yunnan Province, especially in the national minority areas. In addition, industrial and agricultural labor productivity is very low and unit product costs are high, while economic results are poor and product competitiveness is weak. Thus production development and effective utilization of natural resources is affected. As a result, improving standards of science and technology represents a key link. Science and technology are materially transformed into actual productive forces and are embodied in the laborers, the target of labor, and the means of labor, and there is an enormous and important relationship between this and the development and exploitation of natural resources and commodity production. Starting from the real situation in our province, we can adopt a variety of methods to solve this problem. One is to make use of local social strength on the present basis and organize various kinds of specialized training courses such as courses in silkworm breeding, bee keeping, chicken raising, duck raising, pig raising, sewing, maintenance, accounting, and so on. These kinds of methods involve small investments but large numbers of people and results are seen very quickly. Where conditions permit, secondary level vocational schools should be set up and systematic training of basic and middle-level specialists should be carried out. Second, we should also adopt methods involving outside employment and, by offering high preferential

treatment, employ technical personnel in various areas, thereby strengthening the scientific ranks to serve the region. For example, our province has many regions that produce fruit. Not only are many different varieties of fruit produced, but the quantity is significant; thus it represents an important source of increased income for the masses. However, because we lack fruit processing technology, these fruit resources have not been exploited to their full. In inconvenient border region production brigades in particular, large amounts of fruit rot and are wasted every year because they are not quickly processed and thus damage and losses are enormous. If every area of production could pay special attention to importing technology and organizing agricultural by-products processing, then waste and losses would be reduced, supplies would improve, and income would increase. Third, economic links should be set up with relevant businesses outside the province or county and with scientific and technological departments and similar work units. In this way we may make use of external equipment, technology, funds, and so on to develop production in our region. Practice has proven that this does in fact mobilize forces everywhere and helps the national minority areas to make full use of their natural resources and develop their regional economies. Furthermore, it also advances mutual development among the various national minorities as well as mutual prosperity and increased unity among the nationalities. Fourth, the state must continue to pay special attention to training and improving national minority technological and scientific personnel in their own regions, and various personnel from all sectors should be sent elsewhere to study and learn.

In addition, a rational policy for the exchange and sale of agricultural by-products must be made. Because of the enormous differences in the natural resources of each region, production projects and crop types vary enormously. Some regions are well suited to the development of economic timber, medicinal herbs, and native products. The production period for these products is relatively long and thus, for example, raw lacquer, the rhizome of Chinese goldthread, and tung trees can produce no results within 2 years and so the peasants producing them have no money to buy food and other means of subsistence. Hence the state should adopt some effective measures to encourage the development of production. For example, the state could draw up various proportions for the exchange and sale of economic timber, medicinal herbs, and leather compared to food in various areas. This would encourage the peasants to develop economic advantages according to the characteristics of their own region.

We should also make great efforts to develop hydro-electric energy resources. Yunnan national minority regions are richly endowed with hydro-electric energy resources but at present use and exploitation is minimal. Hydro-electric energy is an ideal form of reproducible energy, and furthermore, hydroelectricity produces no environmental pollution and is safe and reliable. There must be planned and large-scale development of hydro-electric energy resources and we should use this cheap hydroelectricity to exploit the rich regional mineral, animal, and plant resources, and to develop agricultural by-product processing industries. This represents an important measure for promoting and spurring on modernized construction of industry and agriculture in the national minority regions.

Finally, the state should extend financial support, and this support should be rationally distributed. Although the national minority regions are rich in natural resources, their economic strength is very weak and they lack funds. Hence the state must provide financial support. The main support should be given to those regions and projects that prove successful in the short term. This financial support should not be equally spread everywhere as if we were sprinkling pepper. We must improve the utilization efficiency of these funds and use the more than one billion yuan that the state annually extends to the Yunnan national minority regions where they can be put to best use.

There are still many more questions that require research and solutions in the advancement of economic development in the Yunnan national minority regions and the promotion of comprehensive improvements in socialist economic construction, but the above questions should be the focus of our research and work. The author's view is limited and not necessarily appropriate, but it is hoped that this article will offer a few simple remarks by way of introduction so that others may come up with more valuable opinions.

CSO: 4005/708

SOUTHWEST REGION

BUDDHISTS OBSERVE TRADITIONAL FESTIVAL IN LHASA

OW141117 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Lhasa, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--More than 10,000 lamas and Buddhist laymen observed the traditional Sagadawa Festival in Lhasa yesterday.

It is believed that the day, falling on 15 April by the Tibetan calendar, is the anniversary of the birth and achievement of Nirvana of the Buddha, Sak-yamuni.

Early in the morning, the hills around Lhasa city were shrouded in wreaths of incense smoke. A 100-meter-long holy pennant was strung between the Potala Palace and Yaowang Hill. Wearing Buddhist robes, more than 280 monks attended services in the 500-year-old Zhebung Monastery, presided over by Dizhu Jamballosang, vice-president of the Tibet Branch of the China Buddhist Association.

In front of the shrine, a long table was crammed with offerings of zamba (a staple food of the Tibetans), butter and milk curds which believers had sent to the monastery.

As lamas chanted sutras, the pilgrims kept refilling the butter-oil lamps and donating alms to the lamas. Each year the monastery receives donations amounting to tens of thousands of yuan.

Several thousand Buddhists from other parts of Tibet also took part in similar services at the Zuglagkang (Qoikang) Temple, a few kilometers from the Zhebung Monastery, twirling prayer wheels and rosary beads in their hands, and lighting innumerable butter-oil lamps.

To mark the occasion, Bainquen Erdini Qoigyigaincain, honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, sent one ton of butter as alms to the lamas of the five principal monasteries in Tibet.

To date, Tibet has opened 45 monasteries, and others are undergoing renovation.

CSO: 4000/390

NORTH REGION

BEIJING DISTRICT ELECTS DEPUTIES TO CONGRESS

OW122132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--A district in Beijing's southwestern suburbs today chose deputies to its eighth people's congress. This was the last of the direct elections in the municipality's 15 suburban districts and counties.

Fengtai District elected 350 deputies, from a candidate slate of 551.

In accordance with the electoral law adopted in June 1979, direct elections for county and district congresses are held every three years.

Elections in other districts and counties in Beijing's suburbs began as early as May. Elections in the city districts are scheduled for June 18.

Polling stations in the Fengtai District were open for 24 hours from midnight to midnight. Results will be announced on June 15.

The more than 500,000 voters in Fengtai turned out to cast their votes at 1,000 polling stations. Mobile polling boxes were brought to those who could not get out to vote, for various reasons, such as illness or age. Absentee ballots were cast by the district's voters who are temporarily working in other parts of the country.

At Fengtai's No 1 polling booth, a placard bearing a huge Chinese character "double-happiness" was placed near the entrance, and the room was decorated with potted plants. The national flags were hung on the wall.

Wang Tianyi, deputy director of the Fengtai District Electoral Office, said, "We have been making preparations for the elections for more than three months. An election committee was set up, all eligible voters were registered and names posted and candidates were nominated."

The district, with a population of 770,000, is divided into 189 wards and has 13,000 voter groups. Each ward elects one to three deputies.

In the first stage 9,154 candidates were nominated, 65 of whom represented specialized households, technicians, women and ethnic minorities, nominated by the Chinese Community Party, democratic parties and mass organizations.

China's electoral law provides that political parties and people's organizations may nominate candidates and that any voter may nominate a candidate, but the nomination must be seconded by three other persons. The number of candidates standing for election as deputies should exceed the number of deputies to be elected by 50 to 100 percent.

Wang Tianyi said that representatives of the voter groups had met to discuss the list of candidates, and generally the electoral wards had reduced the number of candidates to a manageable number through consultation.

"In three electoral wards where a consensus of opinion was not reached through consultation," he said, "preliminary elections were held."

Of the district's 551 candidates, 38 percent were Communist Party members, 35 percent were women and 24 percent were intellectuals.

Chen Yanming, 51, a peasant voter at Fanjiacun polling station, told XINHUA that he voted for three candidates who support the rural production responsibility system. "I believe that they will help the government continue the policy," he said.

CSO: 4005/713

NORTH REGION

BEIJING VOTERS ELECT MORE INTELLECTUALS, WOMEN

OW132121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--Recent elections in Beijing's suburban area have resulted in far more intellectuals, women and representatives of ethnic minorities being voted in.

And for the first time in the capital, members of rural specialized households and self-employed businesses in rural towns have been elected deputies to district and county people's congresses.

Bi Zhengpei, deputy director of the municipal electoral office, welcomed the change of composition of district and county people's congresses, saying it made them more representative of society.

He added: "This serves to enrich socialist democracy."

One newly-elected district deputy, Lin Zuqi, a Chinese engineer who has returned from Indonesia, said: "The fact that I was elected a deputy shows that the government's policies of attaching importance to intellectuals and overseas Chinese have struck root in the hearts of the people."

An example of the change is in Yanqing County, where the proportion of intellectuals increased from four percent in the previous congress to 17 percent.

According to the municipal electoral office, direct elections of deputies to the eighth people's congresses at district and county level were completed in 11 suburban districts and counties of Beijing last month.

More than 2.84 million voters, or 99.3 percent of those eligible, elected 3,700 deputies.

Since then, another four areas have completed elections, and final polls in the city's four urban districts are scheduled for next Monday.

An Guisheng, a newly-elected district deputy, said today: "I shall propose that the government give more support to the specialized households, particularly those specializing in growing vegetables and fruit trees, so as to further improve the capital's supplies."

The 45-year-old peasant specializing in growing vegetables on household basis was elected district deputy at an election in Jiangtai Township in Chaoyang District in May.

An Guisheng, his wife and two of their children contracted for growing vegetables last year, earning a net income of more than 10,000 yuan.

He also helped local peasants by giving talks on his experience of more than 20 years in growing vegetables.

He said: "Now that I am a deputy, the responsibility on my shoulders becomes heavier. In the future, I will visit electors regularly and solicit their opinions on the work of the government."

He said he would propose to the forthcoming session of the district people's congress for more books on scientific growing of vegetables and for a good supply of pesticides.

CSO: 4000/397



NORTH REGION

TIANJIN: NEW NAMELIST ADOPTED AT PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

SK150740 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 84 p 1

[Namelist of appointments by the municipal people's congress standing committee at its ninth meeting on 17 March 1984]

[Text] Liu Zengkun was appointed chairman of the municipal economic commission; (concurrently)

Wang Hui [3769 6540] was appointed director of the general office of the municipal people's government;

Jin Jiajian [6855 1367 1017] was appointed chairman of the municipal communications commission;

Hou Gangyi was appointed chairman of the municipal commission for foreign economic relations and trade;

Li Naibo [2621 5082 3134] was appointed director of the urban collective economic commission under the municipal people's government;

Cai Wenlong [5591 2429 7893] was appointed chairman of the municipal office in charge of the economic system reform;

Zhao Guang [6393 0342] was appointed director of the municipal archives bureau;

Cui Kezhi [1508 0344 2535] was appointed director of the municipal supplies administrative bureau;

Liu Wentian [0491 2429 3944] was appointed director of the municipal industrial and commercial administrative bureau;

Zhang Xuebo [1728 1331 0590] was appointed director of the municipal grain bureau;

Li Yuhua [2621 3768 5478] was appointed director of the municipal coal chemical bureau;

Gao Yizhuang [7559 4135 8369] was appointed director of the municipal local railway administrative bureau;

Xiang Bopeng [7309 0130 7720] was appointed director of the municipal chemical industrial bureau;

Huang Xin [7806 2450] was appointed director of the municipal standard bureau;

Shi Qilin [2514 0366 2651] was appointed director of the second municipal machine-building industrial bureau; and

Ku Lide [0491 4539 1795] was appointed director of the municipal communications bureau.

CSO: 4005/713

NORTH REGION

BEIJING CONGRESS DEPUTIES INSPECT PROJECTS

OW282012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--An inspection tour was made by 26 members of the standing committee of the Beijing People's Congress today on projects, mainly overpasses and rivers around the city, to be completed before the national day ahead of schedule.

The first stop of the tour was an overpass on the route from Beijing airport to the city proper, which, the largest Beijing ever built, will ease the traffic jam there completely and allow motor vehicles a speed of 40 kilometers per hour against the 15 kilometers at present.

The inspectors then watched the successful hoisting and fixing of a 27-meter long 380ton cement bridge beam at the worksite of another overpass in northwestern Beijing. They congratulated the 45-year-old woman engineer Niu Youfang for her excellent command.

The inspectors expressed their satisfaction with the progress in realignment of a 6-kilometer moat in the north. Government leaders and citizens had participated in the dredging last winter. The inspectors suggested that effective measures be taken to prevent the moat from being polluted again.

In a brief summary of the inspection, the visitors attributed the rapid development of the projects to the younger and more proficient cadres and engineers.

CSO: 4000/397

NORTH REGION

BEIJING TO ISSUE 200 BOOKS FOR NATIONAL DAY

OW040939 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--Two hundred books are to be issued in Beijing for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, according to today's GUANGMING DAILY.

Among them are the "Collected Works of Lenin" (Second Chinese Edition, 60 volumes), biographies of veteran Chinese revolutionary leaders, accounts of the achievements of the past 35 years and poems and articles by Taiwan writers and poets on their love for the motherland.

The Liberation Army Publishing House will issue books on Peng Dehuai, Liu Bocheng, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen, honored as marshals for their contribution to the Chinese people's revolutionary cause.

The People's Fine Arts Publishing House will put out an album of paintings of the Sui (581-618), Tang (618-907) and other dynasties.

A book on Chinese archaeology in the past 35 years will be issued by the Cultural Relics Publishing House.

"Journey to the Beginning," the first volume of Edgar Snow's works in Chinese, will be published on national day, October 1, recounting his meetings with the last chairman Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Soong Ching Ling and others in the thirties.

CSO: 4000/397

## NORTH REGION

### BRIEFS

**TIANJIN UNIVERSITY RECRUITS PARTY MEMBERS**--The Tianjin University CPC Committee has eliminated the leftist influence in the course of implementing the policy on intellectuals. In the first half of this year, the whole university recruited 53 persons into the party, of whom 13 were professors and associate professors, and 21 were lecturers, topping the total number of party members recruited from among teachers between 1979 and 1982. The Tianjin University CPC Committee has called on the party organizations at all levels to theoretically and ideologically understand and treat the issue of recruiting intellectuals into the party correctly. In line with the demands of the party Constitution, the organizational department of the university CPC committee has helped the party organizations at all levels to correctly treat the issue concerning family history, social relations, and personal shortcomings of those intellectuals who have applied for party membership so as to enable this work to be carried out smoothly. Among the newly recruited intellectual party members, a few professors and associate professors have been promoted to leading posts. Many party-member teachers said with emotion that they attributed their political youth to the party and that they will devote all their efforts to the party's cause. [Text] [SK040406 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 29 Jun 84]

**HU YAOBANG INSCRIPTION**--On 26 May, the Yongji County CPC Committee received General Secretary Hu Yaobang's inscription "Youth Palace" sent by the general office of the CPC Central Committee to the county's Qingtou Primary School. Comrade Hu Yaobang once visited the primary school on 13 May 1960. Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote the inscription for the school's new youth palace on 21 May this year. [Excerpts] [SK210609 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 84]

**HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE**--The seventh meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee opened in Shijiazhuang yesterday. The main agenda are to convey the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, discuss and approve draft methods for the provincial people's congress standing committee to liaise with the provincial people's deputies, discuss and approve draft methods for appointments and dismissals of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and discuss and approve draft regulations for caring for cultural [word indistinct]. The meeting will discuss a report by the provincial people's congress standing committee's election work office on elections to county and township people's congresses, discuss the draft of the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee to be

submitted to the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress, and adopt a draft decision on the date for convening this session. It will also discuss a resolution of the provincial people's congress standing committee regarding local laws. Committee Chairman Liu Bingyan presided at the meeting yesterday and conveyed the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. Also present were vice chairmen Pan Chengxiao, Ge Qi, Liu Ying, Zhao Zhuoyun, Wang Yu, Han Qimin, and Ding Tingxin. [Text] [HK140217 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 8 Jun 84]

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The second session of the sixth provincial people's congress will be convened in Shijiazhuang City on 28 June. This was unanimously decided by the seventh meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee, which concluded yesterday afternoon after 6 days in session. During discussions, the participants put forward many constructive ideas on how to speed up the pace of urban reforms in the province. They said: In the course of enlivening the economy, we should as far as possible avoid setting up administrative and management organs, and still less should we set up administrative companies. We must pursue economic entities, and break down the boundaries between trades and areas. We must not regard administrative zoning as economic zoning. The participants warmly supported the central decision to open up Qinhuangdao City to the world. They demanded that the departments concerned step up studies and make all preparations for this opening up. At the closing session, Liu Bingyan, chairman of the standing committee, spoke on strengthening the concept of the legal system, keeping clear the work channels, and creating a new situation in the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee. [Excerpts] [HK200331 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Jun 84]

CSO: 4005/713

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES RETURNED--Xian, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--A 6,670-volume set of the Buddhist scriptures printed in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) has been returned to a major monastery in Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province, after being lost for 18 years. The Guangren Monastery, built in 1705, was the only monastery of the yellow sect in the Xian area. Lamas from Western China used to stay there on their way to Beijing. Early in the "cultural revolution," the rare work was confiscated by red guards and sent to a paper-making plant, but was rescued by the city antiquities department. [Text] [OW060802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 6 Jul 84]

GANSU MUSLIMS INVITE OVERSEAS INVESTMENT--Lanzhou, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--Muslims in Gansu Province have set up a corporation to invite investments for development of the region. The Silu ("Silk Road") Islamic Economic Development Corporation will carry out economic and technical cooperation through joint ventures, compensation trade and labor services abroad, according to Ma Zuling, chairman of the board of the corporation. Business people at home and abroad, particularly Islamic organizations and individuals, who are willing to start enterprises in Gansu will receive preferential treatment, said Ma. The corporation is a non-governmental economic entity, with its general manager assuming the sole responsibility for operation under the supervision of the board of directors. Business contact between Gansu and Arab Muslims dated back to ancient times when Chinese and Arab merchants traveled along the "Silk Road" to do business. The establishment of the new corporation is expected to boost business opportunities in Gansu. The province in northwest China has considerable metal and mineral deposits. Included are iron, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt, coal, oil and rare earths. It is also one of China's major livestock-breeding areas. [Text] [OW011244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 1 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/389

HONG KONG GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR TALKS IN BEIJING

Statement Prior to Departure

HK261136 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The governor, Sir Edward Youde, has praised the three Unofficial Executive Councillors who returned from Peking this week following their talks with Chinese leaders. Speaking before his departure for Peking for the next round of talks on Hong Kong's future, Sir Edward had this to say to newsmen who questions him on the unofficials' visit:

[Being recording] What the people have been asking me about my views on the visit of Sir S.Y. Chung and his colleagues to Peking, and I thought I should say before I leave Hong Kong, that I am going to leave you to draw your own conclusions from that visit and I am not going to comment on the issues raised in it. But I did want to say this, that I have the fullest confidence in Sir S.Y. Chung and in Miss Dunn and Mr Lee. I think they are resolute and conscientious people and they have the interests of Hong Kong very much at heart. And I think that their visit to Peking was a very useful one. [End recording]

Meanwhile it was revealed today that there will be a new member on the British negotiating team when the 17th round of talks get underway tomorrow. He is Dr David Wilson, who is head of the British side of the working group which was set up to consider documents relating to the future of Hong Kong. It is thought that Dr Wilson will be reporting on the progress made by the working group, which is now meeting on a full-time basis in Peking.

First Session Ends

HK271056 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The first session of the 17th round of talks on the future of Hong Kong ended this morning in Beijing. The talks lasted just under 3 hours, and will resume tomorrow.

After the meeting, the governor, Sir Edward Youde, told newsmen that it was a good session.



There was a new member on the British negotiating team. He is Dr David Wilson, the undersecretary at the Foreign Office, who is also head of the British side of the working group considering documents relating to the future of the territory.

Sir Edward is expected to return from Beijing tomorrow evening. He will leave for London next Tuesday for further consultation with ministers on the progress of the talks. A government spokesman said this was part of the normal consultation on the progress of the talks on the future of the territory. Sir Edward would return from London on Saturday next week.

CSO: 4000/399

WEN WEI PO ON DEVELOPMENT OF ZHANJIANG, GUANGDONG

HK261450 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by reporter Lan Ching-chung [5663 7231 0022] and correspondent Huang Ting [7806 2185]: "Zhanjiang Will Become a Center for Energy Development"]

[Text] Zhanjiang, one of the 14 coastal cities further opening to the outside world, has attracted the attention of foreign investors. Since it began preparing to establish an economic and technological development zone 2 months ago, many foreigners have come to assess the investment climate and to negotiate terms of investment and cooperation. The investment projects include an oil refinery, ship building, land reclamation, construction equipment, hotels, an amusement park, and so forth. Also, Zhanjiang is actively negotiating with various southwestern provinces in its vast economic hinterland concerning economic cooperation. In order to create a new environment for investment, it has begun a number of projects for building basic facilities.

At present, Zhanjiang has 15 wharf berths, handling 12 million tons of cargo a year. It has also opened container and passenger services to Hong Kong. In order to conform to the development of becoming a cargo transfer station of the three southwestern provinces, it is constructing 6 more berths for 10,000 ton ships. In the next 5-year plan it will also build a coal quay and a oil quay for ships over 50,000 and 100,000 tons and tankers, respectively. As the calm, deepwater port is ice-free and has more than 120 kilometers of coastline, it can build piers for ships up to 200,000-300,000 tons. Zhanjiang is also mainland China's nearest port to Africa, Southwest Asia and Europe. In the course of opening to the outside world, Zhanjiang will increasingly give play to its potential so as to meet the demands of developing southwestern China and expanding overseas.

The abundance of mineral deposits as well as agricultural and sideline native products in southwestern China is well known to the world. It is estimated that its coal deposits total 60-70 billion tons and the phosphorus deposits several billion tons, in addition to numerous rare metals. On the one hand, these resources can help the country speed up the pace of development by making use of foreign funds and advanced technology and equipment through the practice of "internal integration and external cooperation" in Zhanjiang. On the other, these resources can be exported from Zhanjiang to support the development of other coastal cities. At present Zhanjiang annually exports several

hundred thousand tons of coal. It is estimated that this will be increased to over 5 million tons within 5 years.

Presently, Zhanjiang has highways and links with other cities and districts, such as Guangzhou, Beihai and Hainan, which are further open to the outside world. It also has the Litong-Zhanjiang Railway, which joins the Hunan-Guangxi Railway and the Guizhou-Guangxi Railway, linking Beijing, Shanghai and various capitals of the southwestern provinces. After construction of the Sanshui-Maoming Railway has been completed, it will be further linked to Guangzhou. The civil aviation service at present is very inconvenient. But after the airport expansion is completed, it will be able to accommodate Boeing 737 landings and takeoffs. The Zhanjiang will open links to Hong Kong and other places.

As the oil exploration projects in the western part of the South China Sea will be carried out in full scale this year, Zhanjiang's construction for becoming a base will enter a new stage. Also, the first oilfield in the South China Sea will soon be developed and we have found a gas field at Yinggehai, which can annually yield gas equivalent to 10 million tons of oil. The oil exploration and development projects in these basins depend on Zhanjiang as the production center and logistics service base. Also, Zhanjiang is constructing at Potou, the western suburban areas of the city where the Nanhai Western Oil Corporation is located, a new oil city, a computer center, a satellite telecommunications ground station, a special wharf, a helicopter pad, a meteorological communication, geological research and examination center, as well as facilities for daily activities for the expatriate staff. It has also established facilities for and will coordinate with the expansion of maritime operations.

CSO: 4005/715

DENG LIQUN'S PERSONALITY DESCRIBED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 78, Apr 84 p 12

[Article by Wu Chia-yu [0702 1367 3842]: "Judging Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028] by Minor Incidents"]

[Text] Deng Liqun was formerly an important advisor to the Liu Shaoqi organization. He was reinstated after the cultural revolution, and then by flapping his lips and playing with his pen, he adopted in appearance a pose of fighting against the "gang of four" and the "whatever faction." Relying on this, he succeeded easily in the Deng-Hu-Zhao reformist camp and consequently had a meteoric rise, soon becoming propaganda secretary of the Secretariat.

It is commonly known that Deng Liqun was the figure who launched the shortlived campaign to "eliminate spiritual pollution." But why did he want to instigate this campaign? It has to do with his character. Following are several "minor incidents" through which we can see what kind of person he is.

"Toasting" Yu Guangyuan

Yu Guangyuan [0060 0342 6678] is an ideologically liberated, enlightened, and very gifted theoretician in philosophy and political economy. Yu vowed to adhere to the reform movement launched by Hu and Zhao. He delivered lectures and speeches everywhere, banged the drum and charged forward. He also wrote a large number of good articles which pointed out the evils of the time and enjoyed immense popularity.

In the fall of 1980, Yu gave an impromptu speech at a meeting to elect the leading members of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences at the invitation of the participants, advocating courage to break into forbidden zones and break new paths. He was applauded repeatedly and cries to elect him rang out.

After his speech there was a 10-minute break to allow the people to cast their votes. Unfortunately, while Yu Guangyuan went to the restroom, Deng Liqun grasped the opportunity, walked quickly to the platform, picked up the microphone and glumly said to the audience: "The person who just spoke was irresponsible. His purpose was evident. His content also contradicted the four basic principles. I hope you will all think with a clear mind. Do not parrot what others say, lining up behind the wrong team." As a result of

Deng's words Yu Guangyuan lost the election. But at the time Yu was kept completely in the dark.

Not stopping half-way once he started, Deng Liqun later sent his men to gather material about Yu, saying with hidden real intention that Yu Guangyuan supported graduate students to pursue the "Theory That China Is Practicing State Capitalism." He also said that Yu used his powers to send his daughter Yu Xiaohong [0060 1420 4767] to study in West Germany. The material was tossed out during the 12th Congress. Consequently, Yu Guangyuan was simply set aside by Deng Liqun, shelved on the Consultative Committee.

#### Smothering Publication of Works Written by Martyrs

In the summer of 1982, after the Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data was formed, several staffers from party history institutes and institutes of modern history in various places requested that the selected or collected works of early communist leaders and theoreticians such as Li Dazhao [2621 1129 6856], Qu Qiubai [4234 4428 4101], Yun Daiying [1926 0108 5391] and Xiao Chunu [5618 2806 1166] all be put in order and published.

Deng Liqun who is in charge of propaganda cleverly instructed with his ingenuity that "Leaders of the Central Committee such as Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun have until now only published selected writings that cannot yet be called selected works. We can only allow publication as selected works the writings of Mao, Liu, Zhou and Zhu. The rest are out of the question. And only the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin can be published as 'collected works.' The rest cannot use the name."

Thus, the communist martyrs who shook the world and fought all their lives can only remain silent under the earth.

After hearing this ungrateful instruction, many researchers sighed deeply: "Deng Liqun holds in his hands the eight Chinese and foreign great masters and smothers the hundred masters of the party."

#### Reenacting "Smashing the Four Olds" of the Cultural Revolution

In early September of 1983, in the name of the Secretariat, Deng Liqun distributed a document to universities, colleges and research institutes throughout the country. According to the document some college and graduate students had chosen "alienation," "human rights," and "humanism" as their thesis topics. It ordered that the party leadership in each organization must investigate both the authors of the theses and their teaching advisers and ask them whether they are qualified to teach. The document was full of stern words, harsh terms, and the standard threats. A group of old professors and young students were so terrified that they, in a jam, did not know what to do.

In early October, Deng Liqun ordered the Beijing Municipal Party Committee to launch a "campaign to eliminate spiritual pollution," giving instructions to the guards at the gate of Beijing Municipal Party Committee that anyone in a Western suit, wearing long hair, lipstick, or high-heeled shoes should not be

allowed to enter. When the CPC launches a movement, the Chinese people instinctively follow the custom of "the nation looks to Beijing; Beijing looks to the Municipal Party Committee." In a moment, the evil wind was about to spread all over the country, just like "smashing the four olds" of the early period of the cultural revolution. Fortunately, the Party Secretariat under the direction of Hu Yaobang became aware of before it was too late and reported to the Politburo. It was forcefully corrected, and the evil wind was prevented from causing disaster.

These few matters can be considered representative of Deng Liqun's "official accomplishments" in recent years and can provide overseas readers a glimpse of the whole picture.

12200

CSO: 4005/596

BRIEFS

3,000 EXPELLED FROM PARTY--Beijing, 6 Jul (AFP)--Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang has said that some 3,000 people have been expelled from the party since a clean-up campaign was launched eight months ago, sources said today. Mr Hu gave the figure in a conversation with former Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa here yesterday, the Japanese sources said. The party secretary general said the campaign, scheduled to last three years, would eventually weed out about 40,000 members, roughly one per cent of the total. [By Michele Houx] [Excerpt] [BK060740 Hong Kong AFP in English 0723 GMT 6 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/399

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