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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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3 March 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

International Educational Exchanges Widens
(XINHUA, 30 Jan 86)..... 1

UNITED STATES

Challenger Explosion Not To Affect Sino-U.S. Space Cooperation
(AFP, 29 Jan 86)..... 2

SOVIET UNION

PRC Official Implies CPC Will Not Attend Moscow Party Congress
(AFP, 24 Jan 86)..... 3

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

Junejo Heads Newly-Formed Pakistani Ruling Party
(XINHUA, 18 Jan 86)..... 4

Indian Foreign Secretary on Talks With Pakistan
(XINHUA, 20 Jan 86)..... 6

Bangladesh President Praises New Party as 'Rising Sun'
(XINHUA, 12 Jan 86)..... 7

U.S. Envoy, Israel's Peres Hold Talks on Mideast
(XINHUA, 24 Jan 86)..... 8

Briefs		
Pakistan, India Discuss Glacier		9
Pakistani President on Indian Relations		9
EASTERN EUROPE		
Briefs		
Sino-Polish Leaders Meet		10
	<u>NATIONAL AFFAIRS</u>	
Efforts To Improve College Enrollment System (XINHUA, 24 Jan 86).....		11
	<u>REGIONAL AFFAIRS</u>	
EAST REGION		
Anhui Governor on Personal Responsibility System (Anhui Provincial Service, 28 Jan 86).....		12
Zhejiang Party Committee Holds 21 Jan Meeting (Zhejiang Provincial Service, 22 Jan 86).....		13
Shandong Conference of CYL Delegates Concludes 22 January (Shandong Provincial Service, 22 Jan 86).....		14
Jiangxi CPCC Standing Committee Session Ends (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 18 Jan 86).....		15
Jiangxi Official on Rural Party Rectification (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 26 Jan 86).....		16
Fujian Congress Standing Committee Session Opens (Fujian Provincial Service, 23 Jan 86).....		18
Briefs		
Chen Pixian Attends Opera		20
Shanghai Retirees Meeting		20
CYL Work Meeting Opens		20
Improvement of Customs		21
SOUTHWEST REGION		
Yunnan People's Congress Committee Meeting Opens (Yunnan Provincial Service, 24 Jan 86).....		22
Briefs		
Yunnan Party Style Education		23

NORTHEAST REGION

Leading Groups Readjusted in Jilin Province (Wang Ronggang, Song Dianhui; JILIN RIBAO, 28 Oct 85).....	24
Importance of Ideals for Communists Stressed (Qian Tianzhu; JILIN RIBAO, 27 Oct 85).....	26
Briefs Liaoning Campaign Promotes Knowledge	28

NORTHWEST REGION

Ningxia Judicial Department Rectifies Party Style (Liu Ying; NINGXIA RIBAO, 6 Jan 86).....	29
Gansu Party Committee Commends Outstanding People (Gansu Provincial Service, 21 Jan 86).....	31

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Upgraded Y-7, Y-12 Transport Aircraft on View (Bu Shilin; HANGKONG ZHISHI, No 12, 6 Dec 85).....	32
Nanjing MR Shows Good Work Style After Streamlining (Cai Yunjing; RENMIN RIBAO, 10 Nov 85).....	35
Guangzhou MR Leaders Inspect Hubei MD (Fan Baoshun, Lei Zhengjin; HUBEI RIBAO, 26 Aug 85).....	37
Briefs Guangdong Conscription Work	38

TAIWAN

CHINA POST on Strategic Importance (Editorial; CHINA POST, 27 Jan 86).....	39
Reported Telephone Links With PRC 'Technically Impossible' (AFP, 23 Jan 86).....	41
Briefs Taiwan Fisherman Saved	43
PRC-Taiwan Telephone Link Unclear	43

HONG KONG

Lu Ping Says No Political Party To Emerge in Hong Kong (HONG KONG STANDARD, 1 Feb 86).....	44
Lu Ping Says Freedom of Press Will Continue (Stanley Leung, Chris Yeung; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 31 Jan 86).....	45

Editorial Presents Issues of Concern for PRC's Attention (Editorial; HONG KONG STANDARD, 1 Feb 86).....	47
Bishop Wu Reassures Hong Kong on Religious Freedom After 1997 (Julina Chan; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 2 Feb 86).....	49

GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES WIDENS

OW300948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January (XINHUA) -- Nearly 1,000 Chinese professors and lecturers have been sent to over 40 countries in the last few years on nearly 500 international symposiums and academic exchange programs.

Universities now can easily get information about international academic activities through a special newspaper run by the state education commission.

The commission also organizes and provides funds for university teachers to take part in worldwide educational and scientific activities.

Last year, Chinese university teachers joined 33 international academic organizations during their overseas tours and in their academic activities.

To provide more university teachers with opportunities of learning from advanced foreign experience, China also sponsored nearly 40 international symposiums at universities and colleges last year.

These international symposiums covered science and technology, as well as management, law, languages, education, and economy.

China also received 1,580 foreign students. Compared to the previous years, there were more students from African countries.

Some 3,250 foreign students are now majoring in 190 courses covering liberal arts, science, engineering, and philosophy in China's 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. They came from 100 countries, 56 percent of them from developing countries.

Besides, 60 of China's universities and colleges offered short-term courses in Chinese language, history, economics, law, architecture, Chinese martial arts and acupuncture, drawing over 4,000 students from 26 countries including Japan, America, France, and Australia.

Last year, China also sent over 4,800 students to over 40 countries to study natural and social sciences and languages.

Last year, too, China began to send people to study in Eastern European countries, after suspension of such contacts for many years.

UNITED STATES

CHALLENGER EXPLOSION NOT TO AFFECT SINO-U.S. SPACE COOPERATION

HK291056 Hong Kong AFP in English GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, Jan 29 (AFP) -- China said today that the explosion of the U.S. space shuttle Challenger would not have any effect on the participation of a Chinese astronaut in a future shuttle flight.

"We were shocked this morning to hear the news of the Challenger explosion and we send our deepest sympathy to the victims' families," Astronautics Ministry spokesman Zhang Jingqing said.

"This incident will not have any consequences on the Sino-American space cooperation program," he added.

President Li Xiannian also sent a sympathy message to his U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan.

"I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, our deepest sympathy and condolences to the U.S. Government and people, and our heartfelt solicitude to the bereaved families," the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY quoted him as saying.

China and the United States have agreed in principle to the participation of a Chinese astronaut in an upcoming space shuttle flight, but no dates have been set so far.

Mr Zhang said a delegation from the Chinese State Commission on Science and Technology was currently in the United States to discuss the Sino-American space program.

The space shuttle flight with a Chinese astronaut on board could take place "in the coming years," he said.

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CSO: 4000/165

SOVIET UNION

PRC OFFICIAL IMPLIES CPC WILL NOT ATTEND MOSCOW PARTY CONGRESS

HK241030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 24 January (AFP)--China today implied that its communist party would not send a delegation to next month's Soviet Party Congress in Moscow.

"The Chinese Communist Party does not maintain relations with the communist party of the Soviet Union," a spokesman for the Chinese party's International Liaison Committee said when asked whether it might send observers to the Moscow congress.

The ruling parties of the two communist giants severed relations in the early 1960's after an ideological feud which sharpened into international rivalry.

No Chinese observers have attended a Moscow congress since 1961.

Beijing and Moscow however initiated a detente process in 1982 which appeared to gain momentum last year and China now recognizes the Soviet Union as an authentic socialist country, calling Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev "comrade."

The two countries for the first time made explicit their desire to develop relations in the political sphere in April last year at the end of a sixth round of negotiations on normalization. In concrete terms this would mean an eventual resumption of relations between the two communist parties.

In the meantime, Beijing consistently reminds Moscow that three obstacles still block this move: Moscow's support for the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia and the Soviet military presence both in Afghanistan and along the Chinese border.

/12232

CSO: 4000/168

3 March 1986

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

JUNEJO HEADS NEWLY-FORMED PAKISTANI RULING PARTY

OW181815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, January 18 (XINHUA) -- The Pakistan Muslim League (PML) was formed today as the country's ruling party, with Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo as its president.

PML was the first party established anew in the country since the lifting of martial law on 30 December last year. In October 1979, all political parties in the country were disbanded under martial law rule.

The General Council of PML adopted several resolutions at a meeting here today, formulating the domestic and foreign policies of the party.

In a resolution, the council expressed its conviction that a political solution is the only way to settle the Afghanistan problem.

It called on the government to continue to work for the solution to the Afghanistan problem based on the withdrawal of foreign troops, the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland with dignity and honor, and the emergence of Afghanistan as a non-aligned Islamic country.

The Council noted that Pakistan has started negotiations with India on the normalization and improvement of relations between them and appreciated the desirability of establishing friendly relations with all neighbors. It called on the government to conduct the negotiations with utmost care, keeping in mind historical factors.

The council expressed to the Palestinians in their struggle for achieving their inalienable rights, including the right of self-determination and the right to establish a state of their own in their homeland.

It also demanded a total withdrawal of Israelis from the Arab territories occupied by them since 1967.

On domestic affairs, the council called for war against corruption, and for the implementation of a special program to create new jobs for the unemployed. It reaffirmed that the basic purpose of creating Pakistan is to foster the Islamic way of life and establish a just Islamic society.

Addressing the General Council, Junejo appealed to the people and the old Muslim Leaguers outside the folds of the party to join its ranks and help strengthen the organization.

He said that while the Muslim League was established 80 years ago to win an independent homeland for the Muslims of India, PML's founding today has the prime object of establishing democracy in Pakistan.

It was learned that the majority of the members of the National Assembly had expressed willingness to join PML.

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CSO: 4000/162

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIAN FOREIGN SECRETARY ON TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

OW201230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari said here today that he has had a "candid and constructive exchange of views" with his Pakistan counterpart Niaz Naik on a number of "key issues."

They have also exchanged views on regional and international matters of mutual interest, Bhandari told a press conference at the airport.

He said that they have agreed on the desirability of concluding "expeditiously, a comprehensive treaty based on Pakistan's proposal of a non-aggression pact and India's offer of a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

He said the two sides have merged their drafts for an agreement on prohibiting any attack on each other's nuclear installations and facilities as agreed upon by Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi on 17 December last year.

On issues relating to the extent of bilateralism and the establishment of foreign military bases, the two sides have explained to each other their different viewpoints, Bhandari said.

He said the two sides are satisfied with the increase in people-to-people contacts between the two countries.

Bhandari arrived in Pakistan on 16 January. During his stay here, he met President Zia and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo. He will leave for home tomorrow after visiting Karachi.

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CSO: 4000/162

3 March 1986

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT PRAISES NEW PARTY AS 'RISING SUN'

OW121756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad termed the newly-formed Jatiyo (National) Party as a "rising sun" although he does not join any political group.

Addressing a political party's public meeting here, Ershad said that the ideas of the Jatiyo Party, which came into being on new year's day, are similar to his government's ideas.

The Jatiyo Party comprises all seating ministers.

Ershad called on the opposition parties to come to national elections through which an elected government could be established. But unexpectedly he did not announce the election schedule.

The opposition parties, however, are expected to announce their next action programs within 2 days for continuation of their anti-government movement demanding withdrawal of martial law and holding of parliamentary polls under a neutral government.

At the public meeting today, the Jatiyo Party announced its full support for President Ershad's government and his policies. Portraits of Ershad were displayed at the meeting venue. The tens of thousands of people shouted slogans in his support.

Hundreds of police were posted at and around the meeting venue and nothing untoward happened.

Though not a member of any political group at present, Ershad is believed to become the president of the party as the post is being kept vacant.

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CSO: 4000/162 .

3 March 1986

U.S. ENVOY, ISRAEL'S PERES HOLD TALKS ON MIDEAST

0W240820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] London, January 23 (XINHUA)--Visiting Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres quickened his pace of Middle East diplomacy here today as he held two further rounds of secret talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy on the Middle East.

It was known to the press later that they discussed ways to bring King Husayn of Jordan and "moderate" Palestinians rather than the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) into direct peace talks with Israel.

Murphy met King Husayn in London just before Peres arrived here.

According to Israeli sources, King Husayn, who also had talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher recently, intended to give PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat one last chance to accept his conditions for PLO representation in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks with Israel.

The Israelis were said to be virtually certain that 'Arafat would not accept the conditions, which were intended to provide the Jordanian King with firm guarantees that the PLO would be committed to negotiating a peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue.

Press reports here said there was a growing conviction among Israeli officials accompanying Peres on his 5-day official visit to Britain that King Husayn may abandon efforts to persuade 'Arafat to join him in the peace process.

The king might then turn to invite moderate Palestinians to join him instead, while Israel has ruled out direct involvement in peace talks by the PLO.

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CSO: 4000/163

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN, INDIA DISCUSS GLACIER--Islamabad, January 10 (XINHUA)--Indian Defense Secretary S. K. Bhatnagar arrived here today heading a five-member delegation to have talks with his Pakistan counterpart Ijlal Haider Zaidi on the Siachin glacier problem. Two rounds of talks of the two defense secretaries are to be held in pursuance of the agreement reached between President Ziaul Haq and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during their meeting in New Delhi on 17 December, last year. The 47-mile-long glacier, situated in the eastern Karakorams, is the biggest glacier in the region and a disputed area between the two neighboring countries. They have had flag meetings there at the level of local commanders, the official "Pakistan Times" reported. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 10 Jan 86] /12640

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ON INDIAN RELATIONS--Islamabad, January 18 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq has declared that it has been Pakistan's sincere desire to improve relations with India and remove misunderstanding through direct dialogue, the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) reported today. Zia made the remark at a dinner he hosted for the visiting 12-member Indian writers delegation in Rawalpindi last night. The delegation is the first of its kind paying an official visit to Pakistan under a bilateral agreement. Referring to his recent visit to New Delhi, Zia expressed the hope that the contacts established would have a positive effect on the further improvement of bilateral relations. The president also expressed confidence that writers of India and Pakistan can not only bring the two peoples together, but also provide guidelines to their governments to improve relations. He suggested that writers of the two countries pay regular visits to each other's country. The Indian writers delegation arrived in Pakistan on 8 January. Members of the delegation have toured various cultural institutions in the capital, Karachi and Lahore and had extensive contacts with Pakistan writers. They will leave for home tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1131 GMT 18 Jan 86] /12640

CSO: 4000/162

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

SINO-POLISH LEADERS MEET--Warsaw, January 17 (XINUUA)--Professor Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the Chinese-Polish Friendship Association, thanked the Polish-Chinese Friendship Association for its contribution to relations between the two countries. Zhou met today with Stefan Perkowicz, chairman of the Polish-Chinese organization. Zhou was told that the Polish Association, in its 29 years, had never ceased working to acquaint the Polish people with China's history, its present situation, culture and arts, and its way of life. The association's activity has been well received by the Polish people, Perkowicz said. Zhou is in the Polish capital attending a congress of intellectuals in defense of peace of the world, which opened yesterday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 18 Jan 86] /12640

CSO: 4000/160

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE COLLEGE ENROLLMENT SYSTEM

OW241322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 24 January (XINHUA)--Workers must sit ordinary entrance examinations if they wish to enter colleges this year, says a circular issued today by the state education commission.

The circular stresses the need to ensure that company employees are competent to take college courses.

Colleges must not set lower educational standards only because they are being paid by enterprises to teach workers.

Universities and colleges should sign contracts with businesses, which detail educational requirement, courses offered and expenses, so that both sides are aware of their responsibilities.

The circular has been issued as part of the commission's efforts to improve the college enrollment system. Officials believe the practice of training workers is benefitting the economy, but that tighter regulations are needed to ensure students meet educational requirements.

A reform of the college entrance system began in 1983, when colleges agreed to train workers for a fee. Colleges and universities enrolled about 33,000 employees last year--5.9 percent of their enrollment.

The Education Commission today repeated the policy of allowing a small number of outstanding senior middle school graduates into colleges without requiring them to take entrance examinations.

This had proved successful, and was encouraging middle school pupils to develop their abilities and political integrity.

Commission officials said the educational reforms would be carried further later this year.

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CSO: 4000/168

EAST REGION

ANHUI GOVERNOR ON PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW300123 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] A meeting to exchange experience in implementing the personal responsibility system in party and government organizations was held from 22 to 24 January in Hefei. Comrade Meng Fulin, member of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, vice governor of Anhui, and director of the Provincial Leading Group for Implementing the Personal Responsibility System in Party and Government Organizations, attended the meeting and made a report.

Toward the ending of the meeting, Comrade Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Anhui, made an important speech at the meeting. He emphasized: Changes in the economic field have promoted the development of production. At the same time, they have also compelled the party and government organizations of the superstructure to make corresponding reforms. Therefore, it is imperative for party and government organizations to make reforms, of which the central task is to implement the personal responsibility system.

Touching on some points for attention while carrying out this system, Comrade Wang Yuzhao said: All levels of these organizations must achieve a clear understanding, adequately prepare themselves, and strengthen their leadership over this task. The implementation of this system must be combined with the efforts to correct unhealthy tendencies, rectify the party style, and conduct party rectification. We must persist in implementing this system and must never allow ourselves to become lax in this regard. We must constantly conduct inspection and evaluation, dare to blaze new paths, and establish the personal responsibility system suitable to our respective offices after examining the system from every possible angle. In this way, we can accumulate our own experience and strive to make the system a complete success.

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CSO: 4005/442

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS 21 JAN MEETING

OW240601 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The party committee of the provincial-level organizations called a meeting yesterday, attended by responsible persons of party committees, party groups, and discipline inspection commissions of all provincial departments, commissions, offices, bureaus, and corporations. Acting on the provincial party committee's instructions, the party committee of the provincial-level organizations urged their party members and cadres to more diligently study and resolutely implement the guidelines of the speeches by central leading comrades at the meeting of cadres of central organs, and closely combine these guidelines with reality in improving party style, intensifying the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and striving to set good examples for the people throughout the province.

In order to realize this fighting goal, the party committee of the provincial-level organizations called on leading comrades of all party committees and party groups to take the initiative in calling a democratic meeting before the Spring Festival to solicit the opinions of the masses of people, and conscientiously accept supervision by the organization and the masses. Leading cadres should play an exemplary role in studying the speeches and examining and correcting mistakes in order to strive, together with the party members and cadres, in improving office work style and serving the grassroots.

Currently, it is necessary to pay close attention to the six serious problems pointed out in the central authorities' circular, and thoroughly investigate and duly handle all violations. At the same time, it is necessary to lose no time in investigating and handling major and grave cases, and strictly guard against unhealthy tendencies around the Spring Festival.

Acting on the provincial party committee's instruction and the demands set by the party committee of provincial-level organizations, all party committees and groups are mobilizing party members and cadres to study and implement speeches by central leading comrades at the meeting of cadres of central organs.

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CSO: 4005/442

EAST REGION

SHANDONG CONFERENCE OF CYL DELEGATES CONCLUDES 22 JANUARY

SK240011 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The Shandong provincial conference of CYL delegates concluded in Jinan's Nanjiao Guesthouse on 22 January. In line with the stipulation of the CYL Constitution and work needs, the conference partially readjusted the members of the Seventh Shandong Provincial CYL Committee. The conference adopted a report submitted for discussion to the Shandong provincial conference of CYL delegates on the namelist of those who will no longer serve as members of the seventh provincial CYL Committee, and unanimously agreed that 52 members and two alternate members will no longer remain in office. The delegates expressed their respect for these 54 comrades for their contribution to the CYL work with warm applauses.

By secret ballot, the conference elected 54 new members and three alternate members of the provincial CYL Committee. The readjusted provincial CYL Committee has 108 members and 18 alternate members. A total of 57.9 percent of them have a college or higher education level, and their average age is 30.29 years.

The conference also approved a letter of salute of the Shandong Provincial Conference of CYL delegates to all the comrades who had left CYL work posts throughout the province, and issued certificates of honor to representatives of 970 veteran CYL cadres who had left their CYL work posts.

After the conference, the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Shandong Provincial CYL Committee was held. After full democratic consultation and deliberations, the session elected by secret ballot (Zhao Shutong) as deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, and (Zhang Wei) as Standing Committee member and deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee.

The session called on CYL organizations throughout the province to mobilize and lead the youths throughout the province to carry out this year's work in a down-to-earth manner with new attitude, workstyle, and outlook, and to work together for new contributions to the fulfillment of the various tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to the building of our province's socialist spiritual and material civilizations.

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CSO: 4005/442

EAST REGION

JIANGXI CPCC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

OW231255 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
18 Jan 86

[Excerpts] According to our reporter Hu Huimin, the 15th session of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded this afternoon at the Zhongshan Hall in Nanchang after having lasted 3 days. Attending today's meeting were Provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairmen Yang Yongfeng, Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Li Shanyuan, Wu Yongle, Wu Tiyu, and Wu Yunzhong as well as members of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. Responsible persons of 11 prefectural and city CPPCC Committees and responsible comrades of CPPCC Committees of some cities [presumably smaller cities of the same level as counties], counties, and districts were present at the meeting as observers.

During the session of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, the participating comrades seriously studied and discussed the speeches of Comrades Hu Yaobang, Tian Jiyun, and Wang Zhaoguo at the meeting of cadres of central organs. They also heard and discussed the reports on educational reform and scientific and technological work system reform in the province presented respectively by (Xie Xingguan), director of the Provincial Department of Education, and (Tang Fusheng), vice chairman of the Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission.

Yang Yongfeng, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a speech before the close of the session. He expressed the hope that all comrades would step up their efforts to study, actively offer suggestions and make contributions for the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and help effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style and in the standards of social conduct. In addition, he urged them to make continued efforts to consolidate and develop the united front during the new period.

The session endorsed some personnel appointments and removals in departments of the Provincial CPPCC Committee.

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CSO: 4005/442

EAST REGION

JIANGXI OFFICIAL ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW300600 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] A provincial meeting was held in Gaoan County 22-24 January to discuss the rectification of party organizations in the rural areas. It pointed out that improving party conduct and heightening the party spirit of party members should be regarded as the principal aspects of rectifying the party organizations in the rural areas and consolidating the achievements of party rectification.

Xu Qin, deputy secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee, and deputy head of the Party Rectification Guidance Group of the provincial Party Committee, made a speech at the meeting after hearing a report.

He said: The rural areas in Jiangxi have had a good start in rectifying their party organizations, and they should keep up the good work strictly in accordance with the high-standard requirements. They should earnestly study and comprehend the speeches made by central leading comrades at the meeting of cadres of central organs, have a clearer and fuller understanding of the requirements for party rectification, seek unity in thinking, and have greater confidence in doing a good job in rectifying the party organizations.

Xu Qin said that the guiding thought for the on-going party rectification in the rural areas still is ensuring and expediting reforms through party rectification. At present, special attention should be attached with three issues: first, party members must heighten their party spirit, and carry forward the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly; second, they must follow the correct guidance for their work, and have a clear idea of their goal; and third, they must improve their conduct and combat unhealthy practices.

Xu Qin said: Rectification of township-level party organizations must proceed according to the actual situation. Attention must be given to improving party conduct and deepening the people's understanding of the relevant policies about reforms in the rural areas. Guidance should be provided in the form of providing services, and not by issuing administrative orders. Leadership problems such as abusing authority to seek personal gains must be dealt with firmly.

Xu Qin stressed: Provincial, prefectural and county offices in charge of party rectification must be reinforced and not weakened so that rectification of party organizations in the rural areas can proceed normally. In order to achieve practical results, guidance should be given according to different situations. The speeches made by leading comrades of central organs at the meeting of cadres of central organs have set forth high requirements for rectifying the party organizations, and these requirements must be followed more firmly and properly and in a down-to-earth manner.

Regarding the need for units that have already completed rectifying their party organizations to reexamine their work and consolidate and develop their achievements, Xu Qin said: These units should, in the light of the guidelines set by the central leading comrades, reexamine the performance in rectifying their party organizations, and see if there are defects of problems that have not yet been dealt with. They should then look into the problems and solve them one by one. Leading comrades must pay great attention to major and important cases, and deal with them promptly and resolutely. At the same time, they must sum up their experiences and establish and perfect various rules and regulations to guard against a recurrence of similar problems.

/12640

CSO: 4005/442

EAST REGION

FUJIAN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

OW260932 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The 17th meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Fuzhou today. Committee Chairman Cheng Xu and Vice Chairman Wang Yan presided over the meeting. Vice chairmen attending the meeting were Guo Ruiren, Wen Xiushan, Kang Beisheng, Wang Xi, Zeng Ming, Liu Yongye, Hou Linzhou, and Cai Liangcheng.

The main topics on the meeting agenda are to study and discuss the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and of the meetings of cadres of central and provincial organs; to transmit and discuss the provincial party committee's opinion concerning improvement of the work of people's congresses; to examine a draft of the Fujian provincial provisional regulations on the elimination of illiteracy; To hear the provincial people's government's report on land management, trade with Taiwan, economic relations with foreign countries, and overseas Chinese affairs; to hear reports by the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial higher people's court on cracking down on serious economic crime; and to approve personnel appointments and removals and other relevant resolutions and decisions.

Discussing implementation of the guidelines of the meetings of cadres of central and provincial organs, members of the provincial people's congress standing committee said: The party central committee has decided to improve party style, primarily in the central organs, and has mapped out practical arrangements and set clearcut demands for doing so. This is a major policy decision and action, which has received popular support from the party, the army, and the people. The current economic and political situation is excellent, and the main trend in the party style of provincial-level organs is also healthy. However, we should be aware of problems, some very serious, in office workstyle, and should resolutely correct them by intensifying education and reinforcing discipline.

The members also made constructive suggestions for raising the efficiency level of leading organs.

Vice Chairman Cai Liangcheng transmitted the guidelines of the 14th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee at the afternoon session today.

Attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court, provincial people's procuratorate, and provincial departments concerned, as well as of the people's congress standing committee of Fuzhou, Xiamen, Zhangzhou, Quanzhou, Sanming, and Putian Cities and the liaison groups of Ningde, Jianyang, and Longyan Prefectures.

/12640

CSO: 4005/442

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS OPERA--After performing at Huarentang Hall in Zhongnanhai, the Fujian Provincial Liyuan Experimental Theatrical Troupe staged the traditional play "Li Ya Xian" at the Great Hall of the People for the NPC Standing Committee on the evening of 11 January. Vice chairmen of provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional people's congress standing committees from all over the country, as well as some members of the NPC Standing Committee in Beijing, attended the performance. Afterwards, Chen Pixian and Peng Chong, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, Zhao Puchu and Liu Jingji, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, and Yuan Xuefen, member of the NPC Standing Committee and a famous performing artist, mounted the stage to offer their congratulations on the successful performance. They posed for pictures with all members of the troupe. [Dispatch from Beijing by Chen Junping and Zheng Guoquan on 11 January] [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 86 p 1] /12640

SHANGHAI RETIREES MEETING--Shanghai ceremoniously held its first meeting to commend advanced collectives and advanced persons in retired cadres work at the Daguangming Cinema on the afternoon of 17 January. Municipal leading comrades, including Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Yang Di, Huang Ju, Chen Guodong, and Hu Lijiao, attended the meeting to pay their high respects and give cordial regards to the 25,000 retired veteran cadres in Shanghai. Jiang Zemin, deputy secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of Shanghai, addressed the meeting. [Excerpt] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Jan 86] /12640

CYL WORK MEETING OPENS--According to our reporter Hu Di, a meeting of directors of organization departments of provincial, regional, and municipal CYL committees opened today in Nanchang under the sponsorship of the CYL Central Committee. Over 50 people attended the meeting including Liu Qibao, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, and secretaries of CYL committees of some provinces and municipalities. This is the first study and discussion meeting on special topics sponsored by the CYL Central Committee since the 10th CYL National Congress in 1978. Discussions to be held at the meeting will focus on new circumstances confronting CYL organizational work; how to strengthen the building of grassroots CYL organizations, train CYL cadres, and recruit new CYL members in those areas where CYL work is weak; and how to further improve the grassroots CYL organizations during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. This

3 March 1986

morning, Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and (Lu Xiuzhen), member of the Standing Committee and head of the Organization Department of the provincial CYL Committee, met with the representatives to the meeting. (Li Shibao), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, briefed the representatives on the work done to build CYL organizations for various neighborhoods and for self-employed young workers in our province. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 86] /12640

IMPROVEMENT OF CUSTOMS--The Organization Department, the Propaganda Department, and the Party Rectification Guidance Office of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee today jointly issued a letter to party members in the countryside, calling on them to exercise leadership in changing and improving the existing customs and habits. The letter says: There have been improvements in the party style and the general mood of society. Yet, many problems still remain. In particular, in the countryside, evil practices such as superstition, gambling, mercenary marriage, street fights, and extravagance and waste are not only poisoning the general mood of society but are causing long chains of evil consequences. The letter says: There are nearly 500,000 party members in the countryside of our province. The key to fostering a good party style and better social mood lies in these 500,000 party members. To create a healthy atmosphere and eliminate unhealthy practices, it is necessary to begin with party members and basic-level party organizations. It is our hope that all basic-level party organizations and all party members in the countryside will take immediate action to answer the call of the provincial CPC Committee and fervently engage themselves in activities to improve and change the bad customs and habits. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jan 86] /12640

CSO: 4005/442

3 March 1986

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

HK250353 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 19th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Kunming on 24 January. Chairman Li Guiying presided at the meeting. Present were Vice Chairmen Qi Shan, Yan Yiquan, Wang Shichao, Yang Ming, and Yu Huoli.

(Zhang Jikang), director of the provincial Education Department, delivered a report on the situation in reform of the education structure in the province. He said: During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the chief tasks in education work in the province are to introduce universal primary education and improve its quality, vigorously develop vocational and technical education, steadily develop regular college courses, speed up the development of specialized college courses, promote tertiary education for adults, speed up the building of existing normal colleges and schools, and appropriately build more secondary normal schools.

(Zhao Hua), director of the provincial Finance Department, reported on the inspection of taxes and finances in the province. He said: In the course of 4 months of work this major inspection has not only unearthed violations of fiscal and economic discipline and tax evasion cases in the past 2 years, and recovered some revenue that should have been paid to the state, but has also curbed a great deal of new violations of law and discipline. It has played a positive role in promoting reform of the economic structure, bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood, stimulating the building of the two civilizations.

/12232

CSO: 4005/440

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

YUNNAN PARTY STYLE EDUCATION--On 24 January, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, Propaganda Department, and Education Department held a meeting of the provincial education system to conduct education in party discipline and work style, to further mobilize the effort to correct unhealthy trends and eliminate rottenness in the education organs. During the meeting a representative of the Kunming City People's Procuratorate spoke on a serious case of economic crime recently unearthed in tertiary education institutes in the province. Zhao Tingguang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, made a speech. He said: The lesson to be drawn from a serious case of economic crime occurring in tertiary education institutes is a profound one. The education system, especially tertiary education, must learn experiences and lessons from this. The tertiary education institutes must take stock of and solve their own problems. They must also seriously organize their teachers, students, and staff to seriously study, and apply negative and positive examples to conduct education in party spirit and correct unhealthy trends. [Excerpts] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 86 HK] /12232

CSO: 4005/440

NORTHEAST REGION

LEADING GROUPS READJUSTED IN JILIN PROVINCE

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Ronggang [3769 2837 0494] and Song Dianhui [1345 3013 6540]:
"New Basically Replaces Old in Prefecture- and County-Level Groups in Our
Province"]

[Text] Since the start of this year our province has begun to further readjust the party and government leading groups at the prefecture and county levels, and a batch of young and middle-aged cadres in the prime of life who have both ability and political integrity, and who possess a fairly high degree of cultural and specialized knowledge, have taken up leadership posts.

Compared with the former ones, the leading groups at the prefecture and county levels which have been readjusted tend to be more rational in age and in cultural and speciality makeup, and the personnel in them are more capable. According to statistics, the members of the party and government leading groups in 10 prefectures, cities, and autonomous counties in our province are on average 46.9 years old, 2.3 years less than before readjustment and 11.9 years less than before the reform of the organizational system. Of them, 34.4 percent are 51 years old or more, 26.9 percent are between 46 and 50 years old, and 38.7 percent are under 46 years old. Thus a ladder-shaped age structure has been basically formed. Cadres with a college education or higher account for 77.3 percent of the total number of cadres, a rise of 33.8 percent as compared with the number before readjustment and a rise of 67.3 percent as compared with the number before the reform of the organizational system. The level of education has been markedly raised.

During the readjustment, the demand for the "four modernizations" of cadres was conscientiously implemented and attention was paid to the ladder-shaped structure of the groups. A batch of young and middle-aged cadres were promoted, and a batch of backbone forces with abundant experience and vigor were retained. Thus, in the building of the groups, normalization of the replacement of the old by the new was basically achieved.

During this readjustment attention was paid to further emancipating the mind, extending the field of vision, breaking down the barriers between departments, areas, and lines of work, and not sticking to one pattern in selecting talented persons. The greater part of the young and middle-aged cadres who

have newly entered the leading groups are outstanding intellectuals who possess the knowledge and skills needed for reforming the economic system, and outstanding cadres who possess management ability. These comrades once held leadership posts in units at the county level and below, and they have a certain amount of practical work experience. In this readjustment of the leading groups at the prefecture and county levels, the mass line was fully followed, and many methods, including individual understanding, small discussions, recommendation by the masses, and tests by popular will, were adopted. Reports from all quarters were widely heeded. Therefore, the readjustment had a fairly solid mass basis.

In the leading groups that have been readjusted there is a sufficiency of the pioneering spirit, a strong desire to make reforms, and a plentiful spirit of blazing new trails. The democratic work style of their members is comparatively good. The members stress reality, and have grasped fairly tightly the building of their own ideological style. The greater part of them have formulated plans and laws for building themselves up.

During the readjustment appropriate arrangements were made for the veteran comrades who withdrew from leadership posts. These comrades cheerfully accepted the party's arrangements, reflecting the noble character and incorruptible principles of veteran party members and veteran cadres.

9727

CSO: 4005/381

NORTHEAST REGION

IMPORTANCE OF IDEALS FOR COMMUNISTS STRESSED

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Qian Tianzhu [6929 1131 4376]: "First of All Communist Party Members Must Have Ideals"]

[Text] Some party members and cadres think that ideals are things that are stressed for youths and that they do not have much relationship to themselves. Is this really so? The answer should be in the negative.

To be sure, young people must have lofty ideals. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "We certainly must regularly educate our people, especially our young people, to have ideals." But this is not to say that only youths must have ideals and that party members and cadres do not need to stress ideals. Actually, the two are not in contradiction, but are closely related and mutually promoting. On the one hand, by establishing lofty ideals the young people, just like the rear waves of the Changjiang River push the front waves, give impetus to and promote the party members and cadres to do the same. On the other hand, the young people are in the period of forming their world view, and it is necessary for the broad masses of party members, who have lofty ideals, particularly party members who teach by personal example as well as verbal instruction, to do well in passing on experience, giving help, and setting an example. This requires that they first of all have ideals and become models for the youths. "China's Protector," Wu Yunduo [0702 6663 6995], broken in health but not in spirit, gave his life for the cause of communism, inspiring many youngsters to struggle for ideals! Precisely because Zhu Bairu [4281 0184 0320] and Qu Xiao [2575 0876] showed by their actions that they had lofty ideals, the broad masses of youth became completely convinced and strengthened their belief in communism. It is thus obvious that for party members first of all to have ideals is an important premise for the broad masses of youth to become a new generation with the "four haves." Conversely, when some party members and cadres lose their communist ideals and become disciples of money fetishism they will have a poisonous and corrosive effect on youngsters. We definitely must not take this lightly.

One cannot draw an equality sign between joining the party and having ideals. For a person to join the party organizationally is not equivalent to him having communist ideals. Walking through the party's "gate" is not entering

the "safe" of "having ideals." Also there really is a batch of party members who are unworthy of the name. They either did not have adequate standards when they joined the party and behaved like common persons, or after joining the party were corroded by capitalist ideas and gradually degenerated. In the new situation there are also some party members who, taking advantage of the policy of opening to the outside world, break the law and violate discipline. Therefore, the idea that stressing ideals is only a matter for youths and has no connection with party members is really a gross error. First, practice proves that it does not conform to reality. Second, the solution of the problem of people's ideals must be done step by step. It cannot be achieved once and for all, and if there is the slightest slackening all previous efforts will be wasted. Third, this idea can only cause one's fighting will to be depressed, disarm one's ideology, and make one deviate from the correct direction. Therefore, it must be overcome.

Being in position of the party in power puts higher demands on party members. The words and deeds of a Communist Party member, particularly those of party member cadres, have a direct, decisive effect on the party's prestige and on the building of party style in his unit. How the party's leading cadres handle various problems exerts a subtle influence on cadres, staff and workers, and youths. From this we see that party member cadres, especially leading cadres, must even more first of all establish communist ideals.

9727

CSO: 4005/381

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING CAMPAIGN PROMOTES KNOWLEDGE--Shenyang, January 29 (XINHUA)--Teams of experts, totalling 300,000 persons, have been visiting enterprises, offices, and villages in northeast China's Liaoning Province to explain the country's constitution and laws since June 1984, a local official said here today. Hu Shixin, deputy director of the Provincial Justice Office, said that thousands of schools in Liaoning have added law courses to their curricula. More than 85 percent of 2,079 officials in Benxi City, a model cited by the Ministry of Justice, passed a test of legal knowledge in December last year. China has introduced a number of new laws since 1978 and is conducting a campaign to make the laws known to every citizen from 1985 to 1989. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 29 Jan 86] /12640

CSO: 4000/161

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT RECTIFIES PARTY STYLE

HK210903 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by Liu Ying [0491 5391]: "Ningxia Regional Judicial Department Works Hard to Consolidate and Develop Results of Party Rectification"]

[Text] The party leading group of the regional Judicial Department takes the lead in setting aright party style, continues to conduct ideological education among party members, and makes efforts to consolidate and develop the achievement of party rectification.

After accomplishing party rectification in March 1985, the Judicial Department issued two internal documents: "Measures for Further Consolidating Party Organizations in Judicial Organs" and "Measures for Strengthening Party Spirit Education Among Party Members." The Judicial Department has regularly given party lectures to party members, and department leaders have given such lectures personally. Party members are organized to study the party constitution and the documents of the conference of party delegates, and to study the deeds of progressive elements, so as to firmly adhere to the principle of serving the people wholeheartedly, and to establish the viewpoint that judicial and administrative work should serve economic work.

Members of the leading party group and department leaders are strict with themselves. They give importance to the work of setting aright party style, correcting unhealthy tendencies, and often review the state of events in this regard. They only use their own bicycles when going to work in Yinchuan City and pay fares if they use cars for private affairs. They often exhort cadres and policemen to guard against the unhealthy practice of eating and drinking extravagantly and issuing excessive bonuses in cash and in kind, and using public money to travel around. Because the leaders are not involved in any unhealthy tendencies, they can boldly check discipline-violating actions. A small number of party cadres in charge of some correction houses sometimes caught fish in reservoirs owned by nearby villages and infringed upon the interests of local people. The Judicial Department leadership ordered these cadres to write self-criticisms and compensate the villagers for the losses. Then the department demoted these cadres and issued a circular to openly criticize their mistakes. In the first 9 months of 1985, the Judicial Department handled 34 discipline-violating cases which involved 51 people--15 party members and 36 non-party cadres.

The department also gives wide publicity to good people and good deeds. For example, a lawyer turned down the 100 yuan gift money given by an accused person whom he was to defend; a party member and a bookkeeper who were in charge of the construction project of a new law school refused a bribe or more than 500 yuan given by the construction contractors; another party member turned over the gifts other people gave him to the organization for disposal. The party leading group issued special circulars to commend their good deeds and their honesty. Their good examples have deeply influenced judicial personnel and policemen.

After the end of party rectification, the Judicial Department continued regular party spirit education among party members. This has brought about gratifying changes in the mental attitudes of party members. In 1985, 38 people in this department applied for party membership and 15 people were admitted into the party. The departmental party organization was named advanced unit by the party committee of the provincial organs.

/12232

CSO: 4005/440

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PARTY COMMITTEE COMMENDS OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

HK270444 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] This afternoon, Gansu CPC Committee commended 244 new Long March pace-setters, 51 new Long March pace-setting teams, 133 advanced CYL organizations, 256 outstanding CYL cadres, and 49 outstanding youths.

Following the first provincial meeting of representatives of the new Long March pace-setters, which was held in 1979, both the CYL members and youths in Gansu have, under the leadership of party and government departments at various levels, held high the torch of the new Long March. They worked and studied hard, and made contributions toward accomplishing the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

At the commendation meeting, (Hai Fei), secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, reviewed the achievements made over the past 6 years by the province in developing new Long March pace-setters. He urged the youths to hold high the torch of the new Long March, and to push the activities to a new climax.

Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting.

He said: The activity of developing new Long March pace-setters is a good one which mobilizes the socialist initiative and innovation of the youths for building the four modernizations with their wisdom. It is hoped that the province's CYL members and youths will model themselves on the new Long March pace-setters, will carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountain, will make contributions in reforms and the four modernizations, and will become the people who possess ideals and morals, are educated and observe discipline. Therefore, there will be more new Long March pace-setters, who reflect the characteristics of the times, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Also present were Chen Guangyi, Jia Zhijie, Lu Kejian, (Song Jianchun), Guo Hongchao, (Li Qiyang) and other party and government leading comrades.

/12232
CSO: 4005/440

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

UPGRADED Y-7, Y-12 TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT ON VIEW

Beijing HANGKONG ZHISHI [AEROSPACE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 12, 6 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Bu Shilin [0592 4258 2651]: "New Improvements in Chinese-Made Y-7 and Y-12"]

[Text] In the last part of September, Beijing's weather was pleasant. Its streets and lanes were decorated with lanterns and colored streamers in preparation for the celebration of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and the successful conclusion of the national party congress. On this day of jubilation, parked on the tarmac of the capital's Nanyuan Airport were two pure white, with bright red and blue striped, Chinese-made civil aircraft.

One was the Chinese-made Y-7 aircraft. After its successful test-flight in 1982, it went through 3 years of improvement and attained a good performance level. To bring its electronic and onboard equipment up to the level of international aircraft of the same type, this year from January to August, in cooperation the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation and the China Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company Ltd (MAECD) successfully refitted more than 30 pieces of electronic and onboard equipment of the Y-7 aircraft. The equipment includes: an environment control system, an atmosphere data system, an ultra-short wave radio, an altitudinal datum system, an Omega navigation system, a weather radar, a flight guidance system, a distance finder, and a course acceptor. In addition, there have been fairly big improvements in the layout of the passenger cabin of the Y-7 aircraft. The lightweight, comfortable seats are fitted with fireproof sealed material, and the sound-insulation facilities reduce the sound level by eight decibels as compared with the original aircraft. Air conditioners, reading lamps, and oxygen supply units have been added to the cabin. Because the aircraft has advanced electronic equipment, the number of its crew has been reduced from the original five to three, so it can carry two more passengers. The aircraft now carries 52 passengers. The Y-7 aircraft is fitted with two WJ5A-1 turboprop engines, each with a maximum takeoff axial working rate of 2,650 horsepower and a targeted service life of 9,000 hours. After being refitted the Y-7 aircraft was renamed the Y-7-100 (y7-100). In electronic equipment it has reached the level of the Boeing 737 aircraft. Its cabin facilities are more advanced than those of the Soviet-built An-24.

The other aircraft is the Y-12. An improved model of the Y-11, it is a multipurpose small aircraft. It has a twin-engined single wing, a single vertical tail, and a fixed forward three-point landing gear. Its engines are Canada's Pratt & Whitney PT6A turboprops, and the maximum power of one engine is 620 horsepower. The Y-12 can carry 17 passengers. It has a maximum cruising speed of 328 kilometers per hour, and is able to land on simply built runways. Its onboard equipment was also refitted by the Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company. It has comfortable seats; air conditioning, lighting, and calling systems have been added. Noise and vibration have been reduced. The exterior surface, spray painted in high-quality colors, is pleasing to the eye.

On 26 and 27 September, some delegates to the national party congress from the Civil Aviation Administration of China, the PLA Air Force and Navy, the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission, and the relevant departments of geology, agriculture and forestry, posts and telecommunication, and finance came to look at the aircraft. Seeing the improvements that had been made, they were very happy and hoped that they would soon be put on air lines to serve the construction of the four modernizations.

Main Technical Data of Y-7

External dimensions:

Wing span	29.637 meters
Length	23.700 meters
Height	8.553 meters
Wing area	74.98 square meters

Internal Dimensions:

Cabin length	10.50 meters
Cabin width	2.80 meters
Cabin height	1.90 meters
Cabin volume	56.0 cubic meters
Forward luggage compartment	4.5 cubic meters
Rear luggage compartment	6.7 cubic meters

Weight and load:

Maximum takeoff weight	21,800 kilograms
Maximum landing weight	21,800 kilograms
Service weight, empty	14,900 kilograms
Maximum fuel capacity	4,790 kilograms
Maximum effective load	5,500 kilograms
Maximum commercial load	4,700 kilograms

Performance data:

Maximum level flying speed	518 kilometers per hour
Maximum cruising speed	484 kilometers per hour
Economic cruising speed	423 kilometers per hour
Sea level climbing rate	7.64 meters per second
Service ceiling (two engines)	8,750 meters
Service ceiling (single engine)	3,900 meters
Takeoff run	
(sea level, international standard atmosphere pressure)	1,248 meters
(sea level, international standard atmosphere pressure plus or minus 20 degrees centigrade)	1,398 meters
Landing run	620 meters
Range (carrying 52 passengers)	910 kilometers
Range (completely fueled)	
(without auxiliary fuel tank)	1,900 kilometers
(with auxiliary fuel tank)	2,420 kilometers

9727

CSO: 4005/382

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING MR SHOWS GOOD WORK STYLE AFTER STREAMLINING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Cai Yunjing [5591 0061 7528]: "Going to the Basic Level To Handle Facts, Solving Problems With High Efficiency"]

[Text] After the leadership organizations of Nanjing Military Region were streamlined and reorganized, there appeared in them a good momentum for handling facts with high efficiency at the basic level: the 24 work teams dispatched by the organizations in the middle of October, during the period of 1 month that they stayed at the basic level, answered and solved for the units more than 300 practical questions and problems.

The military region's leaders and the more than 260 organization cadres in this batch of work teams, in order as fast as possible to find out the situation in the units, "crossed seas in fast boats" and tramped over hill and dale. They made use of the Mid-Autumn Festival and National Day to seek out the cadres and fighters of the units and hold conversations with them. During their investigation they did not have someone accompany them at each level, did not ask the units' leaders to make reports of the "manual mill turning" type, but rather adopted the methods in which the military region's leaders and the organization cadres of the headquarters, political and logistics departments engaged in separate activities and in which the investigation was geared to the needs of the job. They greatly shortened the investigation time, and fairly quickly got a grip on the basic situation in the units' streamlining and reorganization and on the problems in basic-level construction that urgently need to be solved.

The work teams had the courage to have the final say on the spot in handling problems within the scope of their authority. In a certain army, they had to deal with the problem, arising from the streamlining and reorganization, of office vehicles being in short supply, a problem which adversely affected the work of the offices. Commander Xiang Shouzhi [0686 1343 1807] had the final say on the spot: he increased the number of vehicles. With regard to 154 problems raised by the units, the work team led by Wang Chengbin [3769 2052 2430], deputy commander of the military region, provided answers on the spot and had the final say in solving 148 of them.

For problems that needed reports made asking for instruction, the work teams did not perfunctorily talk about "study and more study," but rather insisted on fast responses and immediate answers. After a certain artillery division was put under the military region's command, 13 questions were raised at one time in the military, political, and logistics fields. The work teams felt that they needed to ask for instructions on these questions. Once an informal discussion on the problems was finished, they separately made reports to Shi Yuxiao [0670 3768 1321], political commissar of the military region. On the afternoon of the same day, they one by one gave the units the answers. With regard to problems for which the work teams had no authority to take a position on and which needed to be decided by the military region, the work teams immediately asked for instruction and as soon as possible provided the answers. Out of consideration for convenience in work, a certain combined arms army made the suggestion that a film distribution center be moved from Fuzhou to the place where the army is stationed. That very night the work team made a telephone call to the military region and asked for instructions, and at midnight it got an answer. Early in the morning on the next day, it told the army the military region's opinion on the matter. During the time that the work teams were staying in the units, they encountered more than 50 problems that required a decision by the military region. Within 24 hours they gave the units the answers to the great majority of their problems.

With regard to problems about which the units had made strong appeals and about which either the final say could not be given on the spot or could not be immediately solved, the work teams either asked for instructions or did research, and did their best to accelerate the tempo in solving the problems. A training regiment, which is charged with the mission of training recruits and backbone elements, made a fairly strong appeal for subsidies in food and mess expenses, and the contradiction of its shortage of barracks and barracks furniture was fairly prominent. Commander Xiang Shouzhi made a special rush trip to the training regiment, where he examined, one by one, the housing, kitchen, and messhalls, and also conscientiously solicited the opinions and requests of the cadres of the regiment and its division. He let the work teams report to the relevant departments of the military region, and a method for resolving the matter was quickly obtained.

9727

CSO: 4005/235

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU MR LEADERS INSPECT HUBEI MD

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by correspondents Fan Baoshun [5400 0202 7311] and Lei Zhengjin [7191 2973 6855]: "Leading Comrades of Guangzhou Military Region Go to Provincial Military District To Inspect and Guide Work"]

[Text] Liu Cunzhi [0491 1317 2535], deputy commander, and other leading comrades of Guangzhou Military Region recently went to a provincial military district to inspect and guide work. They highly appraised the army-government, army-people unity in Hubei and all the work in the provincial military district.

During their stay in Hubei, the leading comrades of Guangzhou Military Region went to more than 10 counties, cities, and places where troops are stationed to inspect work. Wherever they went they were welcomed by the party, government, army, and people. On the 24th, Liu Cunzhi and the other comrades, accompanied by Shen Yinluo [3088 0936 3157], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, went to the organizations and directly subordinate units of the provincial military district, which held a mass rally to welcome them. Representing the Guangzhou Military Region CPC Committee and You Taizhong [1429 1132 1813], commander, and Zhang Zhongxian [1728 0112 0341], political commissar, of the military region, Deputy Commander Liu Cunzhi made a speech. He said: The good military and political quality in Hubei Provincial Military District and its perfected combat style have made a deep impression on us. We hope that everybody will conscientiously implement the spirit of the enlarged session of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and will complete in outstanding fashion the units' task of reforming the system and of streamlining and reorganizing. Representing the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Comrade You Yinluo said at the mass rally that they would certainly proceed from the country's overall situation, and take an interest in and support the units' streamlining and reorganization, in order to make greater contributions to further strengthening the army-government, army-people unity in the province and to make Hubei's economy flourish.

Before this, Shen Taizhong, commander, and Zhang Zhongxian, political commissar, of the Guangzhou Military Region, had made special trip to inspect the provincial military district.

9727
CSO: 4005/235

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG CONSCRIPTION WORK--by Wu Haineng [0702 3189 5174]--By 30 September, our province had satisfactorily completed this year's conscription work, registering for conscription more than 2 million young people old enough to join the army. From among them, the conscription organizations determined the citizens who are to be recruited, the citizens whose military service will be deferred, the personnel who are exempt from military service or who must not be called up, as well as the first- and second-category reserve personnel. Based on the principle of selecting the best first, they determined those who will be called up first in order to lay a foundation for this year's conscription work. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Oct 85 p 1]
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CSO: 4005/235

CHINA POST ON STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

OW300520 Taipei CHINA POST in English 27 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Taiwan's Strategic Importance"]

[Text] The island of Taiwan is located in the West Pacific and off the eastern coast of the world's largest continent. The island is equidistant from South Korea, Japan, and Hong Kong, and across the Bashi Channel from the Philippines. It is a crucial link in the Western Pacific island chain that extends from Japan all the way to New Zealand.

Therefore, as Gen Wego Chiang recently pointed out, a free and hospitable Republic of China on Taiwan is of great strategic interest to the free world.

Making opening remarks at the Forum on the Strategic Situation in the Western Pacific and the Taiwan Strait held last Friday, Gen Chiang noted that Taiwan is the crossing point and pivot of U.S. and Soviet military power in the Western Pacific; it is also the center of the U.S. strategic defense line in the Western Pacific.

In recent years, some free nations, notably the United States, have pursued the diplomatic line of using mainland China as a wedge against Soviet expansionism. This is a dangerous and short-sighted policy because the Chinese communists, after all, have the same ideology as their Soviet counterpart. The possibility will always exist that the Peking Communists will become reconciled with their Moscow Comrades and turn against the capitalist world.

Knowing this, Gen Chiang, director of the Joint Operations Training Center of the Ministry of National Defense, reminded leaders of the Western nations that the free world can never beneficially align with one communist regime to counterpoise it against another. This is because communist regimes will never give up their goal of burying the capitalist world.

As General Douglas MacArthur observed in his speech to the U.S. Congress in 1950, if Taiwan should fall into communist hands, the freedom of the

Philippines would be threatened, and Japan could also fall. Moreover, the U.S. might be forced to move its western defense to the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington.

That observation is as valid today as it was when the U.S. general gave the speech.

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CSO: 4000/148

3 March 1986

TAIWAN

REPORTED TELEPHONE LINKS WITH PRC 'TECHNICALLY IMPOSSIBLE'

HK231308 Hong Kong AFP in English 1213 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Taipei, Jan 23 (AFP)--A high-ranking Taiwan telecommunications official today denied reports that foreigners in China could make telephone calls to Taiwan through Hong Kong.

In Hong Kong, telecommunications officials today also said it was "technically impossible" to connect such phone calls through the British colony.

The officials were commenting on reports that several foreign residents in Beijing had talked to friends or business associates in Taiwan through the International Direct Dialing (IDD) system via the Hong Kong switchboard.

Taiwan does not have a route agreement with China, and therefore Hong Kong international operators should not and could not in principle make such telephone connections for foreigners in China, said the official of Taiwan's Directorate General of Telecommunications.

A route agreement between Taiwan and Hong Kong stipulates that Hong Kong can make connections to Taiwan only from a third country which also has a route agreement with the nationalist-held island, said the official, who asked not to be identified.

He declined however to comment on whether the reported telephone calls from China were indeed made through the Hong Kong switchboard, saying Hong Kong would have breached their agreement with Taiwan in doing so.

Another Taiwan telecommunications official, who also declined to be identified, said it would be very difficult to monitor the origin of incoming calls or to interrupt them. He added that Taiwan operations had never disconnected incoming calls.

In Hong Kong, a spokesman for Cable and Wireless, which provides IDD service in cooperation with the Hong Kong Telephone Co., said "all such accesses are barred." "Our IDD circuit is simply not programmed to switch a call from China to Taiwan. It's technically impossible," she said.

A similar denial came from a spokesman for the Hong Kong Telephone Co., who said making such a connection "would have been against the rules as Hong Kong's IDD network does not include phone route connections between China and Taiwan."

A spokesman of China's Post and Telecommunications Ministry, Dong Sirong, said in Beijing yesterday that the direct telephone links were on the whole advantageous for China.

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CSO: 4000/167

3 March 1986

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

TAIWAN FISHERMAN SAVED--Hangzhou, January 28 (XINHUA)--A Taiwan fisherman, who was dying from a serious stomach trouble while fishing in the high seas, has been saved by an army unit and has gone back to Taiwan. Chen Qingfa, 51, from Keelung Harbor fell into a coma on January 19 while fishing east of the Zhoushan fishing grounds. Hearing the SOS signal, a naval vessel of the Chinese People's Liberation Army rushed to his rescue and took the fishing boat to the Shenjiamen fishing harbor. Chen was rushed to the People's Hospital of Putuo County in Zhejiang Province. He was diagnosed as gastric perforation and an operation was performed. He was discharged from the hospital on January 26 and went on board his boat, bound for home. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 28 Jan 86 OW] /12858

PRC-TAIWAN TELEPHONE LINK UNCLEAR--Taipei, Jan 24 (AFP)--A senior telecommunications official here today acknowledged that foreigners in China could telephone Taiwan via Hong Kong, but the technical aspects behind the link-up remained unclear. However, a spokesman for the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY's (NCNA) propaganda department in Hong Kong said she had "absolutely no knowledge" of any such operation. Another senior official with NCNA's foreign affairs department said the Taiwan official's suggestion was "news" to him. In Beijing, the AFP correspondent who made the call to Taiwan said his connection, which was made in about three minutes and was billed at four yuan per minute (1.24 dollars), was very clear--better, even, than many telephone connections within China itself. But he was unable to ascertain how the call was put through. One Beijing operator said recently that the numbers were communicated to Hong Kong where they were directly connected to Taiwan, which is unable to interrupt or monitor the origin of IDD calls. Another operator said today she could automatically dial Taiwan numbers from Beijing, without passing the connection through Hong Kong, but she refused to explain the exact method for putting through the call. "Communication with Taiwan has been possible for a long time, but apparently no one knew about it or dared to try," she said. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1239 GMT 24 Jan 86 HK] /12858

CSO: 4000/167

3 March 1986

HONG KONG

LU PING SAYS NO POLITICAL PARTY TO EMERGE IN HONG KONG

HK010604 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 1 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] No political party is likely to emerge in Hong Kong, a senior Chinese official told a group of Legislative Councillors. [LEGCO]

Mr Lu Ping, the secretary-general of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of China, was quoted as saying Hong Kong could not and should not have its own political party. He told seven LEGCO members at a dinner meeting on Thursday the future legislature after 1997 may enjoy the right to dismiss the governor but the final decision will rest with Beijing, said Dr Chiu Hin-kwong, a LEGCO member who attended the meeting.

Mr Lu was speaking in response to Dr Chiu's proposal on the future political structure. Dr Chiu proposed the governor should be elected by Hong Kong people but subject to the final approval of Beijing. If Beijing finds the candidate inappropriate, he said, Hong Kong people will re-elect another person until Beijing is satisfied with the result.

But Dr Chiu stressed the principle that the governor should be elected by Hong Kong people rather than selected by Beijing will have to be upheld.

He quoted Mr Lu as saying his idea could be extended to the procedure of dismissal of the governor. If the dismissal motion gained support from, say at least two-thirds of the LEGCO, the governor will be dismissed subject to the final approval of Beijing.

Mr Lu reportedly touched on the sensitive issue on the relationship between the Executive Council and the Legislative Council. He pointed out the powers of the executive, legislature and judiciary should be kept separate, Dr Chiu said. He told Dr Chiu the legislature could only monitor but not overrule the executive which is responsible for policy.

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CSO: 4000/166

3 March 1986

HONG KONG

LU PING SAYS FREEDOM OF PRESS WILL CONTINUE

HK310907 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 31 Jan 86 p 14

[Article by Stanley Leung and Chris Yeung]

[Text] Freedom of the press in "the traditional way" will continue in Hong Kong after 1997, provided it is not in any way detrimental to China's sovereign rights over the territory.

This was stated yesterday by the leader of a visiting Chinese delegation, Mr Lu Ping, at a meeting with about 20 members of the Hong Kong Newspaper Society and the Hong Kong News Executives' Association.

Members aired their personal views to Mr Lu and five of his aides on a number of issues regarding the working of the media in the future special administrative region [SAR].

One of the members, Mr Leung Ti-wai, quoted Mr Lu as saying that future press freedom should work under the concept of "one country, two systems" and should in no way damage China's sovereignty.

Mr Lu told the media representatives that the Basic Law might only incorporate the broad principles of press freedom.

The current press laws might not necessarily be amended. If changes are necessary, the amendments should be worked out by the special administrative region, respecting Hong Kong's tradition and existing laws, according to Mr Lu.

The Sino-British Joint Declaration says: "The Hong Kong SAR government shall maintain the rights and freedoms as provided for by the laws previously in force in Hong Kong, including the freedom of the press."

Mr Leung said some journalists also raised the issue of pro-Taiwan newspapers after 1997.

Some expressed anxiety over the possible erosion of press freedom in the future, Mr Leung told reporters after the meeting at the World Trade Centre Club.

Freedom of speech and the press was also featured at a two-hour discussion later in the day involving 13 visiting Chinese officials and 17 media chiefs.

The media men were divided over whether a new set of press laws should be drawn up after Hong Kong reverts to China after 1997.

Mr Lu reportedly said he disagreed that such laws should be written into the Basic Law, which would, however, definitely stipulate the freedom of the press, according to Mr Lee Kwok-keung, chief of the monthly magazine WIDE ANGLE.

Mr Lee said: "I disagreed that there should be a new set of press laws, given the fact that more laws on the press will in a way create more restraints on the industry."

Mr Lu also added that Hong Kong's press would be able to criticise Beijing, the Communist Party and individual Chinese leaders, according to Mr Lee.

He said Mr Lu has turned down a request to stage a press conference before he returns to Beijing.

Mr Lee said Mr Lu might give some guidelines to assist Hong Kong people to air their views on the Basic Law after the second meeting of the Basic Law Drafting Committee in April.

The chairman of the Hong Kong Phonogram Group, Mr Chung Kam-pui, said it was suggested to Mr Lu that the right of Hong Kong to participate in international copyright conventions should be maintained after 1997.

Between his meetings with media representatives, Mr Lu and his aides visited the Urban Council chambers and City Hall and had lunch with the council chairman, Mr Hilton Cheong-leen.

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CSO: 4000/159

3 March 1986

HONG KONG

EDITORIAL PRESENTS ISSUES OF CONCERN FOR PRC'S ATTENTION

HK010544 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 1 Feb 86 p 6

[Editorial: "There Is a Need for China To Address These Issues"]

[Text] China has its own style of doing things. Whether in trading practice, jurisprudence, managing the economy, there is a distinctive style. These are internal matters for China.

But it cannot also be denied that there is mounting apprehension among Hong Kong people about the laws of the land as applied to Hong Kong people when they visit China.

The latest "incident" involves the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong who was stopped from celebrating mass in Wuhan and Jiaoling counties.

Before this there had been the case of salesman Kwok Siu-wah, jailed for seven years for allegedly defrauding a state corporation of the Chinese side of Sha Tau Kok of about \$100,000.

And, before that, another Hong Kong resident Mr Lau San-ching was jailed for 10 years for political reasons.

There have been other incidents, not necessarily to do with law and order. In all of them China must feel that it has a right to act in the way she has. Economic crimes are regarded as extremely serious, tantamount to sabotage and taken very seriously by the state.

In the same way, while hellbent on modernization, China in principle still adheres to the teachings of Marx and Lenin. Anything else is heresy.

Anyone who openly criticizes the state ideology or acts contrary to the dictates of the system, risks a spell in jail. In this China is not all that much different from most other states, perhaps with a few notable exceptions that include Britain and India. Even in the great land of freedom, the United States, where "communism" is a dirty word, a member of the Communist Party has to register himself as an agent of a foreign organization. This circumscribes his freedom of movement, though he is free to preach the ideology.

But China has placed itself on a different level altogether because of 1997. Hong Kong then reverts to the mainland with the promise of another 50 years of the status quo. With an eye to Taiwan, China has launched a media battle for hearts and minds. For its own reasons, China finds Hong Kong useful. It wants the territory to maintain its prosperity and stability, both economic and political.

Stability is not something concrete. It is a state of mind. A disturbed state of mind or uncertainty about the future creates instability.

That many in Hong Kong have become even more uncertain since the eve of Mr Ji Pengfei's visit is, perhaps, the most significant development over the past eight weeks.

And those incidents involving Bishop John Baptist Wu, the men now languishing in Chinese cells, the unconstitutional conduct of the Basic Law consultative committee and doubts about China's acceptance of that phrase "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong," have contributed in no small measure to this state of affairs.

There is a need for China to address these issues. Not to change the laws to suit Hong Kong's people, nor to be lenient on Hong Kong people who infringe those laws. After all, "one country, two systems" provides for all these differences. But the battle for hearts and minds is a psychological one. It requires a lot of talking, a lot of hard work to win over Hong Kong people who really do not have that much faith in China's promises.

Chinese leaders have been to-ing and fro-ing across the border. Mr Lu Ping is still here. But the assurances are not forthcoming. They have been less than forthright in answering those questions which reflect these uncertainties. The battle for hearts and minds is not won by ignoring questions but by answering them in public debate.

This may not be deliberate. There is a tendency for large nations to ignore the problems of their smaller components or neighbors. But they are problems, nevertheless, and must be viewed from a different perspective. China needs to accommodate these fears.

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CSO: 4000/166

HONG KONG

BISHOP WU REASSURES HONG KONG ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AFTER 1997

HK020532 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Feb '86 p 1

[By Julina Chan]

[Text] Hong Kong's religious freedom--as interpreted and enjoyed by the people here--is to be maintained after 1997. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, the Most Rev John Baptist Wu, gave the assurance yesterday after an 11-day visit to the neighboring Guangdong Province.

His words were aimed at dispelling fears that post-1997 religious freedom might be interfered with--as there was "considerable" difference between China's interpretation and Hong Kong's over the concept of religious freedom.

In a press conference at the Caritas Centre on his return to Hong Kong, Bishop Wu said the Hong Kong Catholic Diocese would serve as "a bridge" to promote and foster better communications between China and the rest of the world. Bishop Wu's visit marked the first official contact and dialogue between Catholic Hong Kong Diocese and the Guangdong Province.

The religious leader of Hong Kong's Roman Catholics called on China and the worldwide church to dump their past perceptions of each other and to realize and recognize the significant changes that have taken place on both sides in recent years.

Bishop Wu dismissed suggestions that a ban on his celebrating two masses in China was an act of interference in religious freedom. "I was invited twice to celebrate mass by my teacher and my old friend in Wuhan and Jiaoling counties respectively." "But because they were both private invitations, whereas I was an official guest in China, I discussed it with the Chinese authorities who felt it would be inconvenient and inappropriate to do so," Bishop Wu explained.

He urged that people should not use Hong Kong's or elsewhere's standards to measure the degree and type of freedom enjoyed by the people in China and vice versa. But Bishop Wu stressed the kind of religious freedom, as understood and practiced by the people in the territory, would remain unchanged after the sovereignty transfer as guided by the spirit enshrined in the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

The bishop, meanwhile, said China had adopted a more open policy toward religion after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Likewise, there had been a lot of changes in the worldwide church in the past two decades since the Second Vatican Council, Bishop Wu added.

He believed China and the worldwide church should take a new look at each other to realize the changes that have taken place in those periods. "We passed them (the Guangdong religious officials) new materials and information to help them have a better understanding of each other."

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END