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JPRS 83080

17 March 1983

19981028 163

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 401

Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

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17 March 1983

CHINA REPORT
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REAGAN TO SEEK MORE MILITARY AID FOR EL SALVADOR

OW011143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration is planning to increase military aid, including dispatch of more military advisors, to El Salvador, where the guerrillas have stepped up their attacks on the government troops.

This morning, President Reagan called congressional leaders of both parties to a meeting at the White House, soliciting their support for an additional 60 million dollars in military aid to the oppressive regime in El Salvador.

After the meeting, the Senate majority leader Howard Baker told the press that "the President made it clear there is a serious problem in the region," and that the Salvadoran Government would have trouble to survive without additional support.

Meanwhile, officials of the Reagan administration disclosed that the President had ordered an "overall review" of U.S. policy toward Central America to see if more U.S. military advisors are needed and their role should be expanded in the civil war in El Salvador. Under the pressure of the congressional and public opposition, the U.S. Government has so far restricted the number of U.S. advisors to 55 with "non-combat role."

U.S. Congress has begun a series of hearings on the situation in El Salvador. As indicated by witnesses before the House Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere today, there is strong public mood in the United States for a negotiated peace in that tiny Caribbean country and against increasing aid to the Salvadoran regime.

CSO: 4000/75

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S.-LEBANESE TALKS END 26 FEBRUARY

OW271718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Beirut, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--The two-day Lebanon-U.S. talks ended here yesterday producing signs of some progress towards getting about 80,000 foreign troops out of Lebanon.

The talks between the Lebanese delegation led by Foreign Minister Elie Salim and U.S. envoy Philip Habib's delegation centered on the issue of troop withdrawal from Lebanon. Habib left here for Israel today to inform the Begin Government of the meeting.

Main results of the meeting are reported as follows:

--The two sides drafted a final plan on the time-table of Israeli troop withdrawal, cessation of the state of war and official hostile propaganda between Lebanon and Israel. All clauses of the plan had gained approval from Israel and Lebanon in previous talks.

--Lebanon declared that it would firmly defend its sovereignty and independence and rejected Israeli demands to set up several early-warning stations and establish a "security region" under the joint control of Israeli and Lebanese forces in southern Lebanon.

--Israel insists that while affirming the troop withdrawal plan and cessation of the state of war, the scope of bilateral relationship with Lebanon should be discussed, including the setting up of semi-official agencies, opening of the border and allowing commodity entrance. The Lebanese position is that bilateral relationship should be dealt with six months or less after the completion of Israeli withdrawal.

Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil met Habib twice during the talks.

Habib reportedly will visit Damascus to discuss the Syrian troop withdrawal from Lebanon and ask Syria to take in the remaining Palestinian guerrillas after they pull out of Lebanon.

Iraq and Algeria are said to have agreed to let these soldiers go to their countries.

CSO: 4000/77

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CARTER MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN LEADERS, REPORTERS

OW021948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said here today he hoped "Egyptian-Israeli relations in the trade and tourist domains will improve after the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon."

Arriving here last night for a private visit, Carter was given a luncheon today by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

In the morning, he also held talks with Egyptian Premier Fu'ad Muhyi al-Din after which he told reporters that it was "wise" for Egypt to "extend hands to the Arab brothers."

Answering questions by reporters upon his arrival, Carter criticised Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories as "illegal," adding that they represented "an obstacle to peace."

"My expectation is that the Israeli Government policy should cease this settlement activity during the time of peace negotiations," he said.

Carter, who concocted the Camp David accords when he was U.S. President, said that he has come to the Middle East "to make an analysis of the situation."

"I will be going from Egypt, after about a week, to Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria," he said.

Before his departure from Washington, Carter held a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

CSO: 4000/75

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NONALIGNED CHAIRMAN, VICE CHAIRMEN RECOMMENDED

OWO21952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1934 GMT 2 Mar 83

Text New Delhi, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--India is recommended as chairman and 22 other nations vice-chairmen of the 7th non-aligned summit to be held here next week.

This decision was made here today at the afternoon session and an extra evening session of senior officials of the non-aligned countries. The recommendation is to be handed to the foreign ministers' conference to be held on March 3 and 4.

Among the 22 vice-chairmen, eight come from Asia--Bangladesh, Iraq, Democratic Yemen, Indonesia, PLO, Sri Lanka, Syria and Vietnam; eight from Africa--Algeria, Comoros, Ghana, Guinea, SWAPO, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia; four from Latin America--Bolivia, Grenada, Panama and Surinam; and two from Europe--Cyprus and Malta.

The meeting recommended that Yugoslavia and Nicaragua be chairmen of the political and economic committees respectively. An Asian country will take the post of vice-chairman of the economic committee and an African country will be vice-chairman of the political committee.

A working group will be set up by the chairmen of the four regional groups and representatives of the senior officials of all delegations. The working group will consider the composition of the coordinating bureau tomorrow morning and then report directly to the foreign ministers' conference later.

It was reported that three ASEAN members, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, are applying to become coordinating bureau members. So are Vietnam and Laos.

CSO: 4000/75

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN CHINA, NEW ZEALAND REPORTED GROWING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 7

[Article by Wei Yuqin [7614 3768 3830]: "Friendship Between China and New Zealand is Steadily on the Increase"]

[Text] In the history of the relations between China and New Zealand, 22 December is a noteworthy date, because 10 years ago both countries, separated by so wide and deep an ocean, formally established diplomatic relations. From that time on, the growing friendship and cooperation between our two countries entered into a new historical period.

Although geographically far apart, deep friendship between our two peoples had been established very early. At the time of China's great revolution, Comrade Rewi Alley, not averse to travelling over thousands of miles, came to China and for 55 years thereafter shared the joys and sorrows of the Chinese people. In his untiring work he made a valuable contribution to a deeper friendship between China and New Zealand. In 1937, New Zealand professor Bertram visited China as a British correspondent and was cordially received by Comrade Mao Zedong at Yanan. These are all unforgettable chapters in the history of friendship between China and New Zealand.

Since our two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972, political leaders and people of goodwill from both countries have visited each other's countries continuously. Prime Minister Muldoon came twice to China, and Li Xiannian [2621 0341 1819] and other Chinese leaders have visited New Zealand. There have been frequent contacts between the two countries by delegations from each other's legislative assemblies, from diplomatic circles and from trade, science, agricultural and forestry, press, medical and public health, cultural and sports circles. There have been mutual trade, industrial and art exhibitions in both countries. All this provided opportunities to exchange experiences, as it also furthered cooperation.

In international affairs our two countries have many views in common, or hold similar views, as we are both concerned about the international situation, especially about peace and stability in the Asian Pacific region.

In the second year after China and New Zealand established diplomatic relations, our two countries signed a trade agreement, later also agreements on the reciprocal protection of trademarks, exchanged notes on reciprocal ocean shipping questions and also held regular consultations by a joint trade commission of the two countries. As a result, outstanding successes were achieved in economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. In 1972, our mutual trade amounted to only U.S. \$7 million, but by June 1980 the amount of New Zealand exports to China reached 117 million New Zealand dollars, 20 times what it was in 1972, and New Zealand imports from China amounted to 47 million New Zealand dollars, 6 times more than in 1972. New Zealand is a "livestock raising country" and has accumulated rich experiences in the field of animal husbandry and forestry production and management. From 1980 to 1981, China was New Zealand's principal customer for sheep's wool. There are excellent prospects for our two countries having interchanges and cooperating in such fields as animal husbandry, forestry, geothermics, fishery and horticulture.

In the same way that China attaches great importance to a further development of relations with New Zealand, the New Zealand government also views the further development of relations with China as extremely important, and in these relations considers friendship between our two countries as "the most essential part." We believe that with the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, the ever growing friendly relations between China and New Zealand are bound to contribute further in an even greater measure to the peaceful and friendly cooperative undertakings in the Asian Pacific region.

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CSO: 4005/410

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL SITUATION IN PORTUGAL DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 83 p 6

[Article by Zhang Qihua [1728 0796 5478]: "Portugal's Political Situation Since the Formation of Its New Government"]

[Text] On 14 January, the three parties in Portugal's ruling Democratic Alliance unanimously announced that Pinto Balsemao has been authorized to formally propose to President Eanes that Vitor Pereira Crespo be named Prime Minister of the new government, thus saving the situation of a threatening dissolution of parliament and general elections ahead of time, and ending a government crisis of almost one month's duration.

Toward the end of last year and at the beginning of this year, Portugal's politics experienced repeated upheavals. When the ruling Social Democratic Party suffered a setback in the local elections on 12 December, the incumbent Premier Balsemao was determined to tide over the difficulties, but was unexpectedly forced to resign only one week later. In the course of searching for a new premier, various internal disputes erupted in the Democratic Alliance, which aggravated the political crisis. On 29 December, Freitas do Amaral, the chairman of the Center Democratic Party and vice premier, suddenly resigned, which greatly intensified the internal contradictions within the ruling alliance. Political circles and public opinion largely believed that the dissolution of parliament and general elections ahead of time had now become necessary.

While the political situation in Portugal showed these turbulent developments, it was not, however, for various reasons, in a state that could not be mended. After Balsemao had become prime minister in January 1981, he continued to follow the policies of the Carneiro government: adherence to NATO, dependence on Western Europe and the United States, energetic efforts to return to Africa, and domestically, efforts to restore the economy, further democratic reforms, attenuate party conflicts, etc. However, since Portugal is a small and poor country, it has to rely on imports for much of its energy and raw materials, and it was ill equipped to cope with the impact of the Western economic crisis. It is therefore now beset with a great variety of difficulties, the most obvious one being the sharp increase in its foreign indebtedness and foreign trade deficits. The growth rate of its national production is constantly declining, and

inflation has reached 23 percent. The government's position thereby became rather fragile, and the prime minister encountered criticism and challenges. However, political circles in Portugal also clearly realize that under the present conditions there is not one party that can possibly find an easy solution to extricate the country from its predicaments.

The "difficult birth" that was for a time experienced when bringing the present new government into being was mainly caused by the internal disputes within the ruling alliance. The Democratic Alliance was composed of the Social Democratic Party, the Center Democratic Party, the Popular Monarchist Party and certain independents. They won a great victory in the mid-1979 election, gaining 50 percent of the seats in the Assembly. However, in the course of its rule, the alliance proved loosely organized and conflicts and factional strife frequently arose. The Center Democratic Party, with the help of hard-liners in the Social Democratic Party, launched an attack against the Social Democratic prime minister and caused a rift in the alliance. In last year's local elections, the Center Democratic Party tried to increase its own influence in certain districts by maintaining independence in the elections. The naming of a new prime minister this time and the resignation of the chairman of the Center Democratic Party demonstrated even more clearly the rift between the two parties. Public opinion believes that the Democratic Alliance will in the end internally cast aside its controversies and reach an agreement, because, as the press disclosed, if the president would announce a final time limit and then dissolve parliament and order elections ahead of time, the alliance would have to be afraid that in this situation it will lose its majority in the Assembly. The Democratic Alliance is now determined to seek common ground while reserving differences, and to jointly support the new government and end the crisis, so that the budget for 1983 can be passed. This would be most favorable for their intentions to continue in power.

In this government crisis people observed the attitude of President Eanes with greatest interest. The president clearly indicated this time right from the start of the crisis, that the question whether to directly appoint a new premier or to call for elections ahead of time would depend on whether the Democratic Alliance could submit a workable program. The fact that the president did not impatiently press for the dissolution of parliament, but allowed the ruling Democratic Alliance time to maneuver played an important role in overcoming the present crisis.

As to the Portuguese opposition parties, the present development are not at all what they were hoping for. The Socialist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party suffered severe setbacks in the struggle several years ago, but did regain some strength in the last few years. Especially the Socialist Party was determined to return to the stage of big party politics and to capture the prime minister seat in one stroke. Now this contest of strength has been deferred, but the struggle between the ruling party and the opposition parties as well as with various other political forces is still on. In the new year the new government is still facing a severe test.

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CSO: 4005/410

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'SECRET' MEETING ON WORLD ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

OW010950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--A secret, informal meeting on world economic problems was held at the Swiss ski resort of Davos over the last weekend. Some 40 important politicians and economic experts, including the prime ministers of six Western countries, attended the meeting, a press release issued today by the European Management Forum (EMF) said.

Discussion at the meeting was concentrated of the challenge of massive international indebtedness, growing protectionism, and the North-South Dialogue, EMF President Professor Klaus Schwab told the press today. He described the informal get-together as "a private lead" up to future international conferences such as the OECD ministerial meeting in Paris, the UNCTAD in Geneva and the economic summit conference in Williamsburg, U.S.A.

Some participants in the meeting were not too optimistic about the world economy, but they agreed on the need for a package of initiatives, he said.

A proposal for a new international financial order put forward by New Zealand Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon was another center of discussion. It calls for the convening of a world economic conference, similar to the Bretton Woods meeting, to work out a realistic system of international trade and payments suited to the demands of the 1980's and future decades. It sets forth a number of possible solutions to the problem of international indebtedness.

Attending the meeting were the prime ministers of Finland, Norway, the Philippines, Lebanon, New Zealand and Denmark and high government ministers or officials from France, the United States, Switzerland, West Germany, the EEC Commission and international organizations.

CSO: 4000/71

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON ISRAELI BROADCAST OF NAZI MUSIC

HK010922 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 83 p 6

["Jottings" by Zhou Xiangguang [0719 6272 0342]: "Nazi's Bosom Friend"]

[Text] At the beginning of this year, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Hitler's assuming power, historical scenes of the Nazi's trampling upon the European continent reappeared on television screens in some countries. Of course, for most people, this was a warning to guard against the revival of fascism.

However, something strange happened on the same occasion in Israel, which is inhabited mainly by Jews. Israel's national broadcasting station carried music composed by Richard Strauss, chief inspector of the "National Music Bureau" of fascist Germany who was called "Hitler's hired scribbler." The music was performed by the station's symphony orchestra. This was unacceptable to most Jewish people in Israel, for the middle-aged and old ones still have a fresh memory of their or their relatives' bitter experiences during World War II. They have a strong aversion to Nazism.

It seems that this was not an accidental phenomenon. Without the support of the Israeli authorities, all this would be unimaginable. As a matter of fact, there had been a dispute over the performance. Before the decision was made, regardless of different opinions, to first record the music and then to broadcast it by Israel's national broadcasting station, the music committee of the broadcasting station held a meeting to discuss the matter. From this we can see that the program director had thought hard over this matter.

There were certainly reasons for the Israeli authorities to cudgel their brains in this matter. Two years ago, when the opera "Tristan and Isolde" composed by Wagner, the German composer, was performed by Israel's symphony orchestra in a theater, a dispute broke out among the audience. Then some agitating people jumped onto the stage, shouting: "Stop such performance at all costs!" Two days later, during the second performance, a crowd of people who opposed the performance rushed into the theater and forced the orchestra to cancel their performance. Wagner died in the 19th century. He had no direct relations with the fascist Germany, and historians still are not sure if he was an enemy of the Jews. However, his pieces were still

opposed. The main reason for this is perhaps that some of Wagner's works were much appreciated and highly praised by Hitler. Nevertheless, since then, Israel's symphony orchestra has not played his pieces again.

Since efforts have been made to avoid playing Wagner's works, why did the Israeli authorities show such appreciation for the works of Strauss, who the people have a greater aversion to? Obviously, this was because some of Strauss' works are closely related with the era when Hitler frenziedly persecuted the Jews. At that time, on all occasions when the Nazi's held grand celebration ceremonies, the works of Strauss were played by the Berlin Symphony Orchestra to brag about the "superiority of the German people." This made a deep impression on the people. The Jewish people hate to hear his works and regard them as a symbol of Nazism, because whenever they hear them, they recall their past sufferings and bitterness. Those who narrowly escaped death under the fascist terrors can even hear the wild laughs of the Nazis in slaughtering the Jews. This is actually the reason why the Israeli authorities appreciate the works of the Strauss, because when the iron heel of the Israeli aggressors trod on the neighboring Arab countries and when Sharon instructed the massacre of the Palestinian refugees in western Beirut, this melody of the Nazis in celebration of "victory" was just what they wanted.

CSO: 4005/503

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IRAN OIL PRODUCTION, ECONOMY VIEWED

OW180905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 18 Feb 83

["Round-up: Oil Remains Vital to Iranians--by Correspondent Tang Yongxin"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--Oil remains vital to the 39 million Iranians who have recently celebrated the fourth anniversary of the 1979 Islamic revolution.

Iranian Oil Minister Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi announced last month that Iran's oil output has reached 3.2 million barrels per day, 2.5 million of which are exported, the highest level since the revolution and earning at least 80 million U.S. dollars a day. The announcement indicates that Iran can improve its balance of payments.

Iran's economy depended on oil exports under the shah's rule. The oil output reached about 6 million barrels per day in 1978, the last year of the shah's reign and oil provided 70 percent of government earnings and 90 percent of its foreign exchange.

But the average production, according to Iranian sources, dropped to 1.35 million barrels per day with 900,000 barrels for export in 1981 because of growing internal political violence and the Gulf war. In January 1982, the oil exports fell to between 600,000 and 700,000 barrels per day and foreign exchange reserves dropped to 2 billion dollars from 12.8 billion dollars in 1978.

Iran badly needed to increase oil production and boost its exports to pay about 1.5 billion dollars a month for its war with Iraq and continuous imports of food and raw materials, pulling the country out of its present financial [words indistinct] The new regime led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni announced after the revolution that priority will be given to traditional agriculture and oil exports would be stringently controlled.

Last year was a difficult but good year for the Iranians. Oil exports reached the target of 2 million barrels per day in November as a result of an aggressive sales campaign offering big discounts on official prices set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and ignoring its assigned quota of 1.2 million barrels daily. Japanese firms reentered the Iranian oil markets at the year's beginning and nearly 300,000 barrels per day, followed by the Shell group.

Iran's Central Bank Governor Mohsen Nourbakhsh said at the end of last year that Iran's foreign exchange reserves exceeded the 13 billion dollars it had four years ago and were being steadily increased by some two billion dollars a month in oil revenues. Foreign debts had been cut from 15 billion dollars at the start of the revolution to below two billion dollars, he said.

But Western economic analysts estimated that Iran has only about four billion dollars in foreign currency, three billion dollars of gold and various other foreign holdings up to last October, less than the official figure given by Nourbakhsh. But it was an increase from the lowest level ten months ago.

The ordinary Iranians have begun to benefit from the increases in oil production and exports in spite of the continuing shortage. In Tehran, the gasoline ration for private cars has increased to 60 liters from 40 liters a month and will go to 80 liters soon. The daily of meat in each butcher shop in downtown Tehran has gone up from 65 kilograms to 100 kilograms per person.

Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i told parliament on January 19 that the new Iranian budget would reduce the deficit from 5.46 billion dollars to 2.9 billion dollars and allocate 4.16 billion dollars (about 10.4 percent of the total government expenditure) for the war to show Iran's "determination" to continue the conflict.

For that purpose, Gharazi defended Iran's present output ceiling of 3.2 million barrels per day at the OPEC ministerial meeting in Geneva last December by arguing that OPEC's oil output quotas should be set in relationship to the population, the historic production, foreign exchange reserves and financial needs. The meeting did not reach any agreement to allocate individual production for 13 member countries in the world glutted oil market.

CSO: 4000/77

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW SFRY OFFICIAL--Belgrade, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--The Presidency of Yugoslavia today elected Mika Spiljak vice-president of the body, according to a TANJUG report. Mika Spiljak will hold the post of vice-president until May when, according to established procedure, he will take up the post of president of the Yugoslav Presidency. Spiljak, 67, has taken the place of Dr. Vladimir Bakaric, who died recently. Bakaric was the representative of the Republic of Croatia. At the joint session of both chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, Mika Spiljak was proclaimed member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia at the proposal of Croatia. [Text] [OW020919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 2 Mar 83]

NUCLEAR WAR FILM--Washington, 26 Feb (XINHUA)--The U.S. Department of Justice, under the pretext of opposing "political propaganda," interfered in releasing three Canadian documentary films in the United States. Among these three films, produced by the Canadian National Film Board, the one entitled "If You Love This Planet" publicizes the danger of nuclear war. The other two are about environmental protection. Observers here said that the measure was taken because the U.S. Government is worried that the film "If You Love This Planet" will add fuel to the flames of the mass movement of opposing nuclear war and demanding freezing of nuclear arms which had rapidly developed in the United States in the past two years. It is afraid that the government plan for nuclear arms expansion will meet more and more obstructions. [Text] [OW271216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 27 Feb 83]

LOWER JAPANESE INCOME TAX--Tokyo, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--Two hundred thousand Japanese workers today held a mass rally here followed by a demonstration, strongly demanding cuts of income tax totalling 1,400 billion Japanese yen, and a pay rise. The action was sponsored jointly by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan Federation of Labour, the National Federation of Industrial Organizations and the Federation of Independent Unions. Leaders of all the Japanese opposition parties spoke at the rally in support of the workers demands. It has been a long-standing desire of the Japanese people to reduce tax payments. But the government has done nothing of the sort for the last six years. On February 23, the government and the Liberal Democratic Party leadership promised to take tax-cut measures in 1983 to help economic recovery within the limit of possible financial resources. The cut would range around 1,000 billion Japanese yen. However, the opposition parties, not content with such a vague promise, announced that they would boycott Diet deliberation on the tax cut issue starting February 24. The two sides are still at a deadlock. [Text] [OW271636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 27 Feb 83]

ALGERIA-MOROCCO SUMMIT--Rabat, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--King Hassan II of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid held talks yesterday on problems of common concern, especially the normalization of relations between the two countries, the Moroccan Foreign Ministry says today in a communique. As to the West Sahara problem, the communique says, Hassan II told Chadli that Morocco reaffirmed its respect for the Nairobi resolution of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and it is willing to put the resolution into effect. The communique says the two countries are safeguarding OAU unity. And they are determined to give support to the Arab cause and to help the construction of Maghreb. A live telecast by Moroccan Television showed the two leaders met in a friendly atmosphere. Morocco and Algeria severed diplomatic relations in February 1976 in a dispute over the former Spanish colony Western Sahara. The present summit meeting is an important step towards the normalization of relations between the two countries. [Text] [OW280834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 28 Feb 83]

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ON NONALIGNMENT--Buenos Aires, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone told the nation over the television today that Argentina will reiterate its position to recover its sovereign right to the Malvinas Islands at the upcoming nonaligned summit. I will express personally Argentina's opinion on the problems afflicting the world today and make its voice heard. At the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, he said. [as printed] Bignone will be the first Argentine president to head a delegation to the nonaligned summit. He said he would strongly protest against the act of depriving Argentina's rights to the Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and demand their recovery. [Text] [OW011704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 1 Mar 83]

U.S. AID TO ISRAEL--Washington, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government is proposing 2.485 billion U.S. dollars in combined military and economic aid to Israel for FY1984 as a signal of U.S. "strong support" to Israel, Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Veliotes said today. Testifying before a House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on security assistance to Israel, Veliotes said the "largest U.S. bilateral assistance program" consists of 1.7 billion U.S. dollars in military assistance and 785 million U.S. dollars in economic aid. Of the 1.7 billion U.S. dollars in military assistance, 550 million would be in grant form, representing an increase in grant portion of that assistance last year. [sentence as received] Veliotes said the proposed economic aid of 785 million U.S. dollars is the same amount as those of the past several years. "We propose this year that the entire sum (of economic assistance) be provided as a grant," he added. Veliotes said support for Israel is a "basic, firm principle of American foreign policy." "Our security assistance programs are designed to assist Israel in continuing to maintain its qualitative and technological superiority over any potential combination of regional forces." He asked for congressional support for the administration's proposal which he said would send a "signal of strong support" to Israel and not less support. [Text] [OW011159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 1 Mar 83]

ARGENTINA GOVERNMENT CHANGE--Buenos Aires, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--President Reynaldo Bignone formally announced today that elections will be held on October 30 and the military government will hand over power to the elected civilian leadership on January 30 next year. Bignone said in his television and radio address that the decision had been approved by the military junta.

"All of us are convinced that the final institutionalization is the fervent desire of all institutions and citizens of the republic," he said. He added that the eight-month transition will include two phases. The first phase will be devoted to meetings and consultations within each political party to decide on its own leaders and candidates and the second phase devoted to campaigning. The president said his dialogue with the political parties in the past few weeks had been very useful and beneficial. However, he noted, the military junta did not agree to amending the Constitution. He pledged that the military government will not favor any single party in the elections. The time-table of the democracy process was set as a result of President Bignone's intensive discussions with about two dozen political parties. It was reported that most parties demanded that the elections be held in August or September and political power handed over to the civilian rule in October. Leaders of the multi-party committee have expressed reservation over the election plan. The present military government came to power in July last year after the 10-week Argentine-British war over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. Argentina has been under military rule since March 1976. [Text] [OW011700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 1 Mar 83]

GHANA COUP ATTEMPT--Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--The Ghanaian Government has foiled an attempted coup by a group of soldiers and civilians, according to Radio Accra. The radio said that the plot has been discovered on Sunday. The Ghanaian Security Forces arrested 11 plotters, nine soldiers and two civilians. But the men who masterminded the plot were still at large, the radio quoting an official statement said. The official statement said the house where the arrests were carried out was full of military equipment, including heavy machineguns, rockets and ammunition. Also found in the house was an assassination list including head of state Rawlings and top aides and army officers. Police are seeking the alleged plot leaders, named as Major Akanson and Lieutenant-Colonel Abidoh, the radio said. It is the third abortive coup in Ghana since Jerry Rawlings took power in 1981. The Ghanaian Government had already foiled two attempted coups last October and November. [Text] [OW030427 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 3 Mar 83]

U.S., LEBANON, ISRAEL TALKS--Beirut, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--The 19th round of U.S.-Lebanon-Israel talks failed to reach agreement today because Israel rejected all of Lebanon's proposals. The main differences lay in the questions of mutual relations between Israel and Lebanon and security arrangements along their border areas, reliable sources said. Meanwhile, Israel sent large numbers of troops and weapons, including tanks and heavy weapons, to the al-Biqqa battlefront, according to a report in the newspaper L'ORIENT-LE JOUR. [Text] [OW012112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 1 Mar 83]

KWP, SWAPO CONDEMN S. AFRICA--Pyongyang, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--The South African authorities should immediately stop their policy of apartheid, racial discrimination and genocide, said the delegation of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the Workers' Party of Korea in a joint statement on January 31, according to NODONG SINMUN here today. The statement demanded that the South African troops immediately and unconditionally withdraw from Namibia. In the statement, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reiterated its resolute support for the SWAPO and the Namibian people

in their struggle for national independence. Referring to the situation in the Korean peninsula, the statement said tension in the peninsula is mainly caused by the U.S. policy of colonial rule and aggression. The SWAPO delegation headed by Sam Nujoma left here yesterday after concluding a 4-day visit to Korea. [Text] [OWO21623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 2 Feb 83]

BRITISH PEACEKEEPING TROOPS IN LEBANON--Beirut, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--The first unit of the British contingent arrived here today to reinforce the 4,100 multinational peace-keeping force. The 22-member unit from the queen's Dragon Guards flew in from Cyprus and will be joined within a week by 80 others. The British unit, the only force to arrive since Lebanon appealed to other nations to bolster the American-French-Italian force, will be deployed in southeast Beirut near the zone policed by U.S. Marines. Lt Col John Cochrane, who led the British unit, told reporters that the British contingent would serve with the multinational force for three months in the Lebanese capital. [Text] [OWO21645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 2 Feb 83]

UK, FRENCH MINISTERS CONFER--London, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said here today that the French independent nuclear deterrent should not be brought into the nuclear equation between the two superpowers. The French minister indicated that he would repeat this position to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in his forthcoming visit to Moscow. Cheysson, who left here for home today after a two-day visit, had discussions with his British counterpart Francis Pym on the Common Market and East-West relations. They also conferred on U.S. President Reagan's latest offer to meet Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov and sign an agreement banning U.S. and Soviet medium-range land-based nuclear weapons. The talks, as part of regular Anglo-French consultations, centered on the question of the European Community (EEC) budget. No progress was reported after the talks in the longstanding controversy over refunds to Britain on its contributions to the 10-nation community's budget. France has warned that Britain, which has been able to secure rebates from the budget in recent years, cannot expect to go on getting them forever. Britain blames France largely for the EEC dispute which is now holding up an agreed refund of 850 million dollars from the 1982-83 budget. [Text] [OWO21115 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 2 Feb 83]

CSO: 4000/75

PARTY AND STATE

NEW CONTENTS OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC DICTATORSHIP DESCRIBED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 4

[Article: "The New Meaning of the People's Democratic Dictatorship as Prescribed by the New Constitution"]

[Text] The stipulation in the new constitution that our government should be known as a people's democratic dictatorship is a clear statement of the status of the classes in our country, the broad-based foundation of our government and the democratic nature of such a government.

Both the constitution of 1954 and the Eight Major Documents of 1956 have referred to our government as a people's democratic dictatorship. However, the people's democratic dictatorship affirmed by the recently adopted constitution cannot be construed as merely a restatement of the contents put forward by the 1954 constitution. That is because vast changes have taken place in the past 20-odd years in the status of the classes and in the political and economic situation in our nation. While reaffirming the people's democratic dictatorship previously put forward in a clearcut manner, the new constitution has added new meaning to the term in the new historical context, the main features of which are as follows:

First, the point of reference of the people, who give the people's democratic dictatorship the reason for its being, has been further widened. In the past 20-odd years, the structure of the classes on which the government is founded has undergone vast changes. The class of rank-an-file workers has gained greater strength; the vast number of individual peasants have become collective peasants; the intellectuals, whose number has increased several times, have by and large become part of the working class, the exploiting class has ceased to exist as a class, as the overwhelming majority of the constituents of this class have become workers earning their own keep. The changes which have taken place in the class structure of our nation go to show that, as evidence by the status of the various classes in our nation, the number of people enjoying democratic rights has been correspondingly widened. For example, 99.07 percent of the citizens over the age of 18 have been accorded political rights.

Second, democracy is being practiced to a larger extent among the people themselves. Since the Third Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee,

socialist democracy has been revived and further developed. These developments have been affirmed by the new constitution. The new constitution not only strengthens the people's representative organizations, but also the basic level political establishments, making the various people's congresses and other permanent organizations at various levels effective people's organizations with their proper roles and powers. It is also stipulated in the new constitution that "the people may, as provided by law, adopt various methods and means to participate in the administration of the affairs of the nation as well as its economic and cultural undertakings and its social affairs." The new constitution also provides for the workers of state enterprises and for the collective economic organizations to exercise their democratic control. It also provides for the establishment of neighborhood committees in the cities and rural residents' committees in the villages to ensure the gradual emergence of the direct democratic powers of the people in the political and social life at the basic levels. This clearly shows that at this present stage, the people's democracy has, through the basic political system - the National People's Congress, become a reality and that, through the development of direct democracy, it is being safeguarded.

Furthermore, new meaning has been added to the dictatorial powers of a people's democratic dictatorship. On the one hand, due to the fact that the exploiting class as a class in our nation has been wiped out and that the class struggle has ceased to be a major contradiction, the targets calling for automatic suppression and punitive action by the government have been reduced. The sphere of action of a punitive character taken by the government has now been confined to "the suppression of treason and counterrevolutionary activities, crimes such as those against the socialist economy, disciplinary action against and the reform of criminal elements" and "the strengthening of national defense and resistance against aggression." On the other hand, due to internal factors and foreign influence, the class struggle can be expected to exist to a certain extent over a long period of time and is even liable to escalate under certain conditions. The new constitution stipulates that our people must continue to wage a struggle against hostile forces at home and abroad which are antagonistic to our socialist system and which engage in sabotage activities against that system. The government, under such circumstances, therefore cannot as yet relinquish its dictatorship role.

It can be seen from the above that, due to the gradual accomplishment of the new democratic revolution in the early years of the republic, the socialist reform of the system of the private ownership of the means of production and the transition of the new democracy to socialism, the chief mission of the government, while committed to the people's democratic dictatorship, has evolved mainly into that of protecting the socialist system and the leadership and organization of socialist construction.

9621

CSO: 4005/413

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTARY URGES STUDYING, OBSERVING NEW CONSTITUTION

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 5 Dec 82 p 3

[Commentator Article: "Conscientiously Study the New Constitution: Everyone Must Observe the New Constitution:"]

[Text] The fourth constitution of the People's Republic of China eagerly awaited by one billion people was born! At this crucial moment when our country has entered a new historic period of development, this is a great joyous event of profound significance in the political life of the people of our various nationalities.

The new constitution has carried on and further developed the basic principles of the one in 1954, scientifically summed up abundant experience of our socialist construction, and also absorbed useful international experience. It has taken into account not only the present reality, but also prospects of development. Its revision and discussion took 2 years. The vast number of workers, peasants, intellectuals and other personalities of various circles participated enthusiastically in discussions. The large scale of discussions, large number of participants and far-reaching impact are unprecedented in the history of the development of our socialist legal system. This is the best constitution since the founding of the People's Republic. It has fully pooled the wisdom of the masses, represents the wishes, will and basic interests of one billion people. It is a constitution with Chinese characteristics, in conformity with national conditions, suited to the needs of socialist modernization construction in the new historic period, and of long-term stability. Its solemn birth will greatly kindle our people's enthusiasm for socialism and play a great role in triumphantly promoting the cause of our socialist modernization construction.

Every worker, peasant, intellectual and cadre must, with a high sense of responsibility as the master of the country and the society, learn, propagate, observe, implement and safeguard the constitution. At present, we must combine it with reality, learn the new constitution on a grand scale and give wide publicity to it. We must mobilize all forces in theoretical areas, politics, law, literature, arts, and schools, widely apply all kinds of propagating tools and forms, further launch mass education on our legal system. We must make the new constitution known to every household, so it

will strike root in the hearts of the people; the masses will know every important stipulation of the constitution, deepen their understanding of the important place and role of the constitution in the nation's political life; and enhance their consciousness to observe the constitution and guard its sanctity.

Learning the new constitution should be closely combined with learning the documents of the 12th Party Congress. The new constitution, in the form of fundamental law, has affirmed the achievement in having brought order out of chaos since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, and affirmed our future general tasks put forward by the 12th Party Congress. The documents of the 12th Party Congress give brilliant and in-depth exposition of a series of important contents of the new constitution, such as its adherence to the four basic principles as general guiding ideology, building of socialist economy and building of socialist spiritual civilization, etc. Only with continuous conscientious studying of the 12th Party Congress documents and with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress as a guiding principle in learning the constitution can this mass education on the legal system produce more results.

The vast number of Communist Party members must become model examples in learning, propagating, observing and safeguarding the new constitution. Our party has led our people in drawing up the constitution, will guard its sanctity, and ensure its implementation, together with people of all nationalities, all democratic parties and mass organizations. Communist Party members, especially party cadres in responsible positions, must take the lead in learning well the constitution, abide by it in an exemplary manner, encourage the broad masses to know and to abide by the law, wage an unremitting struggle against actions violating or doing great damage to the constitution, and rapidly change phenomena still existing in some areas where the law is not complied with or is not rigorously enforced.

The birth of the new constitution marked the new period of our socialist democracy and development of the socialist legal system. If our one billion people cultivate the sense and the habit of abiding by and guarding the constitution, a great force will take shape and will propel forward the building of socialist modernization triumphantly.

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CSO: 4005/448

PARTY AND STATE

FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES UPHELD IN CONSTITUTION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 82 p 4

[Article: "Why Should the New Constitution Make the Four Basic Principles as a Whole the Guiding Ideology"]

[Text] That the new constitution should made the four basic principles of upholding the socialist line, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought as the guiding ideology that gives substance to everything is due to profound historical and social factors.

First, the four basic principles reflect the law of historical development because of the people's will and represent the decisive choice which has evolved from the long-term struggle of the Chinese people. During the last 60 years of the last century, the Chinese people, despite their arduous efforts to find the truth and their unswervingly heroic struggle against the rule of the feudalistic class and the aggression of the imperialists, failed to find a way to save the nation and the people. Since the advent of the 20th Century, the Chinese society has undergone momentous changes of earth-shaking proportions. The four most historic changes are the 1911 revolution, the overthrow of the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and the establishment of the republic, the annihilation of the exploitation system and the establishment of the socialist system and the development of the socialist form of the economy, politics and culture. Although the 1911 revolution succeeded in doing away with the feudalistic monarchical system, it failed to accomplish the mission of the Chinese national democratic revolution because of the absence of a progressive working class political party and of truly scientific revolutionary theories. It was left to the last three momentous events to bring a basic change to the destiny of the Chinese people, the Chinese society and the Chinese nation. That this is so is due to the fact that, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with Comrade Mao Zedong at the helm, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought served as a glorious banner to bring about a people's democratic dictatorship and a socialist society. There was in China no other political party, no other theories and no other banner that was capable of bringing a bright future to the people and of ensuring the success of the revolution. It was from the experience that had gained over a long period in history that the

Chinese people had come to discover that most basic of theories, namely, that there cannot be a new China without the Chinese Communist Party and that China can only be saved by socialism. It is the constitution that legally affirms the success of the Chinese people's revolution and that determines the direction for the future development of Chinese society. From the historical point of view, it is inevitable that the four basic principles as a whole should be made our guiding ideology in our effort to bring about momentous historical changes and that they should be regarded as the only revolutionary truth as has been proven by facts.

Second, the four basic principles provide a foundation for the administration of our national affairs, the security of our nation and a basic guarantee for the advancement of unity among the various nationalities throughout the nation and the realization of socialist modernization. Since the establishment of the republic, we have used the four basic principles as the mainstay for the establishment of the nation. Both the "Common Program" of 1949 which served as a provisional constitution as well as the constitution of 1954 have in actual practice affirmed the guiding role of the four basic principles in the life of the nation and society. Since the establishment of the republic, it has been proven that so long as we uphold the four basic principles, we would be able to bring stability to the nation and progress to society, otherwise we would suffer setbacks. In this new historical period, we must still uphold the four basic principles if we are to establish a modern, highly civilized and democratic socialist nation. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially since the Third Plenum, we have, in the course of the historical changes which have taken place, been through the process of breaking free from the fetters in the form of "leftist" errors which had tied us down over a long period of time and waging at the same time a struggle against rightist tendencies, that is, a process of scientifically adhering to and developing the four basic principles. This process has had and will continue to have a decisive effect on our effort to bring vigor and prosperity to our nation and people. The constitution represents an overall program for running our nation. It forms the basis for the enactment of various laws and edicts. It is only when the laws and edicts of the nation are made to embody the four basic principles that they can serve the basic interests of the people of the entire nation and that we can successfully implement and promote our socialist tasks. By making the four basic principles the overall guiding ideology, it is the purpose of the new constitution to ensure that the laws and edicts of the nation would reflect the will and interest of the people and that the enforcement of these laws and edicts would lead to the successful realization of our noble objectives in this new period.

It should be pointed out that the new constitution not only upholds the four basic principles, but that it also enriches and further develops the four basic principles in the new historical context. It is the sum total of the new experiences we have gained in administering the affairs and in ensuring the security of our nation and a collation of all the ideas that we have gained for putting down rebellion and restoring order. All the articles that have been adopted, such as those providing for the form of the

government and the political system, the adoption of various economic practices on the basis of the public ownership system and the devotion of strenuous efforts to the establishment of a high spiritual civilization, all go to reinforce the four basic principles and to make them more specific. If we would put into effect the new constitution which embodies the basic guiding ideology of the four basic principles, we are certain to be able to usher in a long period of peace and security in the nation and to promote the prosperity and abundance in society.

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CSO: 4005/413

PARTY AND STATE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STUDY, IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTITUTION

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Be Models of Studying and Implementing the Constitution"]

[Text] Adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, the new constitution came into being. This is a great thing in our political life. The vast number of cadres and people of our province, who are making great efforts to usher in a new situation in building socialist modernization, have shown their enthusiastic support for the new constitution. They rush to read the text of the constitution, talk glowingly about what they have gained and learned from the reading, and are determined to be models of studying and implementing the constitution.

The constitution that has been promulgated and has come into force now is the fourth one since the founding of the People's Republic, and is also the best. The drawing up of the constitution that took 2 years' discussions by all our people, has fully carried forward democracy, pooled the masses' wisdom, and reflected the common determination and basic interests of our various nationalities. At the same time, through discussions on the constitution, the masses have been given an education on legal systems on a national scale. This has laid down a broad and solid mass basis for formulating and implementing the constitution. The new constitution sets the four basic principles as a general guiding ideology, affirms in legal form the achievements of our people's long-term struggle in revolution and construction, stipulates our country's basic system and basic tasks, thus it has the greatest authoritativeness and the highest legal effect. The assurance of its implementation can definitely strengthen and effectively further the great results achieved in bringing order out of chaos since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, will bring the whole nation long-lasting order and peace, and ensure that the people can live and work in peace and contentment. It can also make it possible for our country to realize triumphantly the modernization of our industry, agriculture, defense, science and technology, to build up our country as a highly civilized, highly democratic socialist country. In a word, the new constitution is the basic law which ensures our country's political security, economic thriving, happiness of the people and prosperity of the country.

In our great struggle to usher in a new overall situation in building socialist modernization, the driving force and ensurance role of the new constitution, as general rules to run the country and give the nation peace and security, are beyond measure. But, however good the constitution is, if it is shelved and not implemented, its role can be demonstrated. That is to say, the great role of the constitution to run the country well and give the nation peace and security can only be demonstrated in the process of practice by the whole nation. Only when all our people conscientiously take the new constitution as their own code of conduct, can the constitution possess great power. Therefore, right now, one of our urgent tasks is, while continuing to implement in depth the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, to give wide publicity to the constitution, conduct widespread and profound education on the constitution, implement it seriously and conscientiously, and ensure that this general law that governs the country and brings peace and security will be known to all and become every citizen's conscious action.

As the constitution is of immediate concern to every citizen, learning and propagating the constitution is everyone's affair, especially party members and cadres whose honored unshirkable duty is to study, propagate and implement the constitution. Now that the constitution is published, all the citizens who are able to read should read it conscientiously chapter by chapter and article by article. They must not only read it, but also learn it by heart, act accordingly, and must not violate it. Violation of the constitution is violation of the law, and the violator will be investigated. At the same time, all state organizations, armed forces, political and social bodies and enterprises must not only take the constitution as a code of action, but also have the duty to guard its sanctity, and to ensure its implementation. Naturally they have the duty to propagate the constitution. Violation of the constitution's stipulations out of ignorance, thus making mistakes, is tragic to the violator, but it also cannot be negligence of duty of one's unit and organization. Such a situation must be avoided.

Our country was under feudal rule for a very long time. In feudal society, though there were various codes in past dynasties, they were the emperors' golden rules. The emperors' words were law. There had never been a law drawn up by the people. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China the people have been given legislative power. However, the 10-year internal turmoil blasphemed such legislative power; there was absolute lawlessness everywhere in the whole country. The concept of a legal system was absolutely out of the question. Its pernicious influence still exists among some people. Now, if we want to put the constitution into effect, a very important issue is to make the learning and propagating process of the constitution a process of legal system education for the broad masses, to enhance their understanding of the constitution, and strengthen every citizen's sense of legal system. We must let the people understand that the birth of the constitution has not come easily. It is the vivid embodiment and precious fruit of the people's democratic power. This achievement should be greatly cherished and firmly safeguarded. At the same time we must tell the people, giving the positive and negative facts that have happened since the founding of the People's Republic, that, in a country like ours which has a population of more than one

billion, without a good constitution for everyone to observe it is impossible to achieve our country's thriving socialist construction and socialist life, prosperity and happiness. The 10-year internal turmoil which harmed the country and the people was a bitter lesson. We must, through propagation and education, teach the masses to exercise democratic rights, have a high sense of legal system, so that everyone will observe the constitution conscientiously.

The constitution is the nation's basic law. Is it binding on Communist Party members? Should Communist Party members, especially cadres in responsible positions, take the lead in implementing the constitution? The answer, naturally, is yes. The constitution was drawn up by the masses under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Every party member must take the lead in successfully implementing it. The rights and responsibilities of the citizens stipulated by certain articles in the constitution extend to all the citizens; no one can be an exception; no one can overstep it. As a citizen, a Communist Party member's minimum requirement is to conscientiously conform his activity to the standard of the constitution. The new party constitution stipulates that "the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the laws of the state." This is an extremely important principle. All the activities of party organizations and members cannot contravene the constitution and laws of the state. Here we must point out that a small number of party members and cadres often are unable to relate as citizens to the constitution, consequently to the laws of the state. Consciously or unconsciously they remain aloof from the laws. They think laws are made to govern the masses and that they themselves do not have to observe them. Some of them even ignore laws of the state, replacing them with words. This is very dangerous. The constitution's authoritativeness and high legal effect are applicable to every citizen. All the party members and cadres in responsible positions must safeguard very seriously and very conscientiously the sanctity of the constitution, earnestly practice what they advocate and implement the constitution in an exemplary way, setting an example for the masses. Only in this way can they influence and lead the masses to implement the constitution exemplarily.

Presently, the masses of the entire province are continuing their study and implementation of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. If we say that the 12th Party Congress of profound historic significance has provided the whole party and the whole nation with a magnificent program, then the constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress has provided basic legal assurance to fulfill the program. We must coordinate, combine, and bring into line uniformly, both the continuing study and implementation of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, and the study, propagation and implementation of the constitution. Party committees of all levels must conscientiously strengthen their leadership in studying, propagating and implementing the constitution, and make the new constitution a powerful guarantee for the successful development and the building of socialist modernization.

12200
CSO: 4005/260

PARTY AND STATE

PUBLICIZING, IMPLEMENTING NEW CONSTITUTION URGED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "5th Fujian People's Congress on Implementation of the New Constitution"]

[Text] The constitution of the People's Republic of China enacted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress is the fundamental law of the state which is distinctively Chinese, meets the needs of our social modernizations, and will bring a long-term stability to our country. It is a general rule for running the state well and giving the people peace and stability in the new historical period of our country. And it is the best socialist constitution since the founding of the People's Republic which scientifically sums up the historical experience of the development of socialism in China and reflects the common will and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities. Its promulgation and implementation marks the new stage of socialist democracy and socialist legal system that will effectively ensure long-term stability in our country, promote and guarantee that the people of the entire nation will make concerted efforts in opening up a new prospect for the construction of socialist modernization.

It is necessary to attach great importance to the new constitution and to propagate it extensively, thoroughly and lastingly. Around the Spring Festival, people in all places must concentrate for a certain period of time on organizing themselves to go all out to propagate and study the new constitution on the basis of the discussion carried out previously by the people of all nationalities on the Draft of the Revised Constitution. Explanation and publicity must be carried out in accordance with reality. Various ways must be adopted to widely and thoroughly carry out education in socialist democracy and socialist legal system to enable every citizen to understand the important role of the constitution in the life of the state and to understand its fundamental content and its relationship to running the state well, to the realization of the four modernizations and the realization of making the people masters of the country in order to strengthen the sense of responsibility of the country's masters, to enhance their consciousness in observing and safeguarding the constitution, and to guarantee and supervise the implementation of it.

Cadres and particularly leading cadres at all levels as well as deputies of the people at all levels must take the lead to study, propagate and implement the new constitution. The concept of a legal system can be strengthened by way of making a study so that we can further understand that the people are the masters of the country and the cadres are public servants of the people. The cadres must be diligent and conscientious in serving the people, set examples and take the lead in observing and implementing the new constitution by acting as models, conscientiously uphold the dignity of the constitution, and unite and lead the broad masses of the people to wage resolute struggles against all acts that violate and undermine the constitution.

Standing committees of the people's congresses at all levels must strengthen their supervision over the executive and judicial organs. They must really be able to ensure that laws are respected, strictly enforced, and that any violation of the law be punished in order to shoulder the solemn duty in upholding the dignity of the constitution and ensuring its implementation.

It was decided at the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress that the total number of deputies to be elected to the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress will be 580. The distribution of the number of deputies to be elected shall be made in accordance with the principle that, in rural areas, one deputy shall be elected from among each 70,000 people, and, in cities, one from each 14,000 people. A total of 39 deputies will be elected from among the PLA stationed in this province. At the same time, considering the fact that people from different fields are somewhat concentrated in the two cities of Fuzhou and Xiamen, about 30 deputies will be added. Counties having a population of less than 200,000 people will each keep three deputies. A total of three deputies will be reserved for Jinmen county which is waiting to rejoin its motherland. As the deputies are elected, attention must be paid to giving fair distribution to people from different quarters such as workers, peasants, intellectuals, minorities, cadres, PLA members, democratic parties, patriotic personages, returned overseas Chinese, and compatriots in Taiwan. Each municipal and county People's Congress and the PLA must elect their deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and report to the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress no later than mid-March, 1983.

It was decided at the session that the First Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress shall be held in Fuzhou before the end of April, 1983.

9560
CSO: 4005/428

PARTY AND STATE

NEW CONSTITUTION RESTORES STATE PRESIDENCY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Lin Yuhui [2651 3022 6540]: "The New Constitution Restores the State Presidency"]

[Text] Compared with the 1975 and 1978 Constitutions, one of the conspicuous changes in the new constitution is the restoration of the state presidency. This reinstatement sums up the positive and negative experiences gained in structuring our highest organs of state power since the establishment of our government.

The presidency of the Central People's Government that we had in the early years of our government had left a deep impression on the people. However, in those days the president of the Central People's Government had to on the one hand carry out substantial duties as head of state according to the resolutions of the Central People's Government Committee [Zhongyang Renmin Zhengfu Weiyuanhui], and on the other hand to preside over the meetings of the Central People's Government Committee as well as guide the work of the Central People's Government, burdening him with an extremely heavy work load. On the basis of past experiences, the 1954 Constitution therefore decided to establish the position of president of the PRC and have him exercise the duties of head of state together with the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, but not to be a member of the Standing Committee and not to guide the work of the permanent organizations of the highest organs of state.

Precisely as Comrade Liu Shaoqi [0491 1421 1142] had pointed out, the institution of the presidency was to be a collective one, the decisions of problems concerned to be set forth by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and to be executed by the president. Experience has proved that this system suited the national conditions of our country, and it played an important role in actual life. However, during the 10 years of internal turmoil and due to the extremely abnormal conditions of our national life at that time, the state presidency became divested of its powers. Later, the 1975 Constitution formally abolished the post of state president, and this position was also not restored in the 1978 Constitution. This had the effect that the question of head of state in our country's institutional structure has been left very unclear all

along. The decision of restoring the state presidency in our new constitution enjoys great popular support. It reflects the desire of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and it is also a necessary step to perfect our country's institutional system. The state organization is the tool by which the people exercise state power, and its duties and functions are many-sided and extremely complex. It is therefore necessary to establish a variety of different state organs according to the character and degree of complexity of the various duties and tasks. The organs, moreover, have to coordinate their work with each other according to certain organizational principles and have to constitute a unified entity. The reason why it is necessary for a more perfect state organization to establish the state presidency is that there are certain tasks that have to be performed by a state president. The position and authority of the state president cannot possibly be taken on by other state organs or party leadership organs. For instance, in the question of the right to nominate the premier of the state council, provisions of the 1975 and 1978 Constitutions stipulated that the Central Committee of the party is to submit such nominations to the National People's Congress, which is really mixing up the leading organs of the party with the organs of the state, and as such inappropriate. Again, in international intercourse a big country like ours, with a population of 1 billion, really must have a state president to represent our country abroad. In brief, the restoration of the position of state president is very necessary indeed.

The provisions of the new Constitution on the state president uphold the basic principles of the 1954 Constitution. According to the provisions of the new Constitution, the president and the vice president of the PRC are engendered by the National People's Congress, and the National People's Congress has also the right to recall the president. The duties of the state president comprise the following: to select and nominate the premier of the state council to the National People's Congress, and in accordance with the decisions of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, promulgate laws, appoint and remove members of the State Council, confer state medals and titles of honor, issue orders of special pardons, proclaim martial law, issue mobilization orders, proclaim a state of war, appoint and recall plenipotentiary representatives abroad, ratify and abrogate treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign countries, represent the state in receiving foreign diplomats, etc. These provisions show clearly that the state president enjoys a lofty position in the state structure, however, he also has to come under the supervision of the National People's Congress, and his activities must be conducted in accordance with the resolutions of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. The powers of office of our country's head of state are exercised by the state president jointly with the National People's Congress.

In restoring the state presidency, the new Constitution of course does not completely copy the relevant provisions of the 1954 Constitution, but formulated its new provisions on the basis of new experiences and effecting appropriate further developments and changes. The main changes are:

1. The president will not be commander-in-chief of the nation's armed forces nor chairman of the national defense commission, because the new Constitution provides for the establishment of a Central Military Commission to direct the armed forces of the country, so that the work of building a revolutionary modern and regular armed force can be strengthened.

2. The state president will no longer convene the supreme state conferences and will not be chairman of these meetings. In our country the channels and forms of political consultations are varied and manifold. The supreme state conference merely presents opinions on state affairs, but does not make decisions itself. Its role in the political life of the state is actually small, and there is no further need for its continued existence. Moreover, to further clarify the division of work at the highest organs of state, all governmental work is concentrated in the hands of the State Council to direct all such affairs, the State Council in turn being responsible to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The state president has been completely freed of administrative affairs and is to concentrate on the exercise of his own duties as state president.

3. The new Constitution also prescribes the number of consecutive terms that the state president may serve. The 1954 Constitution prescribed the length of each term, but did not touch on the question of consecutive terms. When the present Constitution was drafted, consideration was given to the possibility that long extended terms in office by the president could easily lead to various abuses. The new Constitution therefore stipulates: "The term of office of the president and vice president of the PRC is the same as that of the National People's Congress, and they shall serve no more than two consecutive terms." Institutionally this will prevent the presidency from being a lifetime office.

The way the provisions of the new Constitution carry on and develop the provisions of the 1954 Constitution illustrates clearly that the institution of the presidency in our country has been perfected one step further.

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CSO: 4005/408

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTARY ON CARRYING OUT SELF-CRITICISM

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "One Must Be Brave To Exercise Self-Criticism"]

[Text] The example of the Mishan County Party Committee in resolutely carrying out self-criticism and in taking the lead to rectify the party work style has great significance in consolidating the party work style throughout the province. This is most heartening which has enhanced the confidence among the masses of party members and cadres.

The 12th CPC National Congress has explicitly put forward a task of realizing the basic improvement in party work style within 5 years. As far as this question is concerned, the whole party has full confidence in it. Without doubt, there are individual comrades who do not have much faith in it and there are also others who even take a skeptical attitude toward it. They maintained that "the handle of one's own knife cannot be cut by the knife itself." They failed to catch sight of the fact that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party work style has already turned for the better. Also they did not seriously study the reason why our party dared to advance such a task. The action taken by the Mishan County Party Committee may prove that our Communist Party members are able to correct our own mistakes by ourselves. So long as our party activities are sound, the leading cadres are brave to dissect themselves and to subject themselves to supervision by the masses, and as long as criticism and self-criticism can be carried out among the cadres themselves, we are confident that the unhealthy trends will be thoroughly eliminated.

The most fundamental reason why our Communist Party members can correct our own mistakes by ourselves is that the sole purpose of our party is to serve the people wholeheartedly. The party has no specific interests of its own apart from the interests of the working class and that of the broad masses. For the people, we can sacrifice everything of our own. Are still there any shortcomings or mistakes which we cannot discard! Moreover, because we possess the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, organizationally we can assure rigorous supervision and discipline inspection.

All this has already been proved by the history of our party over the past 50 years, particularly by the tremendous successes achieved in bringing order out

of chaos since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In the entire history of our party, not only the Party Central Committee can correct the mistakes of the local party organization, or can the upper level correct the mistakes of the lower levels, the local top level party organizations also can correct their own mistakes by themselves. Some of them subject themselves to criticisms of the masses, and others exercise criticism and self-criticism among the cadres themselves. Particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, discipline inspection departments have been established and strengthened in party committees at all levels. Party discipline inspection committees at all levels have exercised supervision over party committees at the same level from the Party Central Committee down within the limits of the party Constitution. Comrade Meng Lingming [1322 0109 2494], deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Mishan County Party Committee, has faithfully done this duty. He put forward to the county party committee criticisms which were fully in line with the principle of party spirit and thereby promoted self-revolution in the county party committee. Is not this a good example!

Beginning from the second half of this year, party consolidation will be started by stages and in turn. In the Mishan Party Committee, activities such as the leading cadres taking the lead to first consolidate the leading groups at all levels, comrades conscientiously carrying out criticism and self-criticism among themselves, and rectifying unhealthy trends in real earnest to redeem the harmful effects built up among the masses are the basic requirements which we must accomplish. Therefore, we support the spirit of the Mishan County Party Committee to bravely exercise self-criticism. It is exactly as what Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out at the 12th CPC National Congress: "It is absolutely not allowed for us to exaggerate, but we are definitely not afraid of exposing the dark sides of the party. It is because our party is strong. We have enough healthy strength to wage uncompromising struggles against these dark sides. We are confident that we shall definitely be able to achieve victory in this struggle."

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CSO: 4005/429

PARTY AND STATE

EMULATION OF MODEL INDIVIDUALS URGED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Xu Jingzhang [1776 2529 3864]: "The Victor Is Strong"]

[Text] People often encourage others or oneself to behave as a strongman in one's life. But what type of a man can be regarded as strong? Zhang Zhixin [1728 1807 2450] was a strong man. Jiang Zhuying [5592 4591 5391] and Luo Jianfu [5012 0256 1133] have also proved themselves to be examples of men with strong character.

How to behave oneself as a strong man? The path which the three Communist Party members mentioned above have explored before provides us with good answers. Putting it briefly, I think it is represented by the four Chinese characters "Zi-Sheng-Zhe-Qiang" [5261 0524 5074] which means "the victor is strong." Lao-Tze once said: "To win a victory over others is mighty, and the victor is strong." This means that being able to win a victory over others is a display of strength, but the real strongman is the one who is able to overcome his own shortcomings, weaknesses and to triumph over himself. In actual life, it seems to be not very difficult to "win over others," (of course, to someone it is not that easy) however, trying to be "self-strong" will need to make personal sacrifices in varying degrees, therefore, it is not that easy. Taking Jiang Zhuying as an example, he was open and aboveboard, and always worked selflessly to triumph over himself throughout his life. In those years, Wang Daheng [3769 1129 3901], a man who was under criticism, ran a study class to tackle key problems in color TV color recovery technology. Being afraid of the political "acute infectious disease" to sweep through, nobody dared to get involved, but Jiang Zhuying, who was then condemned as a "son of a bitch," was fearless. Jiang Zhuying also did not harbor any grudge against those who had attacked him during the "cultural revolution" and continued to help them enthusiastically. Never in the face of welfare did he ask for anything. At several times, he gave up opportunities to own a dwelling, to have his own salary readjusted, or to have his title promoted. He particularly directed and helped others to engage in research work, but declined to put his name on research papers. When he was on the verge of death, he spared no effort to continue his work despite the intense pain....It was definitely impossible for him to accomplish all this if he did not triumph over his personal desires, ideologies, personal gain or even the question of his own life and death, and so forth, nor did he devote himself to upholding public interests and encouraging healthy trends.

Why Jiang Zhuying could triumph over himself from time to time and become so selfless in all respects? His "Application for Party Membership" gave the answer: "One must have a belief during his lifetime--There is a limit to one's life, but the party cause is everlasting. I am willing to dedicate myself heart and soul to the various fighting tasks which the party has put forward." Belief determines the pursuance, value and morality of a person. It also determines whether a person can have the spirit to "triumph over oneself." Communism itself is a selfless cause. It is exactly the mighty belief in communism that makes Jiang Zhuying hardworking and self encouraging, becoming a victor, being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, seeking neither fame nor gain, devoting to public service as to forget his own interests. He dedicated all of his wisdom and strength to the cause of the party and thus became a real strongman. On the contrary, if a person whose soul is corroded by the bourgeoisie and that makes him "solely for the purpose of making money throughout his life," he is bound to be impossible to triumph over himself. Of course, it is also impossible for him to become a strongman with an open and aboveboard attitude.

Let us learn from Jiang Zhuying and the others so that we can be worthy to be called the victors.

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CSO: 4005/429

PARTY AND STATE

CHECKING UNHEALTHY TRENDS, INITIATING NEW TRENDS URGED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "Initiate New Trends, Eliminate Unhealthy Trends"]

[Text] The provincial party committee and the provincial government recently once again issued a circular calling for conducting educational propaganda activities in all places throughout the province around the Spring Festival to concentrate on spreading educational propaganda among the masses to give publicity to the "four advocates and four anti's" by integrating dissemination of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress with that of the new Constitution. If this educational activity can be conscientiously carried out, it will play an important role in turning the general mood of society and social security for the better, Party and government leaders at all levels must have sufficient understanding, take realistic measures, devote major efforts to initiate new trends and resolutely eliminate unhealthy ones.

Since last year, cities and towns throughout the province have taken up combating various unhealthy trends and evil influences as an important task in building a socialist spiritual civilization while carrying out the "five stresses and four points of beauty" campaign in the cities and the "four-three-two" educational activity in the rural areas. This has won the approval and support of the broad masses and achieved good results. However, for the purpose of doing away with old customs and bad habits left over by the old society and to eliminate the disastrous effects on the general mood of society resulting from the 10-year internal turmoil, much painstaking work still has to be done. We must catch sight of the fact that, at present, such unhealthy trends as feudal-minded blind worship, grouped gambling, reckless felling of forest, seizing land in some of our cities and towns. In some places, illegal activities such as smuggling and dealing in smuggled goods as well as abducting and dealing in women also run wild. Since most people like to get married around the Spring Festival, the phenomena of inordinate eating and drinking, extravagance and waste may become more obvious during this time.

The broad masses are not pleased with these unhealthy trends and evil habits. However, leading comrades of departments concerned in some place still go so far as to turn a blind eye to them and let them go unchecked. Some say that they take the matter seriously, but they only pay lip service and actually take no action. Others may take some measures but that are ineffective. They

also do not take a clear-cut stand, for instance, they do not praise new people, new deeds or new trends, nor do they check evildoers, evil deeds or unhealthy trends. Some individuals even go along with these unhealthy trends and evil influences and take the lead to do evil deeds. This is intolerable. Unhealthy trends and evil influences of one kind or another running counter to the socialist spiritual civilization must resolutely be checked. It is unthinkable that, at the time when we have to build a high degree socialist spiritual civilization, we yet on the other hand let those filthy, decadent and backward things run rampant unchecked to contaminate the general mood of society, to corrode people's ideology and to endanger social security. Leaders at all levels must take a clear-cut stand to mobilize the strength of the whole society to check unhealthy trends and initiate new ones in order to strive for an obvious improvement of the general mood of society so that the broad masses can enjoy a more stable, healthier and a happier Spring Festival.

Party and league members as well as cadres must play an exemplary leading role in launching the campaign "initiating new trends and checking unhealthy ones." Particularly leaders at all levels must first set examples by themselves so that they can, in accordance with what the "circular" calls for, bring along and influence the masses by their own exemplary activities. We believe, so long as party and league members, cadres and all advanced elements can take the lead to "initiate new trends and check unhealthy ones" and to build a socialist spiritual civilization, a new atmosphere of the party work style, of the general mood of society and of social security is bound to emerge in this new year.

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CSO: 4005/429

PARTY AND STATE

RURAL WORK, CPC MEMBER EDUCATION MEETING

HK290659 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] The Guangxi Regional CPC Committee held a conference on regional rural work and party member education from 11-25 December. The conference pointed out that it is necessary to further eliminate leftist influence in current rural work and stabilize, perfect and improve the responsibility system. It is also necessary to carry out education for the party members on the new party constitution and do a good job in the building of material and spiritual civilizations so that the good situation in our rural areas can be further developed. Comrades Qin Yingji and Xiao Han, secretaries of the regional CPC committee, spoke at the conference. Present at the conference were deputy secretaries, deputy commissioners, vice mayors and vice magistrates, directors of propaganda and organizational departments, directors of agricultural work offices, directors of policy-study offices and directors of management offices from various prefectures, municipalities and counties, as well as responsible comrades of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus directly under the regional people's government and responsible comrades of the Liuzhou railway station and various universities and colleges.

The conference conveyed the spirit of the national conference on education for secretaries in charge of agricultural work and party members and the national conference on ideological and political work in rural areas, summed up and exchanged experiences in this respect and studied and discussed measures for implementation. After analyzing the rural situation in this region, the conference set some new demands for the future on the rural economic, ideological and political work and on the education for party members. The conference held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a new situation has emerged in our regional rural areas. The main sign of this is that leaders at various levels have smashed the trammels of leftist ideas, emancipated their minds and become more realistic. They have valued the initiative of the masses of peasants and have gradually and extensively popularized various forms of agricultural responsibility system, especially the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. As a result, the initiative of the broad masses of peasants has been brought into fuller play, the depressed rural situation has begun to flourish and the stagnant rural economy has become prosperous. In order to further develop the new situation in the socialist modernization construction in our rural areas, the conference required that efforts continue to be made to further eliminate leftist

influence so that we can gain a clear understanding of the socialist nature of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output and sum up more experiences for further stabilizing and perfecting various forms of the responsibility system in agricultural production. It is necessary to solve the contract problem well and handle well the relations between unified and separate managements. It is necessary to establish and perfect responsibility systems for mountain, forest and water areas, to strengthen management in the commune and brigade-run enterprises and to foster and encourage the development of the key and specialized households as well as the new economic combinations. The conference pointed out that in order to create a new situation in rural areas, we must not only pay attention to the building of material civilization, but also to the building of spiritual civilization and the ideological and political work in the countryside. Although the peasants in the 1980's are more advanced than those before the movement to organize cooperatives and before liberation, old ideas and exploiting class ideology will continue to affect their thinking. We must, proceeding from all this, strengthen ideological and political work in various fields of our rural work. The fundamental task in this respect is to educate the broad masses of rural cadres and people in communist ideology so that they can raise their consciousness of communism, patriotism and collectivism, raise their ideological and political level as well as their cultural, scientific and technological levels, improve their ability to understand and change the world and conscientiously resist and overcome the decadent bourgeois ideology, the remnant feudalist ideology and all other nonproletarian ideologies. It is necessary to offer them opportunities to train themselves so that they can become new-type socialist laborers who have ideals, morality, cultural knowledge and a sense of discipline, and can make more contributions to socialist modernization. The conference emphasized that the key problem in developing the new rural situation is to firmly grasp the education for party members and the building of rural party organizations so that the role of rural party branch and party members can be brought into full play. In the next few years, stress should be laid on the study of the new party constitution and the education in communist ideology, in the ideology of serving the people heart and soul and in the qualifications for party members.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK290311 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee held a conference on ideological and political work in Xindu County 17-26 December. In accordance with the 12th Party Congress spirit and in connection with Sichuan realities, the conference studied how to create a new situation in ideological and political work and in education for party members. Provincial CPC committee Deputy Secretary Yang Xizong conveyed the spirit of the national conference on rural ideological and political work. Provincial CPC committee standing committee member Xu Mengxia conveyed the spirit of the national conference on education for party members. Provincial CPC committee Deputy Secretary Nie Ronggui spoke on behalf of the committee on how to strengthen ideological and political work. Provincial CPC committee Secretary Yang Rudai delivered a summation at the conclusion of the conference. He put forward demands regarding further emancipating the mind, enlivening the rural economy, correctly viewing intellectuals, closely linking ideological and political work with economic work, further bracing revolutionary spirit in doing a good job in ideological and political work, and on provincial work in 1983.

The participants seriously studied the documents of the two central conferences and the speeches of leading comrades of the central and provincial CPC committees.

The conference stated that the main tasks and aims in rural ideological and political work in the next 2 or 3 years are to educate the peasants, party members and cadres in communist ideology, enhance their communist, patriotic and collectivist awareness, and improve their standards of ideology and politics, cultural knowledge, and science and technology, so that the peasants will be gradually steered into new-style socialist laborers with ideals, morality, culture and discipline. In strengthening rural ideological work, it is necessary to simultaneously grasp ideological and cultural building. Through conducting ideological education and the current policies, eliminate their misgivings regarding the current policies, and correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective and the individual. At the same time it is necessary to work hard to develop cultural and scientific education and public health in the rural areas, launch drives for civilized villages, rural pacts and agreements, linking of party members to households, five-good households and so on, vigorously publicize planned parenthood and advance in big strides toward the

goal of a new socialist countryside with economic prosperity, political stability, nationality unity, universal education, and improved culture and public health.

In carrying out rural ideological and political work, it is necessary to take the party branches as the core and rely on and organize the progressive elements in the rural areas to carry it out.

The conference held: The great majority of the party members in Sichuan are good or relatively good. However we must also realize that due to the pernicious influence of the 10 years of internal disorder and the effect of exploiting-class ideology, plus the fact that ideological and political work has failed to keep up, there indeed exist problems of impurity of ideology, work style and organization in the party, and the party's work style has not yet fundamentally turned for the better. Hence, during the period before all-round party rectification begins, it is necessary to conduct education in the new party constitution for all the 3.2 million party members in the province. Education for party members must focus on improving the political quality of the great majority of party members. The principal leading comrades of party committees at and above county-level must themselves personally organize study for the party committee members.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

CONGRESS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN GIVES WORK REPORT

HK290948 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] In his standing committee work report made at the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Session, Gansu Provincial People's Congress standing committee Chairman Wang Shitai said that since the closing of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's congress standing committee has done work in the following areas:

1. The provincial people's congress has organized the study of the draft constitution of the people's Republic of China and other draft laws;
2. It has listened to the work reports made by the provincial government, the higher people's court and the provincial procuratorate. It has examined, approved and made important decisions on some problems;
3. It has investigated and studied problems which concern people;
4. It has promoted the handling of proposals put forward by the deputies and strengthened its relations with them.

Wang Shitai said in his report that the provincial people's congress standing committee has arranged for the people of the province to study the draft constitution and grasped this work as an important matter. It has collected 12,900 proposals put forward by people regarding the draft constitution, and submitted them to the commission in charge of amending the draft constitution. The provincial people's congress standing committee has attached great importance to letters sent by the people and to their visits. In the past year, it has handled 1,200 letters received from the people and had interviews with 300 people. It has solved some of their problems which had been ignored for a long time.

Wang Shitai pointed out: In accordance with the constitution, the present provincial people's congress will expire by the end of December this year. However, the term of office of the present provincial people's congress will terminate until the opening of the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, because the election of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress can only be initiated after the present people's congress. Therefore, the term of office of the present provincial people's congress will be extended

to the opening of the first session of the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. During its term of office, its standing committee will continue to exercise its functions as local state power organ and will be in charge of elections for the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the preparations for convening the Sixth People's Congress.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

GANSU COURT PRESIDENT PRESENTS WORK REPORT

HK290913 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Gansu Provincial Higher People's Court President Wu Sihong submitted the court work report for the past year to the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Session. He said in his report: Since the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, the provincial higher people's court has handled various cases centered on hitting at criminals in the economic field and in accordance with the law promptly and heavily punished the criminals who endangered public security. This has ensured the implementation of the party's policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy and has promoted a turn for the better in social order. At the same time, with the help of civil case cadres, the court has handled civil disputes and disputes concerning economic contracts. The court has contributed to the effort for improving the social mood and building socialist spiritual civilization.

Wu Sihong pointed out: The people's court should more conscientiously concentrate its energy on defending and promoting socialist modernization centered on economic development in light of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. We should strive to serve economic development and socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Wu Sihong said: The people's court is a law-enforcement organ. Without the state's laws, all our work will be based on nothing. Therefore, we should study, popularize, abide by and implement the new constitution and ensure that the people's court can strictly do its work in line with the legal provisions. No action against the constitution is allowed. We should earnestly exercise independent judicial authority according to the law and follow the socialist legal principle that all are equal before the law so that all sentences passed are correct, legal, and prompt and can stand the test of time.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

GUIZHOU MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK300808 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on rural ideological and political work and on education for party members was held in Guiyang from 18 to 28 December. The meeting studied and made arrangements for launching ideological and political work in the rural areas and for education for party members throughout the province. Provincial CPC committee Secretary Wang Chaowen presided and spoke.

The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national meetings on rural ideological and political work and on education for party members. Provincial CPC committee Deputy Secretaries Miao Chunting and Chen Xinggeng respectively spoke on how to unfold rural ideological and political work and on education for party members.

The meeting stressed: To conduct education for party members is a major affair for the whole party. Organizing the party members to study the new party constitution is an ideological preparation for party recertification. The party-member cadres must take the lead in studying, in giving party lessons, and in setting examples for the party members in policy implementation and ideological style, and spontaneously meet the demands of the new constitution in being up-to-standard party members and cadres.

The meeting pointed out: In carrying out ideological and political work in the rural areas, it is necessary to grasp the difference and the ties between communist ideological education and implementation of the present policies. It is necessary to ensure the implementation of the present policies. It is necessary to ensure the implementation of the current policies and it is absolutely forbidden to blow a wind of communism or have everyone eating from the same big pot. The aim in conducting education in the current policies is to ensure that the cadres and masses can be emancipated from the old conventions, understand the special features of the socialist road with Chinese characteristics, and correctly understand and handle the relationship between conducting communist ideological education and implementing the current policies.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

LU DADONG ON ADMINISTRATIVE RESTRUCTURING

HK300557 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The 18th meeting of the 5th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress standing committee held a full session on the morning of 29 December. Chairman Du Xinyuan presided and spoke. The meeting listened to a report by Governor Lu Dadong on the progress of administrative restructuring in the provincial government, an explanation given by provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Li Zhongyi on the number and election of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and a report by Vice Governor Liu Haiquan on the handling of bills submitted at the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress.

Governor Lu Dadong's report was in three parts: 1) The plan and progress of the reform of administrative structure in the provincial government; 2) The main tasks to be accomplished in future structural reform; 3) Items and appointments to be submitted to the provincial people's congress standing committee for approval.

He said: In reforming the administrative structure of the provincial government, it is first necessary to improve the leadership system and work methods of the provincial government itself and raise its work efficiency. To meet the needs of shifting the focus of national work to socialist modernization, the first task of the provincial government is to lead economic work.

After speaking on the plan for the structuring of the provincial organs, he said: Broadly speaking the specific methods of restructuring the provincial government are to be undertaken in three steps: 1) Study, organize, and correct people's thinking; 2) Streamline, abolish and amalgamate the organs, readjust their leadership groups, and decide on the personnel establishment; 3) Set up responsibility systems and put them on a sound basis.

Governor Lu Dadong said in his report: The provincial government has already made an excellent start in its administrative restructuring. We must speed up the pace, advance from victory to victory, and apply revolutionary spirit to carry out this important reform to the end.

Present at the meeting were provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairmen Li Linzhi, Zhang Xiushu, Liu Ziyi, Tong Shaosheng, Gu Zhibiao, Pei Changhui, Ma Shitu, Liu Yunbo, and (Ji Chunguang). Present as observers were Vice Governor Meng Dongbo, provincial higher people's court President Zhang Ziyang, and deputy provincial procurator (Liu Chengjian).

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS 26 DECEMBER

HK281540 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Summary] The 5th session of the 5th Xinjiang Uygur Regional People's Congress lasted 7 days and concluded in the Urumqi People's Theater this afternoon. Tomur Dawamat, executive chairman and regional people's congress standing committee chairman, presided over the last meeting of the session today. The meeting adopted the resolutions on the government work report, the regional people's congress standing committee work report, the regional higher people's court work report, the regional people's procuratorate work report and on the number and election of deputies to the Sixth Regional People's Congress. The meeting also adopted the report made by the motion examination committee on examination of motions.

After the above-mentioned resolutions and report were adopted, Tomur Dawamat spoke. He said: "We must quickly convey the spirit of this session to workers, peasants, herdsmen, intellectuals and cadres of all nationalities and staff members and workers of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps and mobilize people of all nationalities to work hard to accomplish all tasks put forward by the session and to make new progress in building socialist material and spiritual civilization in the region." He then announced the conclusion of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress.

Executive chairmen attending today were Tan Youlin, Saifulayev, Wang Zhenwen, Yang Yiqing, Mushayef, Lu Xuebin, Mayenur, Zhang Fengqi, Zhao Yuzheng, Yu Zhanlin, Tuerxun Atawula, Mahsut Teibov, Wang Heting and Liu Sicong. Committee members who are attending the Fifth Session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC committee also attended today's meeting as nonvoting delegates. Members of regional people's government and responsible persons of the regional people's procuratorate, the regional CPC committee, the regional people's congress standing committee, relevant departments of the regional people's government, mass organizations and some prefectures, municipalities and institutes of higher education also attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS 27 DECEMBER

HK300622 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Gansu Provincial People's Congress concluded in Lanzhou this afternoon. At the closing ceremony, the deputies adopted six resolutions: The resolution on the report of 1982 government work and 1983 tasks; the resolution on the report on the national economy in the province in 1982, the situation in carrying out the plan for social development and the 1983 plan; the resolution on the 1982 financial statement and the 1983 budget of the province; the resolution on the Fifth Provincial People's Congress standing committee work report; the resolution on the report on the work of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate; and the resolution on the number and election of the deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

The session held that since the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the provincial CPC committee, all people throughout the province have done a lot of work in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. The session held: "In the course of socialist construction, our province still has difficulties. The problem of agricultural production has not been solved yet. The masses' livelihood in a fairly large number of places is still very difficult. Economic results of industrial and communications enterprises are universally low. Financial difficulties are fairly great. Social order has not basically improved." The session concluded: "As long as we take a serious attitude and effective measures, arouse our enthusiasm and work hard, this situation will quickly be changed."

The session held that it is necessary to vigorously grasp building of spiritual civilization, improve the general mood of society, continue to tidy up social order and strike blows at serious crimes in the economic field and other fields.

Wang Shitai, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the session. Other executive chairmen of the session included Feng Jixin, Liu Haisheng, Liu Lanting, Sun Runhua, (Li Zhengting), Li Keru, (Li Kuipei), Li Dengying, Wu Zhiguo, (Yu Hongbin), Yang Fuxing, He Jianshan and Gao Jinchun. All committee members who are attending the Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee

also attended the session as nonvoting delegate [word indistinct] attending as nonvoting delegates included members of the provincial people's government; responsible persons of departments of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, the provincial CPC committee, various departments of the provincial people's government, Gannan Zang autonomous prefecture, the Jiayuguan Municipal People's Congress standing committee and commissioner's offices from all places; advisers of the provincial people's government advisory office; and members of the provincial Research Institute of Culture and History.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

RESOLUTION ON NUMBER, ELECTION OF DEPUTIES

HK291202 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text of the resolution on the number and election of the deputies of the Sixth Xinjiang Uygur Regional People's Congress, which was adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress on 26 December 1982]

[Text] In accordance with the relevant provisions in the electoral law of the PRC for the NPC and local people's congresses of all levels, and in conjunction with the actual situation in the autonomous region, the Fifth Session of the Fifth Xinjiang Uygur Regional People's Congress adopted a resolution on the number and election of the deputies to the Sixth Autonomous Regional People's Congress, which is as follows:

1. The number of deputies whom all counties, municipalities, autonomous counties, autonomous prefectures and municipalities divided into districts shall elect to the autonomous regional people's congress.

In each rural area, one deputy shall be elected for every 55,000 people. In each municipality and town, one deputy shall be elected for every 11,000 people. In each county and autonomous county which has an exceptionally small population, there shall not be less than three deputies.

2. The Urumqi PLA units shall elect 54 deputies to the autonomous regional people's congress.

3. The number of deputies whom the Uygur nationality and other minority nationalities within the autonomous region shall elect to the autonomous regional people's congress shall account for 64 percent of the total number of deputies to the autonomous regional people's congress. The number of deputies whom the Han nationality shall elect to the autonomous regional people's congress shall account for 36 percent of the total number of the deputies to the autonomous regional people's congress. In accordance with previous practice, a nationality with an exceptionally small population living within the autonomous region shall elect at least one deputy to the autonomous regional people's congress.

4. To ensure that a prefecture with an exceptionally small population, a nationality with an exceptionally small population within the autonomous region,

a prefecture where deputies of all quarters are relatively concentrated and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps have an appropriate number of deputies from the total number of deputies to the autonomous regional people's congress to the relevant counties, municipalities, autonomous counties, autonomous prefectures and municipalities divided into districts.

5. The tenure of office of the Fifth Regional People's Congress will expire in January 1983. Regarding the election of the deputies to the Sixth Regional People's Congress, as certain provisions in the revision of the electoral law of the PRC for the NPC and local people's congresses of all levels adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC are taken into consideration in conducting an election, a certain period of time will be needed for making preparations and the tenure of office of the Fifth Regional People's Congress shall be extended until the first session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress is held. As the resolution on the number and election of the deputies to the Sixth NPC which was adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC is also taken into consideration, it is demanded that the region hold a session of the new people's congress before the end of April 1983 to elect the deputies to the Sixth NPC. Therefore, the election of the deputies to the Sixth Regional People's Congress should be completed as early as possible. All counties, municipalities and autonomous counties must hold people's congresses as early as possible. All autonomous prefectures and municipalities divided into districts must also [word indistinct] a session of new people's congresses as early as possible to elect deputies to the Sixth Regional People's Congress.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

CHIEF PROCURATOR ON PROCURATORIAL WORK

HK280945 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] In the first part of the report on the work of the Qinghai Provincial People's Procuratorate which provincial people's procuratorate Chief Procurator (Wu Lian) made at the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, he said: Over the past year, in coordination with public security organs and people's courts, procuratorial organs at all levels in our province have seriously implemented the mass line, vigorously tidied up social order and achieved remarkable results.

He said: Now, urban and rural social order has remarkably improved, the rate of criminal cases has dropped, the masses' sense of security has been strengthened, the number of people who dare to struggle against criminals has increased and the arrogance of criminals has weakened. In the course of examining arrest and prosecution, procuratorial organs at all levels have strictly distinguished between a crime and a noncriminal deed and correctly handled the two different kinds of contradictions. After prosecution at courts, 96.9 percent of the cases, for which criminal responsibility must be investigated and affixed in accordance with the law, have been adjudicated and punishments have been meted out. Regarding miscarriages of justice, reviews of cases have been promptly put forward and verdicts have been corrected.

(Wu Lian) also said: Regarding young people and juveniles whose offenses are of minor nature and on whom sentences are not passes, the units to which they belong and their families and schools have been vigorously helped conduct education for them, reform them by persuasion and redeem them. They have been helped correct their mistakes and take the road of healthy development.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

CONGRESS CHAIRMAN ON LOCAL LEGISLATION

HK280844 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] In the report on the work on the people's congress standing committee which provincial people's congress standing committee Chairman Zhaxi Wangxu made at the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, he reviewed the legislative work of the people's congress. He said: Over the past year, the provincial people's congress standing committee has carried out local legislative work in three aspects.

1. It has examined, discussed and approved the Qinghai provincial provisional regulations on planned parenthood and the provisional regulations of the Qinghai Provincial People's Government on dealing with indiscriminate raising of prices and disguised forcing up of prices--two local laws of the province.
2. It has examined and approved the supplementary regulations of three national autonomy areas--Huangnan Zang Autonomous Prefecture, Henan Monggol Autonomous County and Xunhua Salar Autonomous County--on the enforcement of the PRC marriage law.
3. It has made the decision on extending the period of dealing with some criminal cases in the whole province.

Zhaxi Wangxu said: While unfolding local legislative work, we must promptly seek the views of all relevant departments on the draft revisions of the 10 PRC laws, such as the law of food hygiene, put forward from time to time in the future by the NPC law committee. We must organize professional personnel to hold forums to conduct discussion, put forward suggestions on their revisions and report these suggestions to upper levels for reference in the course of revising these laws.

Zhaxi Wangxu said: Doing well in local legislative work is an important basic task of the provincial people's congress standing committee. In the wake of the development of the building of our country's socialist democracy and legal system, we must further strengthen local legislative work, particularly legislative work in the economic field and the nationalities field, to meet the needs of building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

GANSU CHIEF PROCURATOR SUBMITS WORK REPORT

HK290944 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Gansu Provincial People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Wang Guo submitted the procuratorial work report for the past year to the Fifth Provincial People's Congress session. The report said: Since the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's procuratorates at all levels have carried out activities centered on hitting at criminals in the economic field, straightening out social order in urban and rural areas, handling various cases and investigating more than 600 economic cases. Authorized by the people's procuratorate, the public security organs have arrested a number of serious economic criminals engaged in speculation and in gaining advantage by trickery, smuggling, trafficking in contraband, and stealing state and collective property, as well as other counterrevolutionary elements and criminal offenders. Thus we have made contributions to safeguarding and promoting socialist modernization.

Wang Guo pointed out: The provincial people's procuratorates at all levels should earnestly implement and carry out the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. Procuratorial work focus should be shifted to safeguarding and promoting socialist economic construction. We should continue to regard hitting at serious economic crimes as one of the central tasks of our work. We should vigorously strengthen leadership and overcome relaxation of effort and fear of difficulty. We should concentrate our efforts to investigate key and important cases. We should resolutely carry out the struggle through to the end. At the same time, we should assist the public security organs and the judicial units in their work in order to improve public order in urban and rural areas. According to the law, we should heavily and promptly hit at the criminals who severely endanger public security in order to lay a solid foundation for further improving public security in the coming year.

Wang Guo said: In order to meet the needs of procuratorial work in the new period, the provincial procuratorial organs at all levels should further improve their work style, avoid bureaucratism and raise their work efficiency. All localities should do a good job in straightening out and training the procuratorial force and build a force composed of members who have ideals, morality and culture and who observe discipline in order to create a new situation in procuratorial work. At present, procuratorial cadres and policemen of the province should earnestly study and popularize the new constitution and

set an example of abiding by the constitution. In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, we should bring the role of the procuratorial organ into full play, ensure the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization and make contributions to creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

GANSU GOVERNOR LI DENGying REPORTS ON PROVINCIAL WORK

HK230329 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Gansu Provincial People's Congress held a full session on the morning of 22 December. Governor Li Dengying delivered a report on behalf of the provincial government on government work in 1982 and the tasks for 1983. Session executive chairman and provincial people's congress standing committee Chairman Wang Shitai presided.

Li Dengying said: We can now report to the session that the task proposed by the 4th Session of the 5th Provincial People's Congress last year on ensuring a 3 percent increase in the national economy and striving for 4 percent, can be overfulfilled. Total industrial and agricultural output is estimated at 10.35 billion yuan, 5.3 percent more than in 1981.

Li Dengying said: The general demand for 1983 is to have still greater political stability and unity, greater economic prosperity, and still better results in all work. The province should make new progress in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. We must continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading and, under the premise of improving economic results, ensure a 4 percent rise and strive for a 5 percent rise in total industrial and agricultural output value, that is, to reach 10.81 billion yuan. This would be the highest in the province's history and a 4.4 percent rise over 1982. We should also strive for a 5 percent increase.

Li Dengying said: Despite serious natural disasters, total agricultural output value this year is expected to show a rise of 3.4 percent over last year. Grain output is estimated at about 9 billion jin, an increase of about 3.4 percent over last year. Industrial production has reversed the decline of the previous 2 years and started to rise again. Total industrial output value is estimated at 6.1 percent more than last year. Production plans for 184 out of 234 major industrial products can be fulfilled or overfulfilled. In capital construction, the province has shortened the construction cycle and improved investment results. Construction of 26 out of 31 key projects can be either completed and put into production or reach the progress demanded by the plan. Market commodity supplies are becoming more and more abundant, and the markets are more lively and prosperous than for a long time. It is estimated that the province can fulfill its revenue quota. The budget is basically

balanced. Urban and rural savings deposits have continued to rise, and the people's living standards have shown further improvement. Social purchasing power is 5.1 percent higher than last year. Jobs have been found for 118,000 urban people awaiting employment.

Governor Li Dengying said: While vigorously promoting grain production, the government at all levels has launched diversification in a big way this year and done everything possible to lead the peasants to transform themselves from poor to rich. According to incomplete statistics, about 80,000 specialized households and households doing specialized jobs are now engaged in diversification. Of these, 40,000 are raising livestock and poultry, 20,000 are engaged in field cultivation, and a further 20,000 are engaged in processing and transport.

Governor Li Dengying said: The technical transformation of the province's enterprises has been done in a sounder way than last year. Emphasis has been laid on key points and attention paid to arranging projects to bring into play the superior features of the province's heavy industry and to carrying out low-investment, quick-results and high-efficiency projects in the light and textile industries. This year the province arranged a total of 201 technical transformation projects. By the end of the 3d quarter 150 of these had been completed, increasing industrial output value by 150 million yuan.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

LI DENGying ON CIVILIZATION DRIVE, BUREAUCRACY

HK250320 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Governor Li Dengying proposed in his report to the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress: We must regard the building of socialist spiritual civilization as an important task in government work and strive to cultivate citizens with ideals, morality, culture and discipline.

Governor Li Dengying said: In the new year, we must conduct education in communist ideology among all the people, uphold the four basic principles, extensively launch the drive for five stresses and four points of beauty and promote education in loving the motherland, socialism and the CPC. In the rural areas we must continue to conduct education in changing habits and customs, oppose feudal superstition, arranged and mercenary marriages, gambling and other unhealthy trends, and build new socialist rural areas. We must launch throughout the province a drive to study and publicize the new constitution.

Governor Li Dengying pointed out: Practicing planned parenthood is a major affair related to building two civilizations in our country and to whether we can achieve a comfortably well-off standard of living by the end of the century. The government at all levels must regard planned parenthood as an extremely important strategic task.

Governor Li Dengying stressed in his report: The current situation of over-staffing and duplication in organs, lack of clearly defined responsibilities, argument back and forth in work matters, and low work efficiency has reached a state where it absolutely has to be solved. He said: The current reform of the administrative structure in the provincial government and all its subordinate departments and organs must begin with strengthening centralized and unified leadership, bringing into full play the role of the various functional departments, improving work efficiency and overcoming bureaucratism, there must be rational division of work, clear divisions of responsibility, and keen-witted and capable organs. We have decided to reduce the number of existing organs by about half and the personnel establishment by about one third. We must concentrate forces to do a good job in assigning the leadership groups in accordance with the demands for revolutionization, younger age, better education and more specialization. We must change the situation whereby leading cadres are holding too many duplicate or meaningless posts, and reduce to the minimum the time it takes for new cadres to take over from old.

Old comrades retiring to the second or third line must be fully respected politically and properly cared for in daily life. We must adopt various means to continue to bring their role into play, so that their declining years will be happy and healthy. The old comrades must be high-minded and take the initiative in enthusiastically supporting the young cadres to come out and shoulder heavy burdens, thereby making new contributions to long tranquility and prosperity for the party and state.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION HOLDS MEETING

HK250752 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] This afternoon, the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress held its third meeting, which listened to the report by Chairman Zhaxi Wangqug on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the report by President (Tang Shichang) on the work of the provincial higher people's court, and the report by Chief Procurator (Wu Liang) on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate.

In his report on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, Zhanxi Wangqug said: In the year since the last session and up to the present time. The provincial people's congress standing committee has mainly done the following work:

1. It organized the discussion of the draft of the revised PRC constitution.
2. It continued to unfold legislative work of localities.
3. It listened to the reports on the work of the provincial people's government, the court and the procuratorate. It discussed and made decisions on the important issues of this province.
4. It examined and dealt with deputies' motions.
5. It made decisions on appointments and removals.

In his report on the work of the provincial higher people's court, (Tang Shichang) said: At present, we in a new historical period, the tasks which people's courts shoulder are more arduous. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, we must resolutely implement the spirit of the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, seriously study and vigorously publicize the new constitution and abide by the new constitution as examples.

The meeting also listened to the explanations made by Vice Chairman (Xu Jingxian) on the number of deputies to the Sixth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress and on the issue of elections.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

'SICHUAN RIBAO' ON BUILDING LEADERSHIP GROUPS

HK230631 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Today, SICHUAN RIBAO carried on its frontpage a commentator's article entitled: Build leadership groups at all levels in accordance with the principle of the four transformations.

The article said: Making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent is the objective course in the unceasing progress of the socialist cause. It is a major subject in building the ranks of cadres and an important substance in reforming the party and state leadership system. The 12th National Party Congress has clearly put this principle in the party's constitution. Building leadership groups at all levels in accordance with this principle is an important guarantee of creating a new situation in socialist modernization. It is also a key problem which should be seriously solved in the current reform of the party and government organs in our province.

The article also pointed out: The 12th National Party Congress drew up the magnificent objective of bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The party is to shoulder this task entrusted by history. Therefore, first and foremost, we must build leadership groups all levels in accordance with the principle of the four transformations. Since the Third Plenary Session, readjustment has been tentatively made in the province's leading bodies at all levels. This has caused a certain degree of change in the average age and professional level of such leading bodies. However, due to various factors left over by history, the present condition of our cadre ranks, and in particular the condition of leading bodies, can still not meet the needs of the new situation. In the ranks of our cadres, problems such as aging, insufficiency of knowledge and lack of professional personnel have not yet been thoroughly solved.

The article indicated: At present, the key to making ranks of cadres more revolutionary competent is to conscientiously solve the problem of the withdrawal of the old cadres from the front line and the promotion of the young and middle-aged cadres. As the old cadres retire from the leading bodies, we must, in accordance with the principle of possessing both political integrity and ability, promote young and middle-aged cadres who have been tested and are truly outstanding to leading bodies so as to ensure cooperation of old and new

cadres and a succession of the new to the old. On the question of selecting successors, a question of overall importance, all the old cadres should further emancipate their minds, be more resolute, be more farsighted and step further forward. As the old cadres resign from their leading posts, it is imperative to solve as early as possible the problem of promoting large number of energetic young and middle-aged cadres, who possess both political integrity and ability and are able to create a new situation, to various leading posts. Some localities and departments have made no further progress in the promotion of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres. The main reason is that the influence of flaunting one's seniority and leftist ideology remains in the minds of sections of leading cadres. Now, every time we talk about the problem of promoting young cadres, certain people immediately say that they cannot be relied on yet as they are inexperienced, or that they are not qualified because of their arrogance. In cultivating cadres, there must be a process of growth. They will gain experience and become competent through work and training. This is the law governing the growth of a cadre. Some young cadres have shortcomings and demerits. However, once they have been entrusted with heavy duties, with the help and guidance of the party organization and the old cadres and with the passing of experiences on them, their shortcomings and demerits will be overcome if they can be strict with themselves. The party organizations should undertake the responsibility of encouraging them to give play to their merits and helping them to overcome their demerits. If we can give more loving care and support and show solicitude, a large number of capable young cadres will soon spring up.

Under present circumstances, promoting capable young cadres means. In fact, promoting young and middle-aged intellectuals. Certain comrades have misunderstood this, saying that promoting intellectuals means there is no need for working class and peasant cadres. This is wrong. With the shift of the focus of the party's work to the building of socialist modernization, cadre work should naturally meet the requirements of this strategic shift. On the one hand, we must be bold to promote capable, educated cadres with professional knowledge to leadership groups. On the other hand, we must train existing cadres, in particular the cadres lacking education and professional knowledge so as to raise their level of competent knowledge and their ability of leadership. Attaching importance to the promotion of intellectuals and enhancing the professional level of existing cadres are two major respects in stepping up the reform of leadership groups. Unable to free themselves from the influence of leftist ideology, certain comrades still have a prejudice against intellectuals, alleging that they can only be engaged in technical work, but not in administration. These comrades fail to realize that our young and middle-aged cadres all have been nurtured by the party. The majority of them are of working class and peasant origin. They are a new generation of educated cadres, a part of the working class and a reliable force of our party. To guide socialist modernization, there must be large number of leaders with knowledge of modern specialized technologies.

The article stressed: Strict insistence on political criteria is an important prerequisite to ensuring leading bodies become younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. It is also a major link in the work of promoting the young and middle-aged cadres. In our present ranks of cadres, young cadres, aged around 30-40 are a generation of cadres who are

educated and competent with scientific knowledge. They are the main targets which claim our attention in our work of promoting cadres. However, when promoting them to leading posts, we must pay particular attention to their political criteria so as to ensure the purity of leadership groups and a smooth succession of the new to the old.

The article concluded: We believe that if we, in accordance with the party's principle of cadres work, resolutely make a success of the work of fostering and promoting capable young and middle-aged cadres, after a few years of hard work, noticeable results will surely be seen as expected by the party and people in making the ranks of our cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. A new situation will surely emerge in all fields of endeavors in our province.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS 23 DECEMBER

HK250546 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The 16th meeting of the 3d Regional People's Congress standing committee which lasted 6 days, concluded in Lhasa on the afternoon of 23 December. Duojie Caidan, regional people's congress standing committee vice chairman, presided over the meeting. The meeting first adopted resolutions on appointments and removals. Subsequently, committee members unanimously adopted the report made by Hu Zonglin, people's congress standing committee vice chairman, on the number of deputies to the fourth regional people's congress and on elections. They also adopted corresponding resolutions.

Chen Jingbo, people's congress standing committee vice chairman, spoke at the closing ceremony. He talked about four problems. Of them, he emphatically talked about the problems of how to seriously study, publicize and implement the new constitution and how to shoulder even better the new functions, powers and tasks which the constitution invests in the people's congresses and the people's congress standing committees.

Attending the closing ceremony were Raidi, Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, Ciren Lamu and Sengqen Losang Gyancan, regional people's congress standing committee vice chairmen. Regional higher people's court President Zi Cheng, regional people's procuratorate Chief Procurator Jiangcun Luobu and some CPPCC standing committee members who are in Lhasa attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

On 23 December, the 16th meeting of the 3d Regional People's Congress standing committee made a resolution on the report made by people's congress standing committee vice chairman Hu Zonglin on the number of the deputies to the 4th Regional People's Congress and on elections. The text of the resolution is as follows:

The 16th meeting of the 3d Regional People's Congress standing committee agreed on the report made by Vice Chairman Hu Zonglin on the number of the deputies to the 4th Regional People's Congress and on the issue of elections. The meeting decided that to make good preparations for the first session of the Fourth Regional People's Congress, in compliance with the requirements of the report, the people's congress standing committees of all municipalities and counties and the liaison departments of the prefectural people's congresses should elect the deputies to the Fourth Regional People's Congress on schedule and report the namelists of the deputies elected and their preparations to the office of the regional people's congress standing committee before 20 March 1983.

PARTY AND STATE

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 25 DECEMBER

HK270608 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress opened in Guiyang on the morning of 25 December. Provincial people's congress standing committee Chairman Xu Jiansheng presided at the ceremony. Comrade Li Tinggui delivered a report conveying the spirit and proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. Governor Su Gang then delivered a report on the work of the provincial government. There are 953 deputies to the session, of whom 805 are attending.

In the afternoon the session heard a report delivered by provincial finance department Director (Wang Zhaopu) on the execution of the budget for 1982 and the draft budget for 1983. After noting the all-round improvement in the province's economy in 1982, he said: "In accordance with the 12th Party Congress spirit and Guizhou reality, the provincial CPC committee has proposed that, under the premise of continually improving economic results, the growth rate in the province in the 20 years to the end of the century can be a bit higher than the national figure, and the province can achieve quadrupling of annual industrial and agricultural output value ahead of schedule, with doubling and redoubling of urban and rural incomes. The committee has demanded that the province strive for a fundamental turn for the better in its financial and economic situation by 1987, by which time the provincial revenue should be double that of 1980 and reach 1.1 to 1.2 billion yuan.

"Hence, the main principles in arranging revenue and expenditure in the 1983 are as follows: Continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, support the development of production, promote the improvement of economic results, tap more revenue sources and increase revenue. While continuing to bring into play the initiative of all sectors, we must appropriately concentrate finances to ensure key state construction projects in energy and transport. We must rationally arrange spending according to needs and possibilities and promote the development of agriculture and culture, education and science. We must help the development of the economy and culture and education in minority-nationality areas and poor counties. We must continue to improve the people's living standards. By continually improving our work, we should strengthen all-round balance and budget management and achieve a balanced budget with a slight surplus."

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING STUDIES DOCUMENTS

HK231351 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Summary] The committee members who are attending the 16th meeting of the 3d Xizang Regional People's Congress standing committee took 2 and 1/2 days from 19 December to seriously study and discuss the new constitution and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the 6th 5-Year Plan. They all unanimously held: "The new constitution has come into being on the basis of a 2-year revision and full discussion by the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Its coming into being really embodies the high degree of socialist democracy. Its contents also embody the desires and interests of the people."

In the course of discussion, they laid stress on the issue of how to give full play to the role of intellectuals in the four modernizations. Committee members spoke one after another, praising the party for regarding intellectuals as the nucleus in the four modernizations. "Some veteran comrades cited their personal experiences and recollected intellectuals' outstanding contributions toward building our motherland and defending our border areas. They repudiated the ultra-left line of regarding intellectuals as the objects of transformation and utilization."

Committee members pointed out: "Xizang can change its backward outlook only with the participation of more intellectuals in the construction ranks. Therefore, in accordance with the spirit of the new construction, leading comrades at all levels must resolutely implement the party's policy on intellectuals, attach importance to their achievements and really resolve their practical difficulties so as to believe intellectuals of their trouble back at home and to make them settle down in border areas to devote their ability and wisdom to the building of Xizang in a cheerful frame of mind."

Committee members said: "Premier Zhao's report conforms to the state situation the most and is very feasible and heartening." In the light of the actual situation of Xizang and after analyzing the current state of communications, energy resources, science and technology, committee members held: "Although Xizang has a foundation for economic development, if it wants to increase its output by 400 percent by the end of this century, its tasks are still very arduous. We must take a serious view of reality, carry forward strong points, discard weak points and work with a scientific attitude. We can then create conditions for increasing output by 400 percent."

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN ELECTS NEW PROVINCIAL CPC COMMITTEE

HK111055 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 83 p 1

[Report by GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Li Jiajie [2621 1367 2638]: "New Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Elected"]

[Text] Dispatch from Chengdu, 4 February--the Fourth Sichuan Provincial Party Congress held this afternoon in the Jinjiang Assembly Hall elected the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee. The new committee members are younger in average age and have better educational backgrounds. Many of them are engaged in specialized trades.

The Fourth Provincial CPC Committee comprises 100 members, whose average age is 53. Sixty-seven of these members have attained the educational level of senior middle school or higher, of whom 36 are college students and 22 are engaged in the technical field or other specialized trades. Their proportions to the total number of committee members have increased by 16.8 percent, 14.8 percent and 13 percent respectively as compared with the Third Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee. Their average age has decreased by 7 years. The provincial advisory committee and the provincial discipline inspection committee comprise 53 and 43 members respectively.

An investigation shows that the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee has conducted administrative restructuring rather smoothly. A responsible comrade of the provincial CPC committee said that there were four main reasons for the smooth administrative restructuring:

- 1) The provincial CPC committee persists in carrying out ideological and political work penetratingly and meticulously. It induces the cadres to understand that administrative restructuring is a revolution and that no one should consider problems by proceeding from his personal interest, select candidates by confining his scope of vision to his small mountain stronghold or take a candidate's good or poor attitude toward him as the criterion for recommendation. It sternly criticizes and patiently helps the few cadres who openly ask for aid from the higher level, assume an ambiguous attitude or throw in their jobs. In this way, the overwhelming majority of cadres very quickly unify their thinking and look at the reform from the angle of the party's basic interests.

2) The principal responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee have taken the lead in withdrawing to the second line. The CPC Central Committee repeatedly expressed the hope that Tan Qilong, first secretary, and Lu Dadong, second secretary, of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, would remain in their posts. The two of them jointly submitted to the CPC Central Committee a report on their "withdrawal." They personally went to the basic level to investigate conditions, recommended young and middle-aged cadres, and supported, helped and protected them, thus setting examples for other veteran cadres in the province.

3) The mass line has been upheld. The namelist of candidates submitted to the party provincial congress was made after extensively soliciting opinions of people in various fields, conducting public opinion polls and concentrating the correct opinions of the cadres and the masses.

4) The former method of selecting cadres exclusively from the party and government organs has been changed in order to admit more intellectuals into the leading group of the provincial CPC committee. This time, talented people have been extensively recruited from among those working on the first line of industrial and agricultural production, scientific research and teaching.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN PROVINCIAL ORGANS HOLD PARTY CONGRESS

HK110839 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "Provincial Organs Hold Sixth Party Congress"]

[Text] The provincial organs held their Sixth Party Congress from 19 to 22 January. At the meeting, they elected a new party committee as well as a discipline inspection committee for the provincial organ and, at the same time, also elected and deputies to the Fourth Provincial Party Congress.

The meeting approved the work report entitled "Under the guidance of the 12th Party Congress, strive to strengthen and improve party work and struggle to create a new situation in the organs" made by Comrade Yan Changqing on behalf of the former party committee of the provincial organs, and examined as well as approved the work report of the discipline inspection committee of the party under the provincial organs.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech at the meeting. In his speech, he analyzed in particular the political and economic situations in our province. He pointed out: "The present situation in Sichuan is good; it is the best period since the founding of the people's republic." He called on all departments under the provincial organs to strengthen the work of the party in the provincial organs and give play to the role of the party in the provincial organs and give play to the role of the party committee as the force at the core, the role of the party branch as a fighting bastion and the role of party members as exemplary pacesetters so that the provincial organs will become a model for the whole province.

The meeting held that, under the guidance of the provincial party committee, the former party committee of the provincial organs, by conscientiously implementing the line, policies and principles of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, had done a great deal of work for strengthening party building as well as ideological and political work in the organs and guaranteed the fulfilling of various tasks. The meeting called on the party organizations of all provincial units to conscientiously develop "qualified party members, qualified cadres and qualified league members" education as well as "civilized units" activity, to build the provincial organs into organs that are good in style of work, highly efficient and ethical and to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style. It called on all party members to strictly implement the new party constitution, give full play to their exemplary vanguard role, unite with the broad masses of cadres and workers, uphold the four basic principles, heighten their revolutionary spirit and strive to create a new situation in the work of the organs.

PARTY AND STATE

HOLIDAY MESSAGE OF DEPUTY POLITICAL COMMISSAR

SK131013 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Spring Festival message by (Zhang Feng), deputy political commissar of Jinan PLA units--recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] Comrades, under the excellent situation in which the people throughout the country are deeply implementing the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and striving to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we usher in the 1983 Spring Festival. I welcome the opportunity of the Spring Festival to extend heartfelt respects and festive greetings to the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, and government and the people throughout the province on behalf of the party committee and the leading organs of the Jinan PLA units. I also extend cordial regards to all militiamen, disabled. Demobilized, rehabilitated and retired soldiers and family members of martyrs and servicemen and all commanders and fighters, wishing you all a happy Spring Festival and good health.

In the past year, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and government, all the people in the province have earnestly implemented the line, principles and policies defined since the Third Plenary Session, conscientiously studied and implemented the documents of the 12th National Party Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and promoted the traditional and glorious revolutionary spirit. Great victories have been won on all fronts. New achievements have been made in all undertakings including industry, agriculture, finance and trade, science and technology and public health.

These achievements reflect the tremendous strength of the party's policies and the hard work and wisdom of the people of Shandong Province. Here, I extend warm greetings to all the people throughout the province wishing you greater success in building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations in the coming year.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

YUNNAN MEETING VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK161338 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "Strengthen Rural Ideological, Political Work and Education for Party Members--A Decision Made at a Special Meeting of the Provincial CPC Committee"]

[Text] The recently concluded provincial meeting on rural ideological, political work and education for party members stressed: In the new year, party organizations at various levels should greatly strengthen rural ideological, political work and education for party members and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought to educate peasants so that they will gradually become new-type laborers who have ideals, morals and culture and observe discipline. We should take the new party members with education on communism and the party's line, guiding principles and policies so that they will become qualified Communist Party members. We should score new progress in these two respects so that a new atmosphere will prevail in our various rural work and a new situation which has been created in agriculture will be further developed.

Mandated by the provincial CPC committee, the meeting was held jointly by the propaganda department, organization department, rural work department and policy research institute of the provincial CPC committee as well as provincial peasant association. Responsible comrades of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural and city CPC committees and responsible persons of various propaganda departments, organization departments, rural work departments, agricultural affairs offices, investigation and study department, peasants associations and so forth, as well as some county party secretaries attended the meeting.

Li Xingwang and Liu Shusheng, deputy secretaries of the province CPC committee, spoke at the meeting on strengthening education for party members and rural ideological and political work.

The meeting, first of all, relayed the spirit of the national conference on rural ideological and political work and national conference on education for party members. All the participating comrades consciously studied and enthusiastically discussed the reports and maintained that this was the first time since the founding of new China that the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee held special meetings to discuss the problem of strengthening rural ideological and political work and education for party members. The meeting resolutely supported a series of measures adopted by the CPC Central

Committee to strengthen the party's work and called on party organizations at all levels throughout the province to conscientiously implement them.

The meeting held: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, due to the fact that we have implemented a series of policies which satisfy the demands of millions upon millions of peasants, great changes have taken place in the rural areas. At present, the broad masses of peasants continuously are creating new things and making new contributions. They have turned themselves from petty proprietors who acted spontaneously into laborers with socialist consciousness, working under a cooperative system. Their identity has been inalienably linked with the destiny of socialism and our state. Ideologically, they now have more confidence in, and have supported and resolutely followed the party.

The meeting pointed out: In recent years, although party organizations at various levels have done much work and scored great successes, they are still far from meeting the demands of the development of the situation. During the 10 years of turmoil, the general mood of society and partywork style were sabotaged, and we have not yet effected a fundamental turn for the better in these two respects. To further create a new situation in socialist modernization in the rural areas, we should greatly strengthen rural ideological and political work in accordance with strategic plans adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress. We should provide profound education on the party's rural economic policy and the prospects of our country's agricultural development to further eliminate the "leftist" influence and arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants for getting rich through hard work. We should provide them with profound education so that they love the party, the state, the collective and socialism. In the process of getting rich through hard work, we should help the masses correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective and individuals and extensively carry out education on communist ideals, morals, spirit and work style. We should also provide peasants with education on the socialist legal system and guide them to consciously resist the corrosion of feudal and capitalist ideology so that they will promote the building of spiritual civilization in the rural areas. Through education, we should encourage the broad masses of peasants to strive to become new type socialist laborers who have ideals, morals and culture and observe discipline. In other words, they should be good in actively developing production and getting rich through hard work. In the meantime, they should do well in integrating the interests of the state, the collective and individuals--the "three integrations." Basic-level rural cadres and party members should play an exemplary role in further creating a new situation in rural work. They should strive to effect a fundamental turn for the better in rural social order and the general mood of society, to rapidly develop rural culture, sciences, education and public health undertakings and further strengthen family planning work.

The meeting discussed the great significance of strengthening education for party members from the following four aspects: 1) Party building; 2) enhancing the quality of party members; 3) improving party work style and effecting the "three fundamental turns" for the better; and 4) creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The meeting maintained: Our successes in accomplishing the magnificent tasks set by the 12th CPC National Congress is

determined by whether our party is able to build itself into a powerful nucleus leading socialist modernization. The meeting emphasized: To provide party members with education, we should take the new party constitution as the main teaching material. All party members, cadres at various levels and leading cadres in particular should set a good example and consciously measure themselves by the party constitution, carry forward the spirit of the party consolidation campaign in Yanan and consciously conduct criticism and self-criticism in a comradely way. They should strive to become qualified Communist Party members and members and ideologically make preparations for party consolidation to be started soon.

The meeting drew up respective plans for implementing the spirit of the national conference on rural ideological and political work, the national conference on education for party members and the recent meeting held by the provincial CPC committee. The meeting also stressed: Party organizations at various levels should strengthen leadership over rural ideological and political work and education for party members, free themselves from day-to-day administrative work and overcome the situation that the "party does not administer its own affairs." The party should devote more time to administering its own affairs in order to educate party members well.

While the meeting was being held, responsible comrades of CPC committees and propaganda departments of some prefectures, autonomous prefectures and counties exchanged experiences in strengthening rural ideological and political work and education for party members.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

'SICHUAN RIBAO' ON REFORM SPIRIT IN MODERNIZATION

HK181011 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Cherish the Spirit of Reform in Creating a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization--Hailing the Successful Conclusion of the Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Congress"]

[Text] The 6-day Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Congress has gloriously accomplished its own assignments and triumphantly closed. This congress charged with the atmosphere of unity was a pledge-taking rally for further carrying forward the spirit of the 12th National CPC Congress and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Sichuan, a mobilization rally for starting an overall and systematic reform in accordance with the party Central Committee's general guideline for reform, and a rally designed to enable older and younger cadres in the leadership organ of the provincial CPC committee to act in cooperation and replace each other in line with the guideline calling for revolutionized, younger, educated and specialized people. We warmly hail the successful conclusion of the congress and warmly support the new leadership organ of the provincial CPC committee elected by democratic means.

Since the convening of the 3d Provincial CPC Congress, under the guidance of the line and general and specific policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have brought order out of chaos in actual work, in regard to guiding ideology and various fields. We have triumphantly shifted the emphasis in our work. We have made great progress and scored great achievements on all fronts. On the basis of summing up the work of the last congress, this congress has defined our province's goal or task ahead. This means insuring a province-wide increase in output 4 times as great by the end of the century and striving for an even bigger increase. Given a continuous improvement in economic results, total annual industrial and agricultural output value is to rise from 47.5 billion yuan in 1980 to more than 190 billion yuan in the year 2000. We are to build a Sichuan marked with features, such as political stability and unity, a thriving economy or prosperity, flourishing science and culture, a peaceful and comfortable life for the people, and healthy moral practice, thus making still greater contributions toward the motherland's cause of socialist modernization. Therefore, we must pay close attention to work in the next 5 years and strive to bring about three fundamental changes for the better. We must focus on economic work as a center, bringing about a continuous

increase in industrial and agricultural production and a continuous improvement in the people's living standard. We must complete the reform of party and government organs, and quicken the pace of the economic reform. We must strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization focusing on communist thinking. We must perfect socialist democracy and the relevant legal system, consolidating and carrying forward the political situation of stability and unity. Meanwhile, we must pay proper attention to the effort of building the party in the new period and strengthen and improve party leadership. We are confident that the triumphant convening of this congress and the establishment of the new leadership organ of the provincial party committee will surely have a tremendous and profound effect on the effort to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our province.

To achieve the above great goal, the most important task ahead for this congress is to make an overall and systematic reform and push various reforms forward in a resolute and orderly manner.

To achieve the above great goal, the most important task ahead for this congress is to make an overall and systematic reform and push various reforms forward in a resolute and orderly manner.

The central leadership comrades stressed that reform must permeate the whole process of modernization. Without reform, modernization cannot be realized. This is an extremely important guiding idea for our party in guiding the modernization effort. We must be adequately prepared mentally for this problem bearing on the success or failure of our whole cause. We must also approach it with a sober sense of urgency. So long as we act in accordance with the general guideline for reform put forth by the party Central Committee, proceed from reality and make reforms in an overall and systematic manner, or a resolute and orderly manner, our various tasks can surely be put on the path to prosperity.

In the past few years, our province has started initial reforms in many respects and achieved prominent results. Agriculture has got off to a relatively early start in introducing the contract responsibility system of linking remuneration with output. The reform of systems in the three counties of Guanghan, Qionglai and Xindu and the experiment with the reform of the system of the supply and sales cooperative of Dazhu County have resulted in the discovery of a road ahead. Industrial and commercial enterprises have been given greater autonomy and have introduced various versions of the economic responsibility system. With regard to distribution, a relatively long period of time has also been spent making experiments, from the deduction of a percentage of profit to the replacement of surrendered profits with taxes. Meanwhile, reforms have also begun in planning and financial management and in fields involving grain, commodities, commodity prices, credit facilities, and so forth. Reform in party and government organs are being gradually carried out. The work of employed cadres following the structural reform of organs at the provincial level is proceeding smoothly. The initial reforms in the past few years have been effected at a time when the state is concentrating forces on readjusting the national economy and under conditions where the general program for a reform of systems has not been formulated. This has naturally also limited the scope of reform and retarded the pace of introducing reforms. The results of partial reforms have also suffered.

In light of the party Central Committee's demands and the developing situation, we still have certain shortcomings to overcome, with regard to our awareness of reform and resolution to make reforms, or with regard to the pace of reform. In our approach to the problem of reform, we are not sufficiently emancipated in the mind. We lack the spirit of persistence. We also lack a down-to-earth work style. In a word, the influence of "leftist" thinking is still affecting people's minds to a large or small degree. If these problems are not solved, we cannot adapt ourselves to the new situation of starting an overall and systematic reform. We also cannot create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Sichuan.

Party organizations at all levels and the masses of Communist Party members in our province must consciously stand in the forefront of reform, and make it their ambition to support reform, join in reform and guide reform. Communist Party members are revolutionaries. Our thinking must be adapted to the ceaselessly changing and developing objective situation. We must delight in absorbing all new ideas, new creations and new experiences that are compatible with the interests of the people and the demands of the era. We should dare to get rid of all hackneyed conventions, stereotyped ideas and shopworn practices that are incompatible with new historical tasks and the demands of revolutionary practice. We should also have the courage to break away from those concrete policies which once played a positive role in a given historical period but which have become unsuited for the development of the existing situation. If we rest satisfied with the status quo, stay in the rut and are lethargic and fearful of trouble, we cannot do a good job in making reforms. The pacesetters in China's democratism in old times cherished the brilliant idea that "now is the time to blaze new trails in running the country and not the time to follow the beaten track in running the country." They also had the courage for reform and the kind of go-getting spirit that still impresses us. Should our proletarian vanguards armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought not have still greater courage for reform and a still more enterprising spirit? Should we not be emancipated from the feeling of shrinking from difficulties expressed in the Chinese saying: "A person has cold feet as he starts to act, or draws out his words as he starts to express himself." It is beyond a shadow of doubt that we should firmly and unswervingly carry out a series of correct policies introduced since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and reiterated and developed since the 12th National CPC Congress, and maintain the continuity and stability of policy. Meanwhile, we must also further get rid of "leftist" influence, continuously study new conditions, sum up new experiences, create new rules and regulations, and achieve the aim of being more emancipated in the mind, firmer in resolution and more down-to-earth in style. We can thus stimulate the vigorous development of various reforms, showing the pep and drive of one who operates from a strategically advantageous position and taking the actions of one who keeps on the safe side. In some, all fronts and all departments have reforms to make. They must make reforms with regard to the structure, the system, methods and the work style, with regard to people's thinking and their awareness, and with regard to economic and technological factors and equipment. With a spirit of groping and creating the new, they must carve out a new path and create a new situation. Party organizations at all levels must do a good job in building the party in the new period, giving full play to the role of the party as the core of leadership in modernization.

"As the spring breeze suddenly comes, one thousand and one trees are in full bloom." The gorgeous picture of socialist modernization is unfolding before us. The overall reform in the new period has provided us with a broad arena for the use of our talents. Party organizations at all levels and the masses of party members and cadres throughout the province must act at once and perseveringly probe their way forward in accomplishing the various tasks put forth at the Fourth Provincial CPC Congress and in building the motherland's great cause of socialist modernization!

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

YI NATIONAL MADE SICHUAN CPC DEPUTY SECRETARY

HK221240 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 83 p 1

[Dispatch by reporter Li Jiajie [2621 1367 2638]: "China's First Yi Associate Professor of Yi Language Elected Deputy Secretary of Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee"]

[Text] Feng Yuanwei was our country's first Yi professor of the Yi language elected deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee at the first meeting of the first plenary session of the Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, held on 5 February. In the 30 years before that, he had all along been a cadre at the southwest nationalities college, combining both teaching and administrative duties.

Feng Yuanwei is 53 years old this year. He graduated from the Southwest Nationalities College in 1953. He successively took up basic-level leadership posts with the study class, the teaching and research section, the general party branch of a given department, the personnel office, the dean's office and so forth.

While shouldering a heavy administrative workload, he persistently studied vocational matters. He showed great love for the folk literature of his nationality. He successively cooperated with others in translating, organizing and publishing such works as "Selected Stories on the Yi Nationality," "Selected Long Poems on the Yi Nationality" and so forth. He achieved the aim of simultaneously taking care of both administrative and teaching work.

Feng Yuanwei works with efficiency. In 1980, he was promoted to college vice president and a member of the standing committee of the CPC committee. The party committee called on him to achieve six targets in investigating people's qualifications. This matter involved quite a large number of personnel. It was a thorny problem that had been left unsolved for 2 years. After he took over, he went among the masses to ascertain conditions. By resorting to voting by ballot, he solved the problem at one single meeting.

CSO: 4005/498

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTARY ON LEFTIST CONVENTIONS, REFORMS

HK241124 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Station "short" commentary: "Break Through Leftist Conventions and Speed Up Reforms"]

[Text] In the course of the current economic structural reform, the form of contract in agriculture has been applied in industry and the system of economic contracted responsibilities has been implemented. The practice in many enterprises has proved that the result is good. The present problem is that trammled by leftist ideology, we have not made a big step. Leading comrades of economic departments at all levels must break through leftist conventions and eliminate some old viewpoints which hinder the emancipation of people's minds.

Some comrades have held that the industrial situation is more complicated than the agricultural situation and that a slight move in one part may affect the situation as a whole. Therefore, they dare not implement the contracted responsibility system even after stalling for a long time. In fact, so long as we are brave to study and practice in accordance with the spirit of the central instructions, all complicated problems can be solved.

Some comrades have held that enterprises are state organizations and that their money should belong to the public, and that workers cannot be allowed to contract jobs and to become wealthy. Because enterprises have done business a little better and workers' income has become a little more, some comrades are envious, do not fulfill their contracts and are unwilling to give the percentage deducted from a sum [words indistinct] and payable to workers according to their contracts. People who have this view are accustomed to treating the good and the bad equally and equating the lazy and the diligent.

Here, it must be pointed out that the implementation of the business contract responsibility system in industrial, building and communications enterprises conforms to the socialist principle of distribution according to work and suits the production level and the management level at the present stage. As long as the contract is rational, is under the premise of guaranteeing the fulfillment of the quota for production assigned by the upper level and is in the interests of the state, it is completely reasonable that an enterprise and its workers become wealthy. This must be supported.

Some other comrades have held that in modernized enterprises, centralized management must be stressed and that this is unsuited to contract jobs. The practical experiences have proved that if we want to do well in the collective economy, we must change the big into the small. With workshops, work sections, shifts and groups as accounting units, the system of assigning responsibility to individual workers and fixing interests to individual able-bodied laborers must be implemented, and power, responsibilities and interests must be really combined, to arouse workers' enthusiasm. This is an important aspect in the management of modernized enterprises.

The trend of reforms is irresistible and the situation has developed very quickly. Leading comrades at all levels must spontaneously eliminate the influence of leftist ideology, be bold in practice, abandon the old, establish the new and speed up reforms.

CSO: 4005/613

PARTY AND STATE

HEBEI ORGANS' LEADERSHIP COLLECTIVES FORMED

HK231214 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The new leadership collective of the provincial coal industry department and the petrochemical industry department have been formally organized.

Yesterday afternoon, at the gathering on the structural reform of the provincial coal industry department and the petrochemical industry department, Vice Governor Yue Zongtai announced the namelist of the members of the new leadership collectives of these departments:

Coal industry department: acting director, (Song Xijiu), deputy directors, (Wang Liang), (Yang Xihan) and (Jiang Shengen); adviser, (Rong Yimin).

Petrochemical industry department: acting director, (Zhang Jiashu); deputy directors, (He Chengxiang), (Liu Zeming) and (Huang Shuzhong); adviser, (Wang Wenrong).

The new leadership collectives of these two industry departments have each been provided with a principal and three deputies. Leading members with the university or college cultural standards and above account for 75 percent of each of the new leadership collectives. The average ages of the new leading members of the two new leadership collectives are 53.5 and 53 respectively and are 7.9 and 7 respectively less than the average ages before reform.

Liu Bingyan, provincial CPC committee secretary and acting governor; Li Feng, executive vice governor; and (Xie Feng), provincial CPC committee deputy secretary, attended yesterday's gathering.

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, Comrade Liu Bingyan spoke, putting forward demands respectively on the members of the new leadership collectives of these two departments and the elderly comrades who have withdrawn. He expressed hopes that all of them will clearly understand the new current special historical situation and the special position in which they are in the new historical period. In the course of practice, they will really do well in cooperation between the young and elderly cadres and in replacement of the elderly cadres with the young cadres in the leadership collectives.

The representatives of the new leadership collectives of the two departments and the representatives of the elderly comrades who have withdrawn spoke at the gathering. They declared that they would humbly study, cooperate with each other, improve their work style and strive to complete the tasks of this year's production and construction. They would be brave to shoulder the heavy burdens of carrying out reform and blazing new trails, constantly scale new heights and march forward courageously.

CSO: 4005/613

PARTY AND STATE

HAINAN CONFERENCE ON HU YAOBANG INSTRUCTION

HK230244 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] On 18, 19 February, the regional CPC committee and the regional commissioner's office held a conference of secretaries of the county and city CPC committees, county heads and mayors throughout the region, to convey and implement the important instruction given by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, while he was inspecting Hainan. Comrade Luo Tian presided over this conference.

The conference called on leaders at all levels, cadres and the masses throughout the region to emancipate their minds, be bold in carrying out reform and make efforts to exploit and build Hainan.

While inspecting Hainan, Comrade Hu Yaobang repeatedly emphasized that without reform, there will be no four modernizations; without reform, it will also be impossible to implement the open door policy and carry out exploitation. Therefore, we must fully understand the extreme importance, necessity and urgency of reform and grasp reform as the major task.

The conference held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our region's rural areas have broken through the convention of three-level ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit, and established the production responsibility system with the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion as the main contents. They have reaped an all-round bumper agricultural harvest for several consecutive years. This is the change brought about by reform.

However, we cannot overestimate the achievements which we have already scored. Our region's reform work, whether it is agricultural reform or reform work in other departments, is merely the beginning. Our minds are not emancipated enough and we have not made a big enough step forward in reform. Some departments are still hesitating and are taking a wait-and-see attitude.

At present, the wind of reform is blowing all over the divine land [a poetic name for China] and the trend of reform is irresistible. Confronting this great historical trend, every communist party member and every cadre must stand a severe test and make a choice.

The conference demanded that party organizations and governments at all levels and the cadres throughout the region must be brave to eliminate all obstacles and, with the spirit of moving ahead boldly, stand in the forefront of reform and serve as promoters of reform.

The conference held that in the current reform, it is essential first to popularize the various forms of the system of contracted responsibilities in all fields. The central task of reform is to thoroughly eliminate the big iron rice bowl and arouse the laborers' enthusiasm so as to raise productive forces to a new level more quickly. The large number of successful experiences proves that the different forms of the economic responsibility system created by the masses are the panacea for curing the obstinate illness of the big iron rice bowl. The system of contracted responsibilities is applicable and effective in both agriculture and industry.

If we want to further perfect the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output with the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion as the main contents, we must encourage and support peasants to contract for all exploitative production and construction. We can contract to commune members several dozen, several hundred and even a thousand mu of five wastes: waste mountains, waste slopes, waste beaches, waste ponds and waste land. We must wholeheartedly support the development of key households and specialized households. We must support new economic combined undertakings enthusiastically, carefully and patiently. In industry, we must also establish many forms of the economic responsibility system. Regardless of what form of the responsibility system we implement, we must ensure the fulfillment of three points: 1) responsibility, power and interests must be combined; 2) consideration must be given to the interests of the state, the collective and individuals; and 3) we must enable the state to have more revenue, the collective to have more retention and the individuals to have more income. Regarding those enterprises incurring losses, we must step up contracting for running them and make them turn losses to profits as quickly as possible. Financial, cultural, educational, scientific, technological and public health departments and all other departments and trades must also step up the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities.

The conference emphasized that, with a view to guaranteeing the smooth progress of reform, it is necessary to do well in building leadership groups at all levels in accordance with the criterion for the four transformations. In accordance with the criterion for the four transformations, we must boldly select and promote to leadership groups at all levels middle-aged and young cadres who are young and energetic, have both political integrity and ability and can open up a new situation. Building a united, strong and crack work group and a leadership core is an important guarantee for doing well in reform. We must promote cadres who support reform, vigorously carry out reform and have both political integrity and ability. We must discharge those people who oppose and hinder reform and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition.

The conference emphasized once again that it is imperative to give full play to the advantages of Hainan, resolutely implement the principle of adopting an open-door policy to foreign countries and enlivening the domestic economy, vigorously import foreign capital and advanced practical technology and vigorously develop economic combined undertakings with places outside the region and the province. We must thoroughly change the closed-door situation. We must do well in formulating the plans for exploitation and construction and, in light of Hainan's advantages of being a subtropical zone and a vast sea area, we must firmly establish a strategic plan to increase our region's total industrial and agricultural output value by over 400 percent by the end of this century. We must link increasing output and income in 1 year with increasing long-term interests. We must simultaneously grasp building two civilizations.

The conference demanded that leaders at all levels fundamentally improve their work style, do what they say and not work slowly. We must resolutely do what our CPC committees have decided. We must pay attention to work method, increase our efficiency, foster a practical and realistic style of work, be as good as our word and think and act in one and the same way. We must advocate telling the truth and oppose telling lies. We must quickly organize a large number of cadres in the region, the autonomous prefecture, the city and the counties to go to the grassroots to convey and implement the series of important instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee on speeding up exploitation and construction in Hainan, to implement all measures to increase output and to reform backward enterprises. It is necessary to pay attention to studying the new situation, solving new problems and summing up and popularizing new experiences. In the course of practice, we must cultivate a good work style of vigorously and speedily doing what we say.

Some leading cadres of the autonomous prefecture and responsible comrades of all departments, committees, offices and bureaus of Hainan subordinate organs attended this conference.

CSO: 4005/613

PARTY AND STATE

WHY 'FREEDOM TO STRIKE' IS NOT ALLOWED EXPLAINED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 82 p 4

[Article: "Why China Does Not Have 'Freedom to Strike' as Capitalist Countries Do"]

[Text] The freedom to strike provided by the constitution of 1975 and 1978 has been deleted from "the citizen's basic rights and responsibilities" in the new constitution. Some comrades are at a loss as to the reason why. They cannot understand why, when the relevant laws of even capitalist countries provide workers the freedom to strike, a socialist country like ours should deprive the people of this privilege. To find an answer to this question, it is necessary to differentiate between the two different social systems and to have a full understanding of the laws of capitalist countries.

First, under socialist conditions, the goal of the struggle waged by members of the working class is basically different from that in capitalist countries. It was Lenin who said, "Under capitalism, the ultimate goal of engaging in a struggle by staging a strike is obviously the destruction of the structure of the government organization and the overthrow of the government's existing ruling class. In this transitional period of our proletarian government, the ultimate objective of all struggles waged by the working class, such as those against corruption, errors and shortcomings of the country's bureaucracy and the class ambitions of capitalists to evade the supervision of the government, is on the other hand, the consolidation of the proletarian nation and the proletarian government" ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 4, pp 584-585). In a capitalist country or in the old society, the ultimate objective of workers in staging a strike is the overthrow of the reactionary rule of the exploiting class. Since we have now established the socialist system in which the people are their own masters, it would obviously be inappropriate to continue to adopt such antagonistic measures as strikes as a means to solving the internal problems of the people's own country. The staging of strikes would not only fail to contribute to the solution of problems, but would weaken the nation's government of people's democratic dictatorship, a consequence which is contrary to the objective which the entire people are striving to achieve.

Second, as a joint struggle by the working class, the strike resorts to the partial or total suspension of production as a means to exact concessions

from the capitalists. Objectively, the strike would impede the normal process of production. In capitalist countries, such tactics to disrupt production are adopted by the working class under duress and are an adequate means to achieve the main objective of dealing a blow to the machinery of capitalist governments. The situation is markedly different in socialist countries. To stage a strike as a means of engaging in a struggle against the bureaucratic practices of the nation's public functionaries or other acts in violation of laws and discipline would inevitably lead to a suspension of work and production and the people themselves would be made to suffer political and economic losses for which they should not be held accountable. This obviously is contrary to the basic interests of the people. Besides, various forms and avenues are used by the central and local governments at various levels to maintain extensive and close ties with the people, so that the demands of the people and the masses, including the unmasking of the bureaucratic practices of public functionaries and other illegal acts, can be met through the normal process. Both the constitution and the relevant laws have made specific provisions in this regard, so that it is not necessary or proper to resort to such drastic means as the staging of strikes which have such a devastating effect on production.

As a matter of fact, the worker's right to strike is not without limits even in capitalist countries. The labor law of the United States stipulates that "the president may request the court to forbid strikes which would, in his opinion, endanger the health or security of the people." Japanese law also stipulates that the prime minister is empowered to adopt emergency measures if, in his opinion, a strike would pose a serious threat to the national economy and the daily life of the nation. This provision is written in black and white, and many concrete instances of its application may be cited. For instance, as a result of the strike staged by air traffic controllers in American airports sometime ago, hundreds of thousands of people were dismissed by the president. While pointing out the limited right to strike in capitalist countries, we are not saying that there are no imperfections in the inner workings of socialist countries. On the contrary, according to Lenin, so long as the entire rootstock of the petty economy and market control has not been severed by electrification, economic struggles will not only continue, but will also be inevitable. The important thing is that when a dispute or a conflict occurs between part of the workers and a particular organization, effort should be made to come to terms in a satisfactory manner as expeditiously as possible. Although Lenin did not at the time suggest the banning of strikes, he was in actual fact of the opinion that the only proper, reasonable and well-considered way to resolve a conflict is for the labor unions to engage in negotiation with the economic organizations or for them to appeal to the higher authorities. It is very obvious that in a socialist country, a solution to conflicts should be found through negotiations with due consideration of the interests of all the concerned parties instead of through the staging of strikes so that the protection of the rights of certain people would not result in the impingement upon the rights of all.

PARTY AND STATE

HARBIN INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STUDY POLITICAL THEORY

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Chen Zhongyu [7115 0022 3768]: "Harbin Industrial University Students Study Political Theory Enthusiastically"]

[Text] Under the encouragement of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, students at Harbin Industrial University are becoming increasingly enthusiastic in studying the basic theories of Marxism and the new party constitution. At present, about one-fourth of the students of the whole university study Marxism-Leninism after school. Political theory study groups like this have increased from only 7 before the 12th CPC National Congress to 45 at present.

Political theory study groups of one kind or another in this university have carried out their studies systematically and in a well planned way under the guidance of the university, the various departments, and the party and league organizations. They have engaged teachers of Marxism-Leninism and political cadres as instructors and advisors. Each group closely integrates students' ideological reality with political theoretical issues of common concern. They take works related to Marxism as an elective course and occasionally hold theoretical lectures, meetings of exchange on experience gained from theoretical studies, symposiums on current political events and public lectures on deeds of advanced figures. Many students said that having studied the documents adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress, they feel a "sense of responsibility" and a "sense of urgency." They said: "We are the first generation college students of the new period having the responsibility to struggle for vitalizing the country."

Recently, some students unilaterally regarded that 'Marx had made a concrete analysis of capitalism, but he made only an inference on communism. Analysis carries conviction, but inference is similar to an idle dream.' The theoretical study group of Class 8201 has studied the article entitled "Socialism: From Fantasy to Scientific Development." Everyone of them has conscientiously analyzed the whole process of the development of the socialist movement of the historical experience in building a socialist system in our country. They deemed that the theory of scientific socialism founded by Marx and Engels is not an outcome of subjective fabrication, but an inevitable conclusion resulting from scientifically bringing to light the objective laws governing the

development of human society. Other students said that, in the past, they seldom read books written by Marx and Lenin and their thinking was as wild as a runaway horse. After making a study of political theory, they have become sharp-eyed and clearheaded and got a spiritual prop to further clarify both the "leftist" and the rightist muddled understanding and thus fostered a lofty communist ideal wholeheartedly.

Many students have deepened their understanding of the new approach to the economic construction in our country and the great significance of the implementation of systems of agricultural production responsibility of one kind or another, and theoretically distinguished the essential difference between the socialist and the capitalist systems. A student said: "As far as the party is concerned, I still have to wait and see." Recently, after making a study of the documents adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress and the theory of Marxism-Leninism, there was a change of his thought. He said: "I got it. To follow the party, the prospect of the four modernizations is glorious and limitless. To follow the party, we are bound to march forward from victory to victory."

At present, nearly 200 students of the whole university have submitted their applications for party membership to party organizations and nearly 20 percent of them submitted their applications after the 12th CPC National Congress.

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CSO: 4005/428

PARTY AND STATE

PIONEERING SPIRIT, DEVOTION TO SCIENCES URGED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentator Article: "Forge Ahead as a Pioneer"]

Text At the time when the whole nation is learning and acting in the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and making great efforts to open up a new prospect in socialist modernization construction, the exemplary deeds of Jiang Zhuying [5592 4591 5391] have evoked a strong echo in the scientific and technical circles of the country.

The most commendable thing about Comrade Jiang Zhuying's exemplary ideology is his pioneering spirit, breaking through brambles and thorns to develop our country's scientific and technical cause. Always taking aim at the advanced standards of the world's science and technology, Jiang bravely tried to scale new heights. He was eager to meet the needs of the nation and the people, sparing no effort to overcome technical difficulties. He stood all kinds of difficult tests and always kept up his vigorous spirit. He never gave thought to personal gains or losses, wholeheartedly dedicating himself to the cause of socialist science. Because of his unceasing demonstration of such revolutionary spirit with courage to break paths, he was able to achieve excellent results in research on optics.

The 12th Party Congress has determined the objective of our struggle to develop economy which is, under the prerequisites of constant improvement of economic effect, to work hard to quadruple the gross value of our industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000. In order to realize this magnificent goal of our struggle we have already placed the development of science and technology as one of the strategic key points. The Central Committee has stressed that as the guiding ideology, modernization, economic development and quadrupling of the gross value of industrial and agricultural output must be based on the advance of science and technology. Our vast number of scientific and technical personnel must adapt themselves to the new circumstances of socialist construction, make more contributions to opening up a new prospect. They must not be complacent and conservative: in particular they must not 'do nothing or accomplish nothing.' Jiang Zhuying said it well: We must keep in sight the country's needs, and solve practical problems for the country's construction. Accomplished scientists

should accept on their own initiative the challenge of economic development to science. Catering to economic development, they must research and solve key scientific and technical questions to increase economic results, and go on discovering, inventing, developing and creating.

Scientific research is a battle against nature and work to develop unknown territories. It is creative labor. To open new scientific and technical territories and create new scientific and technical achievements we must have rich modern knowledge and necessary material and technical conditions, but most importantly, we must have the spirit to give our lives to the cause of socialism and the bravery to break paths and create. Comrade Hu Yaobang said, "For us, Chinese of the 20th century, the historical circumstances have determined that we have to bear more hardships and be willing to make necessary sacrifice in the people's interests." Jiang Zhuying really understood this. He considered his great cherished desire to fill in the gaps in the field of optics and his own bounden obligation to accomplish scientific research tasks put forward by economic sectors. He spent all his available time for the cause of scientific research until his last breath. Just as the comrades around him said, Jiang Zhuying was a pioneer to open up new branches of learning and he was a selfless and fearless man.

Jiang Zhuying said it well, "We are entrusted with an important mission to carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future; so we must work more to pave the way." History has put our middle-aged people in the position to carry forward the cause and forge ahead. It is not enough for middle-aged scientists in their positions to carry forward the cause; more importantly they must forge ahead into the future. Though we took a roundabout course in our country's scientific development, the foundation has been laid for continuing progress. The vast middle-aged scientific research personnel, trained and educated for a long time by the party, have deep love for the party and socialism; they have fairly rich knowledge and practical experience. We are not empty-handed. We must not underestimate our own capabilities. We must, like Comrade Jiang Zhuying, continuously display a communist spirit, and march in giant strides as pioneers in our great struggle to open up a new prospect in our socialist modernization construction.

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CSO: 4005/448

PARTY AND STATE

SPIRIT TO TAKE ON RESPONSIBILITIES URGED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Lu Yan [6424 6056]: "'Dual Responsibility' Spirit"]

[Text] I remember we were at Rain Flower Terrace, hurriedly saying good-bye with a last wish. Spring and autumn has since then come and gone fifty times, but day by day I have been carrying on a dual responsibility. Dual responsibility, Dual responsibility, I dare not say I am white-haired, tired.

This poem was written by old revolutionary Comrade Zhang Yun [4545 5686] in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of her husband, martyr Li Yunsheng [2621 5089 3932]. Reading the poem I am deeply moved by the author's high revolutionary spirit. When her revolutionary companion died a martyr's death, she took over the load and has been for several decades "carrying on a dual responsibility." Already past 70 years of age, she is still making nothing of hardships, working doubly, "dares not say I am white-haired, tired." How precious this spirit is!

I recall Premier Zhou said once to foreign friends that after the founding of the party many had given their lives for the people. He wanted to take on those comrades' work. Comrade Zhang Yun's 'dual responsibility' has the same connotation as Premier Zhou's words. Many of our older generation revolutionaries have this 'dual responsibility' spirit; they rise early and retire late, working their hearts out, working diligently for the party and the people. Some old comrades, though retired to the second front, are still wholeheartedly doing what they can with unabated great aspiration. They also consider their unshirkable duty to pass on experience, give help and set an example to middle-aged and young cadres. Their 'dual responsibility' spirit has not subsided a bit. How admirable they are!

Facing these respected old comrades, shouldn't our middle-aged in their prime of life and our youth at life's full flowering display even more 'dual responsibility spirit, work more and take on a heavier burden? Some comrades think, "I am not a leading cadre, why should I take on a difficult task?" It is true, to those comrades who have been promoted to leading posts of all levels, tasks have been increased, and they must spare no effort. But, the

cause of building socialist modernization should be carried on by all the people, responsibilities have to be shared by everyone. When one realizes that he is the master of the new society, he will sense that the tasks on his shoulder are not easy, and there is a lot of work to do. Zhao Chune [6392 2504 1230] is not a cadre, but a worker, who not only does her own job with care and diligence, but also enjoys taking on more tasks, doing a lot of good things for the masses with zeal beyond her own work, just as Comrade Mao Zedong said, "choosing heavy responsibility to carry and being the first to bear hardships, and the last to enjoy comforts." Every comrade should learn from this communist spirit.

Facing heavy tasks one will easily give expression to one's state of mind. Some people's spirits are low and they are afraid of responsibility. They are afraid that more responsibility will bring more blunders, more work will bring more mistakes, thus, it is better to take on less, rather than more, duties, reduce rather than increase responsibility. There are others who "are not tired of watching other people take responsibility." They make sarcastic comments, ironical remarks, but have no sense of responsibility at all towards their own jobs. There is a small number of people who feel suspicious and are jealous of other people who have taken more responsibility, launching mockery and attacks against them. Some use their positions to seek their own interests, and transport contraband goods in the name of "responsibility." Compared with those comrades who are making efforts to do more work with a "dual responsibility" spirit, should not these people be ashamed?

Comrade Hu Yaobang, in his report at the 12th Party Congress, urged "let us carry out, in the new era, the behest of the martyrs; let us work, on our country's vast land, for a great cause which our forefathers never had!" Keeping up the "dual responsibility" spirit of our older generation revolutionaries and kindling our high revolutionary sense of responsibility and initiative are just what we need to "work for a great cause which our forefathers never had!"

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CSO: 4005/448

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

HENAN ORIENTATION OF REFORM--The Luoyang City Laocheng Coal Shop is a unit to which Zhao Chune belonged while she was alive and is a famous advanced typical example in our province. After implementing the system of contracted responsibilities for a month and more, the whole shop presented a new situation in emulation in contributions, results and the quality of service. The practice of implementing the system of contracted responsibilities in the Laocheng Coal Shop has proved that the system of contracted responsibilities is by no means an expedient measure to solve backward units' problems as understood by some people. It is an effective measure for units, whether advanced or backward. It can make a backward unit become an advanced unit and make an advanced unit become more advanced. The system of contracted responsibilities can further arouse the workers' sense of being masters of their own affairs and promote their initiative and creativeness so that workers' communist spirit can be further carried forward and the red flags of the progressives can be even more bright-colored. Certain people who still have leftist view on reform, hesitate and take a wait-and-see attitude must absorb lessons from the results of the system of contracted responsibilities which has been implemented by the Laocheng Coal Shop. They must widen their views, emancipate their minds, strengthen their confidence, define the orientation of reform, study the new situation and solve new problems. They must strive to become promoters of reform. [Text]
[HK170247 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 83]

HENAN PLA CIRCULAR--The political department of the Henan Provincial Military District recently issued a circular, demanding that regimental CPC committees and above hold well their meetings on democratic life. The circular demands that the meeting of a regimental CPC committee and above be held not less than twice a year. A lower-level CPC committee must report in advance to its upper-level organization department the specific time of the meeting on democratic life and the problems under discussion. An upper-level CPC committee must send people as far as possible to attend its lower-level CPC committees' meetings on democratic life and to give assistance and guidance. [HK180118 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 83 HK]

HUNAN FAMILY PLANNING--Under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government and party and government organs at all levels, Hunan Province has universally and penetratingly carried out the family planning propaganda month activities and achieved outstanding results. A new situation

in family planning work is beginning to emerge. According to statistics, in the province, some 780,000 husbands and wives of child-bearing age have taken birth control measures and some 60,000 couples of child-bearing age who have given birth to a child have received single-child certificates. After the Spring Festival, the province must further examine and carry out the 1983 and 1984 plans for family planning and do well in grasping the establishment and perfection of the family planning responsibility system. By the end of this century, the province must control its population within 62 million people. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 83 HK]

ARMY-PEOPLE ASSEMBLAGE--Some 1,700 army men and people attended a gathering at the Hunan Theater in Changsha on the evening of 9 February to celebrate the Spring Festival. Present at the gathering was Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee member and CPPCC Vice Chairman Wang Shoudao, together with responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress Standing Committee, people's government, CPPCC and military district, and Changsha City CPC Committee, people's congress Standing Committee, people's government CPPCC and military subdistrict, and of the National Defense Science and Technology University and the PLA Railway Corps College. Changsha City CPC Committee Second Secretary and Mayor (Xu Zhengying) presided. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong and Hunan Military District Political Commissar Chen Shufu made speeches. [HK100247 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 9 Feb 83]

OLD CADRES HONORED--The Hunan provincial organs held a rally on 24 February to present honor certificates to over 800 retiring old cadres. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Zheng made a speech in which he praised the contributions of old cadres and hoped they would be promoters of reform and of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. A representative of the retiring cadres also spoke. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Kiao Linyi and Liu Zheng presented the certificates to the cadres. [HK250316 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 24 Feb 83]

GUANGXI ADVANCED UNITS--The delegates attending the regional conference of advanced units and individuals in building socialism arrived in Nanning one after another and were warmly greeted by the masses and received by the leading comrades of the party and government and responsible comrades of the concerned departments of the region. Comrades Zhao Maoxun, Huang Rong, (Liu Yisheng), Wang Zhuguang and others cordially shook hands with the exemplary heroes and greeted their arrival. "The current conference is a meeting of the heroic and exemplary figures of all fronts of the region and a grand gathering to interchange and sum up new experience in the reform carried out at the various fronts and to mobilize the people of all nationalities of the region to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. "Among the 1,750 delegates attending the conference are advanced collectives and labor models of agricultural, industrial and communications, capital construction, trade and financial fields and advanced units and individuals from the fronts of culture, education and public health, science and technology, physical culture, politics and law,

militia and so on. Twenty-four point seven percent of the delegates are intellectuals who have a college and special secondary school educational level, and 26 percent are of minority nationalities. Also invited to the conference are 10 famous labor models of the 1950's and heroes who fought in the war of defense against Vietnam." Two of the delegates were interviewed by the reporters. They expressed their determination to learn from others and to make still greater contributions to the building of socialist modernization. [HK241116 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Feb 83]

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The 20th meeting of the 5th Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Zhengzhou on 22 February. Vice Chairman Yu Yichuan presided. A responsible person of the provincial capital construction committee reported to the levying of pollution tax in the province and gave an explanation of the draft methods for levying this tax submitted by the provincial government to the provincial people's congress Standing Committee for consideration. Responsible persons of the provincial price bureau and the provincial family planning office respectively reported on taking stock of and straightening out non-commodity fees and charges and on the state of family planning work. The meeting began group discussions in the afternoon. The meeting will also discuss and decide on the timing for the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and on appointments and dismissals. The meeting is being attended by provincial people's congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Liu Mingbang, Shao Wenjie, Li Fudu, Chen Bingzhi, Wang Peiyu, Hao Fuhong and Fan Lian. [Excerpt] [HK240608 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 83]

PREPARATORY MEETING HELD--"The fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress held its preparatory meeting at the Hall of the People's Victory this afternoon. Presided over by An Pingsheng, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the preparatory meeting elected 99 members to form the session's presidium and Sun Yuting to be concurrently the session's secretary general, adopted the agenda of the fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, the cast of the motions examination commission headed by (Huang Ping) and the adjusted namelist of certain members of the credentials committee [words indistinct] the Fifth Provincial People's Congress." The agenda of the fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress includes the work report of the provincial government by Governor Liu Minghui; the report of the implementation of the 1982 local financial budget and on the draft of the 1983 local financial budget by Zhao Hua, director of the finance department of Yunnan Province; the work report of the standing committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress by Sun Yuting, vice chairman of the standing committee and secretary general of the session; and so on. "The fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress is to be opened on 30 December 1982." [Summary] HK291214 Kunming Yunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82]

XINJIANG REGIONAL CPPCC SESSION--The Fifth Session of the Fourth Xinjiang Regional CPPCC opened in Urumqi on 17 December. (Ji Chengde), vice chairman of the regional CPPCC, presided at the opening and delivered a speech. He said: The tasks of this session are to study and implement the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC, listen to a report on the work of the standing committee of the regional CPPCC and listen to and discuss the reports delivered at the Fifth Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress. Wang Shizhen, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC, then delivered a report conveying the spirit of the national CPPCC session. She urged CPPCC members at all levels in the region to do well in studying, publicizing and implementing the new state constitution and set an example in this respect. [Summary from poor reception] [HK180316 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Dec 82]

XINJIANG SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The 18th meeting of the 5th Xinjiang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Urumqi on 17 December. The meeting decided that the Fifth Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress will be convened on 20 December. Committee Chairman Tomur Dawamat presided at the meeting and spoke. He said: "The 5th session of the 5th regional people's congress will be a major meeting for implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC. It will also be the final session of the current regional people's congress. We must do a good job in preparations for the session and make a success of it." [Summary] [HK180317 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Dec 82]

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS--The Fifth Session of the Fifth Xinjiang Regional People's Congress opened in Urumqi on 20 December. Tan Youlin, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided at the opening ceremony. Chairman Tomur Dawamat made a speech conveying the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and outlining its proceedings and achievements. He continued: "The current situation in Xinjiang is very good. Nationality unity has been strengthened. There is social stability, and very great achievements have been scored in industrial and agricultural production. Our tasks today are to implement in depth the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, seriously study the documents of the 5th Session of the 5th NPC and take practical action to implement the session's spirit." The participants in the current regional CPPCC session attended as observers. [Summary] [HK210118 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Dec 82]

GOVERNOR DISCUSSES BIRTH CONTROL--At the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, Governor Zhang Guosheng said: Because our province has made efforts over the past few years, the population natural growth rate has dropped. However, it is now still higher than the state future--13 per thousand. This is a serious problem, and one which all quarters must pay great attention. While doing well in grasping the production of materials, we must strictly control the growth in population. Next year, we must keep the natural population growth rate below 15 per thousand. To do this, we must act in resolute accordance with the Qinghai provincial provisional regulations on planned parenthood. In accordance with the spirit of the joint circular of the nine units, including the central propaganda department, in the period from 1983 New Year's Day to the Spring Festival, with rural areas as the key points, we

must unfold the planned parenthood month publicity drive within the whole province. We must really put publicity and education in the first position of planned parenthood. We must effectively heighten the masses' spontaneity for carrying out planned parenthood. [Text] [HK250756 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82]

WORK REPORTS HEARD--The Fifth Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress held a full gathering on 24 December to listen to reports on the work of the regional people's congress standing committee, higher people's court and people's procuratorate, together with an explanation on the numbers and election of deputies to the Sixth Regional People's Congress. The work of the people's congress standing committee over the past year was reviewed by Vice Chairman Satfulayefu. Regional higher people's court President Nueryoufu and chief procurator Liu Fensheng also delivered work reports. People's congress standing Vice Chairman Wang Zhenwen gave an explanation on the numbers and election of deputies to attend the Sixth Regional People's Congress. He said: "According to initial calculations, the number of deputies to the 6th Regional People's Congress will be about 670, which is about 110 less than the deputies to the 5th Congress." In the rural areas, one deputy will be elected per 55,000 people, and in the urban areas one deputy will be elected per 11,000 people. He pointed out: "Uygurs and other minority nationalities account for 59.59 percent of the region's total population. The draft resolution on this matter stipulates that deputies from among Uygurs and other minority nationalities will account for 64 percent of the total number of deputies in the region. Nationalities with very small populations will have at least one deputy each. The elections should be completed by the third quarter of next year. [Summary] [HK250552 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Dec 82]

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS--The 18th meeting of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress standing committee opened in Xian on 23 December. On 23 and 24 December, the participants held panel discussions on the new constitution and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. On 25 December, Vice Governor (Sun Kehua) delivered a report on striving to create a new situation in the province's industry and communications, centered on improving economic results; provincial labor bureau Director (Chen Ping) reported on urban employment work in the province; Vice Governor Li Lianbi reported on the Shaanxi friendship delegation's visit to the United States and on the establishment of friendly ties between Shaanxi and Kyoto prefecture in Japan; and people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Zhang Yichen spoke on the number and election of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Vice Chairman Chang Lifu presided at the 25 December session, and also made a speech. Also present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen Yang Wenhai, Sun Zuobin, Lin Yinru, Liu Haibin, Hou Zonglian, Zhang Hanwu, Dong Xueyuan, Shi Feng, and Liu Lizhen. [Summary] [HK260402 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Dec 82]

YUNNAN SCHEDULES CONGRESS SESSION--The 5th Yunnan Provincial People's Congress standing committee opened its 18th meeting in Kunming on 25 December. The meeting decided that the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's congress will be convened in Kunming on 30 December. Committee Chairman An

Pingsheng presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairmen Sun Yuting, Zhang Tianfang, Wang Shaoyan, Zhang Zizhai, Li Hecai, (Huang Ping) and (Li Guiying). The main agenda of the meeting is to deal with matters relating to the forthcoming provincial people's congress session. [Summary] [HK260424 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82]

YUNNAN PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION--The Fifth Session of the Fourth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC opened in Kunming on 25 December. Vice Chairman Zhu Jiabi presided at the opening ceremony. Over 300 persons are attending the session. Vice Chairmen Qu Zhongxiang, Zeng Yusheng, Wang Jiesan, Gu Youzhen, Yang Ming, Wang Qiming, Xiang Chaozong, Zhang Xiangshi, Ma Huiting, Bao Hongzhong, and Jin Qiongying were present. Yang Ming delivered a report on the work of the provincial CPPCC standing committee. [Summary] [HK260426 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82]

GUIZHOU PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION--The Fifth Session of the Fourth Guizhou Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Guiyang on 24 December. Chairman Miao Chunting presided at the opening ceremony and made a speech. He said: This session will convey and implement the spirit of the NPC and national CPPCC sessions, study the new constitution and the new CPPCC charter, and engage in consultations on the province's economic and social development plans for 1983. Vice Chairman Hui Shiru then made a report conveying the spirit of the national CPPCC session. Vice Chairman Lui Dengyi delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial CPPCC standing committee. [Summary] [HK250622 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82]

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The 5th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress standing committee opened its 18th meeting in Chengdu on 25 December. Vice Chairman Li Zhongyi presided. Chairman Du Xinyuan delivered a report conveying the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, in which he reviewed the proceedings and achievements of the season and stressed the importance of the new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The meeting will also hear a report by Governor Lu Dadong on the reform of the administrative structure in the provincial government. It will discuss and decide on questions of the number and election of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Also present at the meeting were standing committee Vice Chairmen Li Linzhi, Zhang Xiushu, Liu Ziyi, Gu Zhibiao, Pei Changhui, Ma Shitu, Liu Yunbo, and (Ji Chunguang). [Summary] [HK260436 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 82]

XIZANG PARTY WORK CONFERENCE--A Xizang Regional CPC Committee Work Conference opened in Lhasa on 25 December. The tasks of this meeting are, guided by the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, to sum up the basic situation in Xizang in the past 3 years, concentrate on discussing the plans for national economic development in the region in the next 20 years, arrange the work for 1983, and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the region. Responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the region including Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoji, Redi, Song Ziyuan, (Zhang Xiangmin), (Renzeng Wangjie), Yang Zongxin, (Luo Ruizhou), Zhang Zengwen, (Duoji Cairang), (Tao Ji), Duojiicaidan, Hou Jie, Pu Qiong, (Chen Jingbo), (Chen De), Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Li Benshan, (Pu Duoji),

Xuekang Tudengnima, Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, Sun Yushan, (Ma Dejie), (Shuang Hongxian), (Liu Xian) and (Lu Chun) were present. Also present were prefectural and municipal CPC committees, prefectural commissioners, county heads, and responsible comrades of the regional organs, institutes of higher education and scientific research units. Over 1,000 people are attending the meeting. Regional CPC committee First Secretary Yin Fatang is presiding. Regional CPC committee secretary and people's government Vice Chairman Ba Sang conveyed the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. Comrade Yin Fatang conveyed a recent important speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang. [Experts] [HK260334 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Dec 82]

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress standing committee convened its 19th meeting on 4 February to listen to reports from the provincial government on the family planning propaganda month drive and afforestation, and outline views on work in the next stage. The meeting demanded that the province continue to do a good job in family planning and afforestation. Vice Governor Zhang Yuqin reported on the family planning propaganda drive. She said: According to statistics for the period 1-25 January, nearly 90,000 birth control operations were carried out in the province, and 2,874 couples took out single child certificates. She said: We must continue to carry out propaganda and education and consolidate and develop the fruits of the propaganda drive. A responsible person of the provincial agricultural committee reported on the achievements in Guizhou's winter-spring afforestation. [Summary] [HK050606 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 83]

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDUM HOLDS MEETING--The presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting at the Hall of the People's Victory this afternoon. The meeting elected 13 executive chairmen of the presidium. They are: An Pingsheng, Sun Yuting, Zhang Zhixiu, Wu Zuomin, Zhang Tianfang, Wang Shaoyan, Zhang Haitang, Zhang Zizhai, Li Hecai, Yu Lanfu, (Yan Yiquan), (Hua Guping) and (Li Huiying). The meeting adopted the report on the examination of the credentials of the deputies to the Fifth Provincial People's Congress. The meeting also adopted the agenda of the fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress and the group lists of the executive chairmen, and elected Zhang Zizhai, (Yan Yiquan), (?Zheng Ziyang) and (Xia Yu) to deputy secretaries-general of the fifth session of the fifth Provincial People's Congress. The first meeting of the session's presidium was presided over by An Pingsheng, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. [Excerpts] [HK291220 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82]

CSO: 4005/498

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CREW ABOARD GUIDED MISSILE DESTROYER 105 COMMENDED

Beijing JIANCHUAN ZHISHI [NAVAL AND MERCHANT SHIPS] in Chinese No 12, 8 Dec 82
pp 1-2

[Article by Wang Jinzhong [3769 6855 0022]: "The Leading Battleship in the Navy's Modernization"]

[Text] In naval terms, the battleship that leads the way and spearheads the attack is called the "leader." The battleship that follows behind it is called the follower, and the battleship that positions itself at the end of a caravan is called the "rear". In the people's naval fleet, there is a vessel that has been called the "leader" in terms of equipment and armament. It has sailed for 12 years safely across more than 50,000 nautical miles, it has received up to 10,000 scientific and technical personnel from factories, institutes, academies and schools throughout the nation who joined the crew to test the more than 1,000 large and small units of equipment on board, and more than 200 cadres and technical backbone personnel have been trained and transferred to follower ships. This glorious battleship is the Ship 105 of a certain unit of the North Sea Fleet.

1. Ship 105 is the first of a new type of guided missile destroyer designed and manufactured by our nation. Twelve years ago, when the officers and men first went aboard this new destroyer, their hearts were filled with glee. Just look at the mighty guided missile launcher proudly aiming upward, the majestic large caliber artillery angrily pointing to the sea and the sky, the shiny rocket launcher kneeling at the bow, the precision electronic instruments filling the cabins. Watching this, who will not show a gleam of pride in his eyes?!

As the leader of the new type of guided missile destroyer, the main mission of the Ship 105 is for equipment testing. Not long afterwards, group after group of scientific and technical personnel came aboard to conduct scientific research and experiments. They worked hard, forgetting to eat and sleep, they put in overtime, and even did not rest during holidays. Some insisted on work on board despite their old age and physical weakness and seasickness. Many comrades disregarded personal safety and wholeheartedly recorded various experimental data. They overcame technical difficulties one after the other. Eventhough at the time the "gang of four" accused all intellectuals as "stinking old men", the cadres and soldiers knew well that this new type of battleship

we are navigating is filled with the wisdom and blood and sweat of countless number of scientific and technical personnel. To build a navy with a strong and modernized combat capability, we cannot separate ourselves from science and technology and from intellectuals.

The equipment tests on the new battleship was being carried out intensely: The first boiler was ignited, the first main engine was started, the maiden voyage, the first firing of the gun, the first launching of the missile.... Ship 105's party committee combined the tests with its review of China's scientific and technical backwardness and the historical lesson that China has territorial seas without protection, talked about the goals to build a strong navy, talked about the spirit of sacrifice by the broad number of scientific and technical personnel for the modernization of the Navy. Everyone took the effort to closely cooperate with scientific research units to conduct equipment tests as a sacred mission.

Scientific and technical personnel was respected and taken care of at all times and everywhere so that they could concentrate their efforts to conduct scientific tests well. This was the common will of the officers and men of Ship 105. This was also the criterion of their action. When the battleship sailed, there were constantly some 100 scientific and technical personnel working on board. The sailors gave them the best cabins and beds while the sailors themselves slept at their battle posts in uniform. At meal time, there were too many people so meals had to be served in groups. The sailors always let the scientific and technical personnel eat first and they ate afterwards. In strong winds and high waves, some scientific and technical personnel could not adapt to life at sea, they became seasick. The soldiers delivered water and meals to them, and even gave them fruits which the sailors were reluctant to eat. After returning to port, whether it was daytime or night time, whether it was windy or raining, sailors always sent the scientific and technical personnel to the harbor and lingeringly watched them leave. On a winter day 1 year, the ship swayed and shook as it sailed, some screws of a radar antenna broke, and the antenna weighing almost a ton leaned forward. The antenna was scheduled for testing on the next day. The scientific and technical personnel became anxious and thought of climbing up the tower to repair it. At this time, the officers and men of Ship 105 were also anxious about the antenna tests. They considered the safety of scientific and technical personnel and took the initiative to repair the antenna overnight. The cold wind pierced the bones like a knife. The ocean waves clashed against the side of the ship, the temperature dropped to several dozen degrees below zero. Several soldier cadres braved the cold and took turns under dim light to climb the antenna of more than 20 meters tall to work. After more than 9 hours of struggle, they finally repaired the antenna before the ship sailed the next day, and the tests were conducted on schedule.

2. This was a high speed navigational test. The purpose was to examine the various technical parameters during high speed sailing of the battleship and to examine the various technical performance. The method was to set up speed measuring markers along the coastline to let the battleship sailing along the coastline to measure various types of data by these markers. The scientific research units proposed two plans for Ship 105 to choose from: One was to

let the battleship sail in the open sea. This was safe and reliable but the ship was farther away from the coastline and the error of the data would be greater. The other way was to sail near the coastline of an island. The data would be accurate but there was greater danger. Ship 105 selected the second plan. They completely understood that when the battleship sailed at high speed, accidents could easily occur among the various types of machinery, parts and instruments because of the limiting load and the strong vibrations, and because of sailing near an island coastline, there was little leeway for turnaround, and these factors presented great difficulties to the completion of this mission. To guarantee that the tests were satisfactorily completed, the political work cadres went to every battle post to perform political ideological work, emphasized considering problems carefully and in light of their difficulties to make full ideological preparations. The operating cadres conscientiously conducted an overall inspection of the machinery, mobilized the masses to think of various contingency plans, and practiced the plans repeatedly. On the day of high speed tests, Ship 105 raced across the ocean. The bow made waves as if the battleship had wings. Unexpectedly while turning, the end of the wires in the junction box of the rudder motor was shaken loose, and the rudder suddenly malfunctioned. At that moment, the battleship rushed towards the coastline like an angry horse freed from its halter. During this dangerous moment, the ship's captain decisively issued an emergency order to reverse the course. The electrical and mechanical department accurately carried out the order without prior experience in high speed reversal maneuvers and the battleship came out of the dangerous situation. After repairing the rudder motor, the ship continued on its original course for tests until accurate and reliable data were gathered.

Ship 105 always required strictly carrying out the testing tasks according to the technical requirements proposed by scientific research units while cooperating with scientific and technical personnel in conducting tests. Regardless of the magnitude of the difficulties, regardless of the danger, accurate and reliable test results and data had to be gathered.

Once, Ship 105 conducted a test to find the dangerous firing range for the artillery. Because the follower system was not installed, the automatic guns had to be operated manually. The gunnery department comrades firmly expressed their will to obtain experimental data early and their willingness to take the risk. This unusual test thus began among the sounds of gunfire. The battleship shivered violently with the deafening sound of the artillery. Several lamps were shattered. The Holstein pigs and the little white rabbits placed near the guns for experiment were either knocked unconscious by the sound or jumped nervously inside their cages and struggled violently. At this moment, the ears of several soldiers operating in artillery combat positions began to hurt from the inundation of air waves, their bodies violently shook up and down, but they had long disregarded danger. They concentrated on operating the guns and they continued to change their angle of fire to gain experience. Finally they obtained a massive amount of actually measured data on the dangerous firing range. One time, the battleship conducted a high speed reversal maneuver. Suddenly the whole engine room became foggy and nothing was visible. The boiler section team direction Sun Hongkao [1327 3163 5072] determined that perhaps the steam pipe had broken or the

connecting valve became loose. If the problem was not immediately corrected, and if over 300 degrees of high pressure steam were allowed to continue to spread, it would pose a grave threat to the safety of personnel and machinery. Sun Hongkao put on fireproof clothing and rushed below deck. His arm touched the pipes and immediately a series of blisters appeared. When his hand touched the valve, a layer of skin was burned away. He finally found the main intake steam valve in the heavy mist and turned it off in time, thus preventing the occurrence of a major disaster.

Indeed, when closely cooperating with scientific and technical personnel to conduct experiments, the officers and men of Ship 105 were like little tigers that were not afraid of anything but sometimes they acted like obedient lamb. Stationary tests required all personnel on board to remain stationary without moving about, otherwise the stationary balance would be disrupted. The officers and staff followed the order of the scientific and technical personnel and lay in bed or sat in their combat position. They did not move one bit for 6 to 7 hours. The navigational experiment in strong winds required that the sea winds reach a scale of nine or above. Ship 105 waited for over a week in the Zhoushan Islands before it encountered gusty winds of nine on the scale. The officers and men felt that gusty winds would pass in a short while. If experiments were conducted inadequately, and even if the experiments were successful, the data would not be reliable. In order not to leave hidden worries for later ships, the officers and men patiently dropped anchor and waited for the wind until the force of the wind reached the scale of 10 and the waves were over 4 meters high before they sailed.

Seasickness, vomiting, fatigue, did not cause any sailor to leave his post. The whole ship smoothly conducted experiments in 13 states, going against the waves, going with the waves, and halting. The ship underwent a complete test.

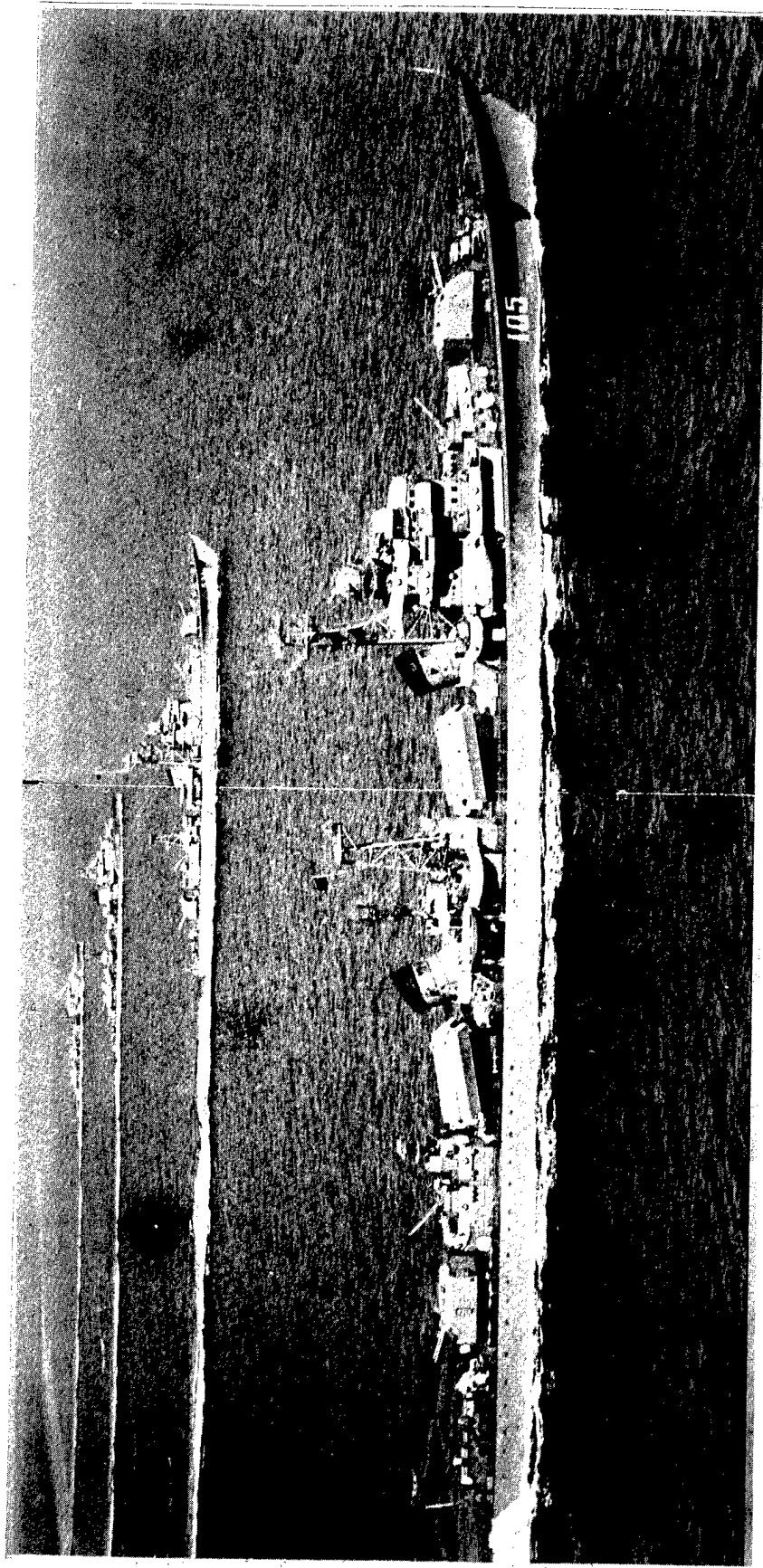
3. Sailor Wang Yanhua [3769 1750 5478] was the model soldier who worked hard to study technology. He had organized special training notes of nearly 130,000 words and presented and answered 146 difficult questions. The notes were compiled in a book of over 300,000 words of questions and answers that were easy to understand. This created a new way for new soldiers to quickly grasp the special technology of guided missiles. But nobody expected that on the first written examination Wang Yanhua took after jointing the armed forces, he scored only 17 points. His trick was to study hard during peace time according to plan and he also actively participated in the lectures of shipboard personnel. He conscientiously learned and memorized the studies every time he attended class. He was like a sponge. He continued to absorb the rich information from scientific and technical personnel and he quickly grasped the technology of guided missiles. Sailor Huang Kangming [7806 1660 2494] was also the same. Every time when scientific and technical personnel came on board, he asked them to answer the difficult questions he had encountered in learning. Then he memorized the answers. Often he would memorize drawings of one system several dozen times. Every time he memorized the drawings, he would go through the more than 200 cabins on board. In this way, he grasped the shipboard skills in half a year while others required 3 years to learn. He could memorize and draw and accurately use the 13 major

systems on board and more than 900 valves. In the special examination and technical demonstration sponsored by higher authorities, he answered the verbal examination questions quickly and he accurately drew the drawings from memory. For 2 consecutive years, he was evaluated as a technically skilled expert.

Like Huang Kangming and Wang Yanhua, with the guidance and help of scientific and technical personnel, many other crew members on board Ship 105 who rapidly grasped special knowledge in "live pipelines", "live wires", "live circuits", "expertise in guided missiles", "expertise in artillery", "expertise in instruments" also emerged. They humbly learned from scientific and technical personnel, honestly took the professionals as teachers, and the standard of modern military technology of the officers and men was elevated. They skillfully grasped and used the weaponry on hand and better coordinated with scientific and technical personnel in their experiments. When conducting coordinated tests of machinery and the ship, the antenna must be installed on top of the mast. The work was difficult and dangerous. The design department's original plan was to have the factory rebuild it, in this way, the schedule of the tests would have to be delayed. To hasten the progress of the experiments, the officers and men proposed their own suggestion on rebuilding the antenna. They drew their own blueprints and went to the repair shop to rework the iron frame of the Antenna. The radio operator section chief Chen Jinjian [7115 6930 1696] took the initiative to install the antenna. He climbed up the mast of more than 20 meters high to work. They spent 3 days struggling to guarantee quality and quantity and installed the antenna.

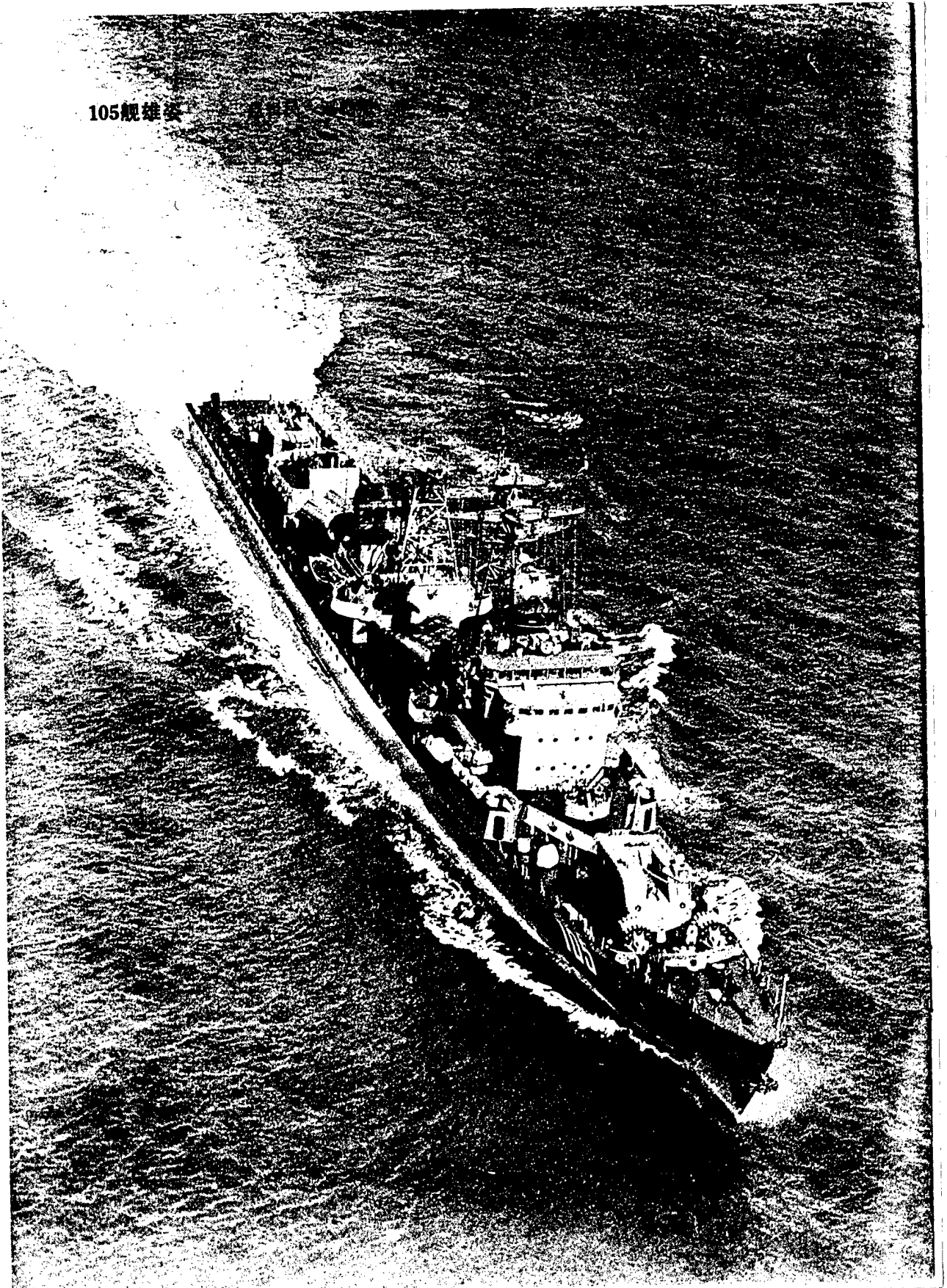
Because the sailors operated correctly, their techniques were skillful, Ship 105 actually used the various types of weapons over 200 times in cooperation with scientific research units. It fired shells and guided missiles and rockets totaling more than 5,300 rounds and responsibility mishaps did not occur. Everyone learned special knowledge through practice and use and everyone took the initiative to assist scientific research units to implement technical reforms. A total of more than 1,000 suggestions on various reforms was proposed, and among them, over 800 were accepted. The radar squad leader Li Kouxi [2621 0661 0823] repeatedly studied the output electrical circuits and proposed a daring suggestion for reform. After being evaluated by scientific research and production units, the suggestion was adapted and the device was built and installed and used. He received a third class medal.

To praise the outstanding contribution Ship 105 made in hastening the modernization of the people's navy, the naval party committee decided to establish Ship 105 as an exemplary unit in building socialist spiritual culture. Today, this "leader" equipped and built by the Navy is progressing forward in the expansive seas of the motherland.



Guided Missile Destroyer 105

105艦雄姿



9296
CSO: 4005/390

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ROLE OF CENTRAL MILITARY COMMISSION DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Dong Chengmei [5516 2052 5019]: "The Nature, Position and Role of the Central Military Commission"]

[Text] The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a people's army founded and led by the Chinese Communist Party, and has been the firm pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship ever since the establishment of the PRC. Marxism considers the army as an important organic component of the state power. It is therefore highly necessary that the Constitution, as the fundamental law of the country, have clear provisions as to the position of the army within the state.

In 1949 the Organic Law of the Central People's Government of the PRC provided for the establishment of a People's Revolutionary Military Commission which, under the direction of the Central People's Governmental Committee, had unified jurisdiction and command over the People's Liberation Army and other armed forces of the people. The 1954 Constitution stipulated that the state president of the PRC command the armed forces of the country and be also chairman of the National Defense Commission, and furthermore that the State Council direct the building of the armed forces. The new Constitution provides for the establishment of a Central Military Commission to direct the armed forces of the country, and also provides that the State Council direct and administer all affairs of building up the national defenses. According to the provisions of the new Constitution, the state president does not command the armed forces of the country, because this is now a responsibility of the chairman of the Central Military Commission. This arrangement will benefit the work of strengthening the revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing of the armed forces and will also facilitate coping with the present turbulent and insecure condition in the world.

The Central Military Commission is engendered by the National People's Congress and is composed of a chairman, an appropriate number of vice chairmen and an appropriate number of members. The National People's Congress elects the chairman of the Central Military Commission and, based on nominations by the Central Military Commission chairman, appoints the other members of the Central Military Commission. The National People's

Congress has the right to recall the chairman and any other member of the Central Military Commission. In times when the National People's Congress is not in session, its Standing Committee, basing on nominations by the Central Military Commission chairman, will decide on the selection of the other members of the Central Military Commission. The term of office of the Central Military Commission shall be the same as that of the National People's Congress.

The Central Military Commission will practice a system of chairman responsibility. The chairman of the Central Military Commission is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. All our government's administrative organs carry out a system of responsibility by the administrative head of every organ, and in the military affairs organs it is even more appropriate to carry out this system.

The Central Military Commission is the decision-making organ of the state in all military affairs and directs and commands the armed forces of the country. Questions concerning the building up of our armed forces, such as the establishment, organization, equipment, funding, etc., are responsibilities of the Ministry of Defense under the State Council.

9808

CSO: 4005/408

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ROLE, CORRECT TREATMENT OF INTELLECTUALS EMPHASIZED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Wu Ping [0702 1627], Secretary of Municipal Party Committee of Nanchang, Jiangxi Province: "Eliminate 'Leftist' Mistakes, Treat Intellectuals Correctly"]

[Text] In order to put into effect the directive of the Central Committee and the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, I have held one after another six discussions, listening to the opinions of nearly a hundred intellectuals and cadres at the basic level, on how to bring the role of intellectuals into full play. Judging from the situation reflected at the discussions, in order to further carry out the party's policy on intellectuals and fully mobilize their initiative, the pressing matter of the moment is to continue to eliminate the prejudice against intellectuals created by "leftist" mistakes and eliminate equalitarianism which reflects the traditional ideas of small production.

Currently there is an erroneous view, according to which emphasis on bringing into play the role of intellectuals will "flatter to excess" the intellectuals. This is a prejudice derived from the look-down on science and culture. People with this prejudice do not realize that we must rely on progress of science and technology if we want to achieve the strategic objective of the 12th National Congress to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century. Under these circumstances, isn't it logical that our party should stress special attention to the role of those working class intellectuals who are more educated, have technical knowledge and are able to manage? Furthermore, building of socialist spiritual civilization cannot be separated either from science and culture, or from intellectuals. In building of ideology, intellectuals, too, bear particularly important responsibility. So from the overall situation of the two buildings of civilization, we must bring the intellectuals' role into full play.

Some comrades, though acknowledging the important role intellectuals play, often say that they have a lot of defects, they can only be targets of unity, but not forces to depend on. These comrades do not understand that intellectuals from the old society have long broken away economically from their reliance on exploiting class, and have politically accepted the party's

leadership and its long-time education. They, in great majority, have deep love for the party, the country, and socialism. The present middle-aged and young intellectuals grew up, nurtured directly by the party. They have deep revolutionary affection towards the party and are full of enthusiasm and confidence in the cause of socialism and communism. They really have proved themselves to be the working class' own ranks, which we can trust and rely on. Naturally, we do not deny that intellectuals will have this or that shortcoming or fault, will be influenced by the old ideology, and still need to strengthen their learning and self-reform. If workers and peasants have the same shortcomings or defects, it does not count, but will be viewed as a big problem if intellectuals have them. Obviously, this is not the correct Marxist attitude.

Some comrades are worried whether attaching importance to intellectuals will cause "reliance on the minority and throwing away the majority", whether they will thus "break away from the masses of workers and peasants". Such worry is also unnecessary. Why do we specially attach importance to playing the role of intellectuals? First of all, because of the need to develop a vigorous economy, to build socialist spiritual civilization, and to strengthen building of the party. That is where the country's basic interests and the people's long-term interests lie, and must have the vast masses' acceptance and support. It is obvious if we can fully bring in effect the intellectuals' role, the process of socialist modernization will surely speed up, and there will be more assurance that the production will quadruple and there will be more hope to reach the comfortably-off level. This is exactly the aspirations the masses of workers and peasants dream about. Then how would this break away from the workers and peasants? Secondly, we must realize that with the development of economy and culture, more and more workers and peasants will join the ranks of intellectuals and march with giant strides on the road of intellectualization. Isn't such bright and magnificent future beckoning to us?

In order to fully play the role of intellectuals, we must also be determined to gradually improve the working and living conditions of intellectuals, providing necessary material assurance in development of their ability and intellect. Currently a number of intellectuals, mainly middle-aged, have difficulties of "three heavies" and "three shorts", that is, heavy work tasks, heavy household chores, and heavy financial burdens; short of salary, short of housing and short of employment for their children. Such conditions are seriously affecting their health and work effectiveness. However, some comrades are not concerned enough with the difficulties the intellectuals have. They even think, whatever material pay and conditions intellectuals have, others should be entitled to too, and if intellectuals were given appropriate preferential treatment, they would become privileged. This is a kind of equalitarianism which reflects small producers' narrow outlook, a product of handicraft and small-scale peasant economy. We must overcome such erroneous ideas. Intellectuals are mainly engaged in mental work. Mental work is complicated. It must be carried on through special cultivation and training with fairly more knowledge reserves. It must be adept in combining theory with practice, solving all kinds of problems arising in practice. Mental work is also a continuing labor; it often requires a fairly

long time, constantly carrying on, even going, several times repeatedly, through practice-cognition-practice again-cognition again. Mental work is creative, which mainly explores the unknown territories and inherent laws in things. It can achieve success only through assiduous study and tenacious efforts. Because of these characteristics that intellectuals' work has, certain living and working conditions must be provided in order to achieve more and quick results.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping told scientific and technical workers that "I wish to be your director of the logistics department; I wish to do this job well, together with the leading comrades of party committees at all levels." These sincere and earnest words are powerful encouragement for us. Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, our Nanchang City has done a lot of work in carrying out the policy on intellectuals. For example, we have rehabilitated injustice, false and misjudged cases of intellectuals, selected more than 500 intellectuals to leading posts at different levels, and improved the housing conditions for one-fifth of our intellectuals. Recently we held a discussion specially to examine our work on intellectuals, where we placed emphasis on helping leading comrades of all levels to eliminate "leftist" mistakes and equalitarian ideas, clarifying the important role of intellectuals in the new era, and increasing consciousness to do a good job in dealing with intellectuals. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress, we must improve our work to carry out the party's policy on intellectuals, gradually create various favorable conditions for the vast intellectuals so that they can work with ease of mind and uplifted vigor and contribute to the building of socialist modernization with their intellect and strength.

12200

CSO: 4005/445

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

RELATIONS BETWEEN HISTORY, REALITY DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Sun Sibai [1327 1835 4101]: "A Discussion of the Connections and Distinctions between History and Reality"]

[Text] (1) Integrating historical research and practical needs is the openly declared standpoint of Marxist historiography. It is so declared because the proletariat stands impartially on the side of scientific truths. To uphold historical truths and give consideration to practical needs, our research work must not only explain the connections between history and reality, but also clarify their distinctions.

When there are connections, there are bound to be distinctions. Without distinction, there is no question of connection. "History is the reality of the past, and reality is the history of the future," thereby denoting distinction as well as connection. To go one step further, history is the stabilized and congealed reality, and reality is history in the course of flowing and changing. Historical research should remain within the limits of the stabilized reality of the past. When a historical event is still in the course of shifting and changing, it belongs not within the limits of history, but in reality. To study the history of the resistance war soon after the start of the war to resist Japan, or to write the history of the "Great Cultural Revolution" still in the midst of turmoil, for instance, would not have been feasible, and it would have been impossible for us to do it properly and successfully. Before the course of an event is concluded and its essence clearly revealed, we should not be in a hurry to treat it as a historical issue.

(2) Marxist historiography gives serious attention to the importance of the science of history in understanding the world and reforming it. Actually, the majority of the historians of the exploiting class through the ages did not regard it as something useless. As for the few who advocate "history for the sake of history" or that "history has no practical value," they actually have an "ingenious use" for it in mind or are arguing over the question of who should use it, but we will not discuss it here for the time being. Our exposition of the connections between

history and reality is for the purpose of "use," and our clarification of their distinctions is also for the purpose of "use." The reason is because the sum total of the relations between history and reality, to start with, includes the aspects of "connection" and "distinction," and we must not conclude that connection equates usefulness and distinction uselessness. In historical research, any discovery of connections between the practical conditions in history and real life implies also distinction. Stalin said: "History repeats itself, except that it is repetition on a new basis;" "repetition" indicates connection, while the "new basis" indicates distinction. "Spiral rise," "repetition on a higher foundation," continuation and criticism, continuation and innovation, etc. all imply the aspects of connection and distinction. Therefore, in terms of real life, history serves not only to explain the connections between it and real life, but also to clarify the distinctions.

We should also consider the "use" of history in terms of its several attributes. The first is the regularity of history expounded by Marxism. Under the Marxist system, the diverse and confusing historical phenomena are no longer subjective matters at the mercy of people, nor "a total mess" (Fu Sinian's [0265 2448 1628] words), but follow an objective regularity. The main thread sorted out from the historical development of mankind in the past, regularity foreshadows the direction of the future and gives confidence and courage to the laboring masses in their demand for change. The second attribute is the knowledgeability of history, and the third is its quality as reference. Knowledge broadens the field of vision and constitutes a life force. Referring to the past to know the future, we take heed from the gain or loss and success or failure of our forefathers to assess our own action. Both attributes were understood by Chinese and foreign historians before the birth of Marxist historiography, and nor do Marxist historians reject them. The fourth is the cohesion of the national community. Studying the history of their own country enhances people's love for their fatherland and the spirit and feeling of self-confidence and independence. In the popular words of today, it is the traditional patriotism education. These four attributes are the outstanding ones among the attributes of history. In terms of these four attributes, the use of history cannot be completely epitomized in the slogan of "serving the current politics." While substances in history which can serve as references and lessons to current politics, provide us with courage and strengthen our confidence are naturally abundant, matters which belong in the realm of knowledge, such as bureaucratic systems, the periods, laws and decrees, disasters, religions, genealogies, rites and customs, etc., though not necessarily serving any direct purpose in the real political life, may some day come in handy. Nor do instances of success or failure and gain or loss in history always serve as immediate references. Even the developmental laws of all kinds of things, when integrated with reality, may not always be copied and followed. Thus we can see that there are both connections and distinctions between history and reality, and we may conclude that both are useful.

(3) What should be the conditions of proper connections between history and reality? The patterns may be manifold, but perhaps there are two main ones. One is to understand the essence of a certain historical phenomenon by means of a strict and careful scientific method, present the results and use them as references to the practical issues. It is the path from history to reality. The other is to recognize, through the practice of actual issues, the necessity to review certain similar phenomena in history and intensify our understanding of them (still going back to use in the end). It is the path from reality to history. Because of his precise understanding of the French history, especially its course since the revolution of February 1848, Marx promptly revealed the substance of Bonaparte's coup in 1851 which shocked the world and which "no one understood" and rendered to the "hero of the coup" his "perfectly deserved scorn." It is an example of proceeding from history to reality. In the practice of the revolutionary war, Comrade Mao Zedong mastered the principle that, when the weak fights the strong, the former must make a strategic retreat and wait for an opportunity to defeat the enemy. He associated the principle with the many famous battles in history, especially the Cao-Liu polemic in the time of the Warring States, and gave them new interpretations. It is an example of proceeding from reality to history. If we understand thoroughly China's long feudal history, it will benefit our consideration of the achievements and defects in the anti-feudal course of the Chinese people; if we clarify in our minds the modern democratic reforms of Eastern and Western nations, it will benefit our comparison of the gains and losses in the course of China's democratic reform; studying the manifestations of the "leftwing" errors, which occurred several times in our party history, will help us understand the forms and sources of "leftwing" trends in the future. These are illustrations of proceeding from history to reality.

What is the difference between these patterns of connections and the technique of "insinuation" invented by Lin Biao and the "gang of four?" The difference is that, with the technique of "insinuation," two unrelated things in history and reality are lumped together, arbitrarily distorting and confusing them to make them similar, changing A into B and turning the present into the ancient. As a result, Wu Zhao became a modern, and the modern became Hairui. Engels praised Marx's "Louis Bonaparte's 18 days of Wu-Zhao:" This work "recounts the intrinsic connections of the entire course of French history since the February coup and reveals that the miracle of 2 December was their natural and inevitable consequence." "Natural and inevitable consequence" is a logical inference. Though we also seek between history and reality the continuing sources and the similarities, we still recognize the differences and do not equate them. Let us give some additional illustrations: The elements of materialism and dialectics in ancient times are not the materialist dialectics of Marxism; the utopia of the ancients is not the communist society pursued by us; measures such as limiting the size of land and allocating land in equal shares are not our land reform law; nor are "blaming oneself" and "frank remonstrance" practiced by the ancients our criticism and self-criticism. We give serious attention to unearthing certain connections

between history and reality, but we must also clarify their distinctions. We try to locate the intrinsic connections between them on the basis of distinction; only completely natural connections are true connections. Only thus will we explain satisfactorily the principle that historical research "must integrate with reality, but never distort history," thereby discarding the subjective and forged connections into the trash pile.

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CSO: 4005/446

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WRITERS MUST EXPRESS TODAY'S STRUGGLE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Feng Mu [7458 3668]: "Writers Must Serve as Promoters of Reform"]

[Text] Some literary works make people laugh and others make them cry; some bring happiness and others make them love life; some arouse indignation and call on them to fight against the dark and irrational phenomena; others make them ponder and help them gain a better understanding of life. In a certain sense, works which make people ponder and gain a better understanding of life may produce a greater impact than those which make them laugh or cry.

The effect of literature is many-sided, aesthetic, educational, understanding, etc. The novel "Reformer," a work filled with vitality, makes people ponder deeply and help them gain a better understanding of the changing real life. The author expresses, from his inner heart, a deep concern and a sense of responsibility for our times, our cause and the future of our state. If we say that this novel has qualities which surpass other works, then this is one of the qualities. In this sense, I feel that it is a book which deserves recommendation and one which demonstrates a new tendency in our literary creation today.

Recently, many comrades in the field of literature are discussing the following issue: The Party Central Committee called on the entire party and entire people to vigorously initiate a new phase. How does literary creation adapt to the new situation? How does it initiate a brand-new phase more successfully? We should realize that, in the past 6 years, some talented writers have, with their pen and through their writing, made positive contributions to our literature. To propel the cause of literature one step further, improve the quality of literary creation and adapt it to the demands of the party and the hundreds of million people, what main problems should we concentrate on today? Is it a problem of form or of content? Is it one of living or of technique? Is it one of thinking and feeling or of artistic skill? I feel that if an ambitious

writer refuses to earnestly study the ancient and modern Chinese and foreign artistic treasures, flatly rejects the artistic skills, forms and techniques of the various schools in the world and fails to assimilate the beneficial things in them, it will be impossible for him to make any great achievement. Nevertheless, in terms of the present status of China's literary creation, I feel that the contradiction which must be solved first is not the issue of a writer's feelings and attitude on the new ideas, new trends and new figures emerging in real life, but that of how to improve his understanding of life, how to reinforce his indispensable life experience and how to widen continuously his field of vision. If a writer does not first concentrate on solving these problems, but ignores reality, turns toward the inner heart and blindly pursues other things, he will be putting the cart before the horse. Even for a very talented writer, the phenomena of poverty in ideology, lifelessness and multiple problems will gradually emerge in his works.

We need solid works which originate from life and show a true sentiment and deep understanding of life. Such works are not the fancy boxing of Instructor Hong in "All Men Are Brothers," nor the painstaking and precise attention on form only, nor the artistic fakes which blindly imitate the various foreign schools of artistic techniques, but works which promptly and keenly grasp the living contradictions, accurately reflect certain essences and produce a desirable impact on real life. Today many writers are making such an endeavor and have produced encouraging results. The recently published medium-length novels "Garland Below the High Mountain" and "Night in Yanerwo" and the novel "Reformer" all belong to this category. I endorse these works. Their main tendency should be affirmed, even though they suffer from this or that kind of artistic shortcomings.

There is a famous example in the history of literature. In 1905, after Gorki's "Mother" was published, two entirely divergent assessments appeared. Plekhanov, a leading figure in the field of theory and a Marxist literary theoretician, found that it was artistically coarse and that it merely expressed some political ideas through the main characters; therefore, he took a negative attitude. Yet Lenin enthusiastically and unconditionally endorsed it, calling it "a book appropriate to the times." This example remains as an enlightenment to us today. By citing this example, I am not trying to compare our literary works, which are perhaps not flawless, with Gorki's works, but am hoping to make us ponder.

We do not endorse the theory of "subject matter determination," nor that of "subject matters making no difference." There are differences in subject matters. Nevertheless, the assessment of the level of a work depends not only on the subject matter alone, but also on the author's grasp of it, the depth of his exploration of the main theme in his artistic depiction and the success of his character portrayals through artistic means. In terms of full-length novels, which have a greater artistic capacity, we must also determine whether the author successfully reflects the typical environment, typical figures and typical life details of the times. "Reformer" cannot yet be deemed artistically perfect; the

author's artistic expression has yet been unable to keep pace with his understanding of life. All these await a continued effort and gradual improvement in his creative practice in the future. Nevertheless, he is free from the defects of evading contradictions, making simplified policy interpretations and resorting to formulism. He launched on his creative work after collecting a large amount of raw material from life and on the basis of his fairly broad interpretations of life. The tableaux of real life and the complicated and crisscrossing contradictions unfolded by him are fairly vivid and credible. The major characters in the book are all portrayed in the midst of sharp conflicts. The fairly profound portrayals of some characters make people ponder deeply. Provincial party committee secretary Chen Chunzhu, for instance, is not a tall and perfect figure. His portrayal is fair and reasonable and lifelike, and shows a rich yet complex spiritual world. Another well portrayed figure is municipal party committee secretary Wei Zhenguo. He is not smeared or caricatured, and his portrayal has a certain depth. The character Niu Genbao is another successful portrayal, making the readers reflect on many issues. The portrayal of Chen Ying is incomplete. The description of the logic of her ideological transformation is not perfect, but the portrayal on the whole is credible. The portrayal of assistant secretary Xu Feng of the municipal party committee, one of the main characters, is not well developed. It may have something to do with the artistic structure of the novel. His heroic deeds are mostly communicated to the readers in the words of third parties, not by his own actions and vivid details. Thus, one feels a lack of depth. The portrayal of Shen Ping is somewhat formal. Even though he is an indispensable figure in the novel, the cause and effect of the characters are not sufficiently natural. The conclusion is well handled. Many contradictions are outlined, and hints on their possible solution given, thereby leaving a pleasant aftertaste and room for reflection.

Some people say that the novel is like a reportage. I also had this impression when first reading it. Thinking it over later on, I asked why there should not be novels which are like reportages! "Iron Flow" is of this artistic form. As long as a work artistically and honestly reflects life and produces a desirable impact, we should give it recognition and support its existence and development. Some people may criticize the novel for the excessive space devoted to the author's direct narration and reasoning. Nevertheless, they do not affect its being a good book and a new thing added to our literary creation. It is impossible to ask a work to be perfect. Works like "Reformer," which reflects the major contradictions in the economic reform currently underway and possesses a certain ideological depth and a fairly accurate sense of propriety, are quite rare. Because it is rare, it becomes even more valuable.

Times are developing and progressing. Our writers must keep pace, continuously intensify their understanding of the flourishing life of struggle, vigorously express the new tendencies, new ideas and new figures in their artistic depictions, educate the people and help them gain a better understanding of life and serve as promoters of reform. It is the

historical mission assigned us by the times and the writers' bounden duty to society. The novel "Reformer" has made valuable explorations in this aspect and provided beneficial experiences. We endorse and support it, because we hope that more works of this type will emerge in the garden of literature in our socialist new era. We believe that more and better works of this type will emerge, thereby linking even closer the needs of our literature and our times with real life.

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CSO: 4005/444

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

METHODS TO IMPROVE TEACHING OF SCIENCE PROPOSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "Wen Yuankai [3306 0337 0418] Proposes Eight Methods to Reform the Science Teaching System"]

[Text] Reporter Xu Guangchun [1776 0342 2504] reports: In September last year, the 36-year old associate professor Wen Yuankai of the China Science and Technology University, pinpointing at the flaws in the current system in higher schools and scientific research organs, proposed eight methods to reform the management system of scientific research and education, winning the commendations of the central leading comrades.

1. Introduce the teaching and research section chairman responsibility system. In units which are qualified, the three-in-one method of combining the party, the government and the school should be followed as a transitional measure, in order to centralize command.
2. Introduce the personnel appointment system.
3. Strengthen the responsibilities and functions of the teaching and research section chairman. After soliciting opinions from everyone, the school will appoint the teaching and research chairmen. The chairman has the authority to dismiss members of the section and transfer away those who affect unity, are incompetent or refuse to exert themselves; he has the right to handle funds. Introduce the three-in-one method of combining personnel, work and finance, and the unity of responsibility, authority and interest.
4. Raise funds for the teaching and research sections. Under the premise of completing the tasks assigned by the school and by means of short-term training classes, provide consultative services to society, especially industries, solve technical and other problems and gain financial support.
5. Permit and encourage teachers and staff and workers, under the premise of completing the work norm, to do part-time work and part-time teaching in society, especially industries, to provide technical and academic consultative services, to solve the technical problems, to develop new products, to make more contributions to society and to receive extra compensation.
6. Teaching: By means of scheduled public opinion polls and other methods, evaluate the teaching quality and gradually form a teaching group

and teaching methods of good quality and producing the best results.

7. Scientific research: Gradually form a research orientation which is distinguished yet geared to the current teaching system and which gradually becomes qualified to undertake fairly large scale and high quality major tasks of the state or industries. 8. Set up a teaching and research section secretary to handle routine affairs.

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CSO: 4005/444

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRIVATE SCHOOLS DEVELOP IN PRC

OW252055 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 January (XINHUA)--All 360 junior students of Shanghai Lixin bookkeeping school have been promised jobs by employer units in need of accountants, half a year ahead of graduation.

Lixin is one of the private and collectively-owned schools which have developed rapidly across the country with government encouragement.

Such schools usually collect small amounts of tuition and incidental expenses, unlike regular colleges and secondary technical schools financed by the state.

Of the 100,000 students in collectively-owned and private schools in Beijing.
[Graf as received]

Fifty-one private schools in Harbin City, northeast China, have already imparted professional skills, knowledge and techniques to 5,417 people and are teaching another 2,197.

Private schools, usually run and taught by retired teachers and workers, are popular because of their relaxed admission requirements, flexible curricula, shorter terms and vocational training courses for readily marketable skills.

Besides bookkeeping, the schools offer courses in tailoring, typing, repairs, fine arts, music and foreign languages. Some only offer evening classes.

Students include jobless young people, workers, government functionaries, soldiers, retired workers, housewives and peasants.

An exception to the fee system is an institution run by Wang Youmin, an 81-year-old former university vice president, who has been spending his pension on running an English school in his native village.

Since retiring in 1979, he has taught more than 100 students without tuition, or government funds.

"Teaching is a pleasure," he said.

CSO: 4000/72

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

RESEARCH ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INTENSIFIED

OW011300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 February (XINHUA correspondent Shi Mingshan)--Chinese social scientists are composing a definitive study of the nation's juvenile delinquency, according to Zhang Liqun, chairman of a society for research in the field.

Zhang said the 400,000-word volume, entitled "Study of Juvenile Delinquency," the first such book in China, will provide a systematic explanation of the causes of this social ill in China and measures the nation adopts to prevent and reduce such cases as well as to redeem the erring youngsters.

The Chinese society for research on juvenile delinquency was established during a national forum on this subject held in the southwest China city of Nanning last June.

"Studying the objective laws governing the occurrence, characteristics and changing patterns of juvenile delinquency, which became serious after the decade of turmoil (1966-1976), and finding effective ways to solve the problem is the purpose of our research," the chairman said.

Specialists have prepared more than 200 papers over the past 7 months since the establishment of the society. At a recent meeting, members of the society's governing council agreed to focus their research on such subjects as urban juvenile delinquents, young workers and deprived pupils in particular.

In China, people between the age of 14 and 25 are counted as juveniles, a grouping which accounts for over 50 percent of the population. A large proportion of the nation's criminals are youngsters, particularly in large and medium-sized cities.

Thus, the chairman of the society said, improving research is significant both for bringing up a young generation which is healthy in mind and for maintaining social stability and promoting economic construction.

In addition to the society, each of the four Chinese institutes of political science and law has established a juvenile delinquency research laboratory. There are similar research units attached to the nation's judicial departments and mass organizations, including the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation and the Chinese Communist Youth League.

ACHFMIC discussions on juvenile delinquency have also been organized in the three largest cities--Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin--and the provinces of Liaoning, Hebei and Hunan in the past year.

Research on juvenile delinquency is a new branch of social science in China. It covers law, juvenile psychology, juvenile psychiatry, sociology and other subjects.

The Chinese Society for Research on Juvenile Delinquency expects to organize another two forums this year, the chairman said. Matters to be discussed involve the characteristics of young offenders and ways to mobilize the family and society as a whole to control juvenile delinquency in a comprehensive way.

CSO: 4000/72

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG PAPER OUTLINES MAJOR PROVINCIAL EVENTS

OW011924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Urumqi, 1 February (XINHUA)--Today's XINJIANG DAILY lists the 10 major events in 1982 in Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, the biggest of China's provinces and autonomous regions.

The 1.6-million-square-kilometer region in China's northwest covers one-sixth of the nation's area. It has a population of more than 13 million, the majority of whom are of minority nationalities.

The paper devoted a whole page to the events which included: Agricultural output value increased 6.7 percent from 1981. The region's 1982 revenue increased 9.8 percent from 1981, regaining from a decline in the past.

A ground satellite station in Urumqi, regional capital, with all equipment domestically designed, was successfully tested.

The central laboratory under the Xinjiang Regional Academy of Agricultural Sciences was completed with investment from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

A 1600-meter long reinforced concrete highway bridge opened on the upper reaches of the 2,179-kilometer Tarim River, the longest inland river in China.

Regional athletes of all nationalities won 41 titles including 30 gold medals in 1982 national competitions, a record.

The Xinjiang production and construction corps of the Chinese People's Liberation Army resumed after disbandment by the gang of four during the "cultural revolution." The corps runs a series of farms and factories and plays an important role in the region's development.

CSO: 4000/72

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHOPS, SERVICE CENTERS EXPAND IN LHASA

OW081022 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Lhasa, 8 February (XINHUA)--Shops, catering houses, repair stalls, inns and other service centers run by collectives and individuals have been rapidly expanding during the past few years here in the capital of Tibet.

In addition to state service enterprises, this plateau city now has 160 collectively-run service centers, and 1,800 individually-owned establishments, most of which were opened since 1980, according to the commercial department of the autonomous region.

These shops and stalls--most located close to residential quarters--sell commodities and foodstuffs popular with the Tibetans, many of which unavailable in state-owned shops, the department said. Small inns provide more accommodations to people visiting Lhasa, who otherwise would have to stay in tents.

The department attributed the success of these service centers to policies adopted by the Lhasa municipal government in 1980. Under the new policies, the state-owned wholesale stores sold goods at wholesale prices to individual traders and collective-owned shops which were exempted from business taxes for 3 years and supported with bank loans when necessary.

CSO: 4000/72

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SPARE-TIME LAW COLLEGE TRAINS BEIJING CADRES

OW060828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 February (XINHUA)--A spare-time college run by a democratic party is helping to improve the theoretical and professional level of judicial officials in the capital.

Beijing evening college of law was set up in 1980 by the Jiusan society--a democratic party mainly composed of senior intellectuals--in cooperation with the judicial bureau under the Beijing municipal people's government and department of law of Beijing University to meet the needs of the legal structure.

The evening college has enrolled 348 students, in 3 terms, chosen from judicial offices in the capital.

Organizations where trainees work have commended most of the officials studying in the school for progress in their work, which includes reading and sorting out data, analyzing details of cases and handling cases, after 2-years' study. Out of the nine students from the Dongcheng District procuratorate, eight have become key members of the procuratorate and six have been promoted.

Zhang Chao, 34, told XINHUA that he was promoted to vice-president of the civil court from a judge of a district people's court last year as a result of improvement in his work after entering the college.

Zhang Chao, a senior middle school graduate, began his judicial career in 1972 at the Chongwen District people's court. Even though he had been working hard for years, he still needed to seek help from veteran judicial officials when handling complicated cases about property inheritance for lack of higher law training. He was admitted to the evening college in December 1980.

"Now, I cannot only try this kind of case on my own, but can also help my colleagues," he said, During 1982, he handled more than 40 cases, and no misjudgments have been found by the trial of second instance in the 12 cases involving court judgement.

There are 80,000 people who have received a higher law education in China. Even though China is strengthening its legal structure, the country has only four regular institutes of political science and law, and 22 universities with law departments.

In order to train more talented people, the government encourages various kinds of spare-time schools. More than 600 spare-time schools, run by the eight democratic parties in China, enroll more than 100,000 students.

The Beijing Evening College of Law is one of these schools.

Zhu Zeng who is a member of the Jiusan society, dean of studies of the Beijing Evening College of Law, said that the spare-time school has invited more than 30 experienced teachers from Beijing University, Beijing Teachers' University, and China People's University, and famous jurists come to give lectures. Veteran law expert Wang Feiran, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress and former president of the higher people's court of Beijing, is the president of the evening college.

The spare-time school offers more than 20 courses, including logic, science of law, science of constitution, domestic and foreign legal history, international law, introduction of economic law and science of civil law. The trainees attend classes for 12 hours a week for a period of 4 years.

Zhu Zeng said, the evening college combines theory with practical experience.

He said, the per year expense for training a student in his school is about 200 yuan, one-tenth of that for a regular college student.

CSO: 4000/72

'BEIJING REVIEW' ON PROBLEM OF FEMALE INFANTICIDE

HK050334 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 5, 31 Jan 83 p 4

["Notes from the editors" column by social editor Xing Lin: "Protecting Infant Girls"]

[Text] Recently there have been news reports about female infanticide in China. What accounts for this phenomenon? What measures has the Chinese Government adopted to curb it?

It is indeed distressing that cases of female infanticide occur in socialist China, although they are rare.

At the bottom of the whole matter are the special historical conditions of China.

Feudal ideas nurtured by a feudal system thousands of years old die hard in China. For many centuries, the concept of men being superior to women remained deep-rooted in people's minds. A woman's failure to produce male offspring to carry on the family name was condemned, more often than not, as the greatest filial impiety.

As a typical example of this mentality, the birth of a boy in preliberation China was usually celebrated as the arrival of a scholar who would lead the family to prosperity. But when a girl was born, she was seen as no more than a future operator of the family spinning-wheel.

Furthermore, sons usually brought their wives to live in the parental home and supported their parents in their old age, while a daughter moved to her husband's home and owed her allegiance to his family.

In those dark old days, female infanticide was so rampant in Chinese cities and villages, especially in remote and destitute places, that even today, decades later, its serious consequences are still felt daily. In Anhui Province's Huaiyuan County, for example, quite a few male villagers over 40 years old are not married.

The Chinese people uprooted the rural feudal system during the land reform movement that followed the birth of the people's republic in 1949. As a result,

the people's livelihood improved remarkably. Women increasingly joined men in productive labor and won greater respect from society. For many years female infanticide was no longer heard of.

The feudal idea of favouring boys over girls, however, is not completely gone. Some couples feel unfulfilled if they do not have a son. Thus they go on having children until a son is produced. This explains why a great number of families have more than two children.

The problem was compounded by mistakes committed over a long period of time regarding the nation's population policy. Consequently, the Chinese population grew from 694.5 million in 1964 to 1,008 million in 1982 (neither figures includes Taiwan, Xianggang or Aomen).

To slow down the population growth, China in the last few years has encouraged each couple to have only one child, to strictly control second births and resolutely prevent additional births. This poses a tough challenge for those who crave sons to carry forward their family lines.

The sex of a fetus is not decided by the mother. Yet in their keen desire to have sons, some men torment thier wives after they give girth to daughters, and, worse still, kill the baby girls through neglect or outright murder.

Ignorance of science and disregard for state law have led these people astray. Although they are a mere handful in society, nevertheless their wrongdoings have drawn grave concern from all quarters.

Many measures have been adopted to curb such barbarity. The masses are being educated to drop the feudal attitude of viewing men as superior to women. This was stressed in a January nationwide drive to publicize planned parenthood.

The mass media have cooperated by exposing and censuring the criminal practices of female infanticide and maltreating women who give birth to girls.

A rural campaign is being conducted to change outmoded customs and practices. Today, men are encouraged to live with their brides' families. Furthermore, much is being done to improve the lot of childless old people and guarantee them a secure livelihood.

In the meantime, law enforcement has been tightened up. The criminal law of the peoples' Republic of China stipulates: "Whoever intentionally commits homicide shall be sentenced to death, or to life imprisonment, or to imprisonment for not less than 10 years or, in less serious cases, to imprisonment for from 3 to 10 years."

The marriage law also states clearly: "Infanticide by drowning and any other acts causing serious harm to infants are prohibited."

Recently, a worker in the northeast city of Dandong was convicted of killing his infant daughter and sentenced to 13 years in prison.

CSO: 4000/72

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'BEIJING REVIEW' DISCUSSES EDUCATION SITUATION

HK110610 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 6, 7 Feb 83 pp 21-23

[Article by correspondent Xiao Qian: "Higher Education--Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] Education was designated by the 12th Party Congress as a strategically important area along with agriculture, energy, communications and science for overall national economic development. Institutions of higher learning are gearing up to meet the demand for qualified intellectuals to serve economic and cultural construction. What is the condition of China's colleges and universities now and how will they be expanded and improved in the years ahead?

Accomplishments and Problems

Future development must take the present situation as its starting point. While China has accomplished much in higher education in the last 33 years, it still faces many problems.

Since liberation, 3.54 million students have graduated from institutions of higher learning (600,000 in the last 4 years). These college graduates are today backbone forces in many fields of endeavour.

China's institutions of higher learning can be classified into full-time universities and colleges and other types.

By the end of 1982, the number of full-time universities and colleges had increased from 205 in 1949 to 598 in 1978, and it is more than 700 today, with an enrollment of 1.35 million students, nearly 11 times that of the early post-liberation period. These institutions are centers of teaching and scientific research. They employ a full-time teaching staff of 250,000, of whom 4,231 are professors, 20,000 associate professors and 118,000 lecturers.

In addition to fulltime schools, the central radio and TV University was set up in February 1979 and 28 similar universities were established by provincial departments, enrolling 800,000 students in the past 3 years; 78,000 students have already graduated and another 140,000 have completed specialized courses of study. In addition, workers and staff universities, peasants universities, correspondence universities and evening universities have 490,000 students.

To encourage the establishment of schools and independent study, the Ministry of Education recently set up a national examination committee which administers nationwide tests for graduates from schools run by units without license from the Ministry of Education and certifies their graduates if the students' exam scores are up to the required standard and issues them diplomas. Employed young people are eagerly studying and already more than 10,000 people in Beijing alone have sat for the national university-equivalency exam. In response to the desires of these youths, many private schools and remedial classes have come into existence, and the educational field is flourishing.

China's higher education is still confronted with these outstanding problems:

--The scale is small and the number of students is limited. This is far fewer than in developed countries, lags behind some developing countries and is falling far short of the requirements of China's economic development.

--The quality of moral, intellectual, and physical education needs to be improved. Intellectual development not only refers to the students' school records and their levels of knowledge, but also includes broadening and updating their knowledge and their comprehensive abilities to analyse and tackle problems.

--The curricula offered by institutions of higher learning are out-of-balance. The proportion of finance, management, political science, law and liberal arts should be increased as should that of subjects related to textile and other light industries. As compared with undergraduate courses, the ratio of special training courses should also be increased.

Task

The main task for national economic construction during the decade of the 80s is to accumulate strength and prepare the groundwork for stimulating the economy in the ensuing 10 years. To set the stage, higher education in the 80s will develop faster than the economy as a whole.

Under the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85), the number of students to be enrolled in fulltime institutions of higher learning will increase from 280,000 to 1980 to 400,000 in 1985, a 42.2 percent rise. Total enrollment in these institutions alone will reach 1.3 million, an increase of 13.6 percent over 1980. The number of graduates over the 5 years will total 1.5 million. The Ministry of Education predicts that institutions of higher learning will take in over 600,000 full-time students in 1990, twice as much as the 1980 figures, thus raising the number of fulltime undergraduate students to about 2 million.

Workers and staff universities, peasants universities, correspondence universities and radio and TV universities will develop faster than fulltime universities. The number of students to be enrolled and the total enrollment will surpass those of fulltime universities.

Post-graduate education which has been restored and developed in the past few years will continue to develop rapidly. In 1980, graduate schools enrolled 3,600 new students; in 1981, 11,000; in 1985, a projected 20,000.

Measures

The continuous development of the national economy and greater investment in education are the prerequisites for achieving China's goal to upgrade higher education. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, funds for the development of education, science, culture, public health and physical culture constitute 15.9 percent of the state's total expenditure, or a 4.9 percent increase over that in the previous 5-year plan. To expand higher education, the following measures are needed:

--Establish new universities and colleges and open more departments and specialities in existing institutions of higher learning, especially courses like finance, management, political science and law. Furthermore, new colleges and departments should offer more special training courses.

--Enlarge enrollment while maintaining quality. Since the shortage of dormitories adversely affects enrollment, colleges should take in more day students while building more dormitories. This will make it possible to train more personnel with less money.

--Develop short-term vocational colleges. Rapid economic development in medium-sized cities and some other areas has given rise to an urgent demand for people with middle-level (or higher) professional skills. Such personnel will be trained locally because the state is unable to provide so many graduates. In such vocational colleges, the period of study is about 2 years; local students are enrolled and most are day students. With development of vocational colleges which started recently, China's higher education will be administered by three levels--the central government, the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional governments, and by cities--instead of only by the first two levels. Thereby higher education will be pushed forward.

--Develop multiple forms of higher education as allowed by state policies. Workers and staff universities, peasants universities, correspondence universities, TV universities and radio universities will spread and examinations will be organized for students who have reached college-graduate level through independent study. Radio and TV universities already play a significant role. From now on, radio, TV, and correspondence universities will co-operate better to enroll more students, diversify content and improve quality. Big cities will establish educational channels and offer more courses.

--Train cadres in rotation. Institutions of higher learning will also offer courses for personnel from government offices, enterprises and organizations. This will be included as a regular work of institutes of higher learning.

CSO: 4000/72

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC POLICY TOWARD BEIJING MUSLIM SETTLEMENT

HK280359 Beijing CHINA PICTORIAL in English Vol 1, Jan 83 [Tentative]

[Excerpts] According to statistics recently published by the Beijing Municipal Statistics Bureau, Beijing has more than 300,000 residents who belong to the country's 54 ethnic groups, and the Huis who number some 180,000 make up the majority. Some Huis live among the Hans and other ethnic people in and outside the city and others live in compact communities near Niujie (Ox) Street and other places.

The party and government have stood for a policy of ensuring equality and strengthening unity among all nationalities and policy of freedom of religious belief. Religious activities in China are protected by law. Faithful Muslims are called to prayer five times a day and on important occasions such as the end of Ramadan, Corban, and Djumah (every Friday) they all come to the mosque for congregational prayers. The mosque's iman is often invited to preside over marriage and funeral services or butchering rites in the people's homes. During their religious festivals, the Muslims are supplied with more flour, vegetable oil, beef, and mutton than rationed.

Thanks to the government's education in its policy toward nationalities among the people, disputes between the Hans and Huis in the area are seldom heard of. They respect each other's customs, oblige each other, and live in harmony.

The party and government often appoints Hui cadres to leadership posts in their area. Today, most of the leading posts in the Niujie neighborhood office are held by Huis. For the Muslims' convenience, the government has in recent years opened a new department store selling specialities for them, a butcher's shop selling beef and mutton, a restaurant, and some snackbars. The hospital and secondary school for the Muslims have now regained their former names (they were changed during the "cultural revolution") and are growing steadily.

CSO: 4000/72

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SICHUAN'S POPULATION FORECAST BY COMPUTER

OW111201 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 February (XINHUA)--Scientists at the Chengdu Computer Application Institute have recently designed and run a program for forecasting population in Sichuan Province, according to the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

According to preliminary findings of the 1982 national census, Sichuan is China's most populous province, with 99,713,310 people.

By analyzing actual population conditions in Sichuan in the recent census and the major factors of the population development, the scientists designed and worked out the program using a mathematical model, mode and parameter for the forecast.

They also used different programs to forecast and analyze population development trends for the next 50 to 100 years in 12 cities and counties, including Chengdu, Chongqing, Mianyang and Naxi.

The scientists said that the program will indicate the province's population development trend in the next few years, and in the future, including such norms as total population, size of the labor force, age, birth, death, ratio of rural and urban population, natural population growth rate, ageing, average life expectancy, average age and population density.

In line with the development of economy, science, culture, public health and communications in various places of the province, the scientists expect to provide the best plan to the state for working out population policy and economic development of various localities.

An official of the state council's population census office spoke highly of the scientists' work and suggested that they should sponsor a training course to promote their method and experience in other provinces, so as to assist the nationwide work of population forecast.

CSO: 4000/72

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XIZANG BROADCASTS GREETINGS TO OVERSEAS TIBETANS

OW121726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Lhasa, 12 February (XINHUA)--Thogelcoming Committee for Returned Tibetan compatriots of the Tibet autonomous region extended greetings this evening to all Tibetans residing abroad on the eve of the Tibetan new year.

The message was broadcast by the Tibetan people's broadcasting station at 23:00 hours in the Tibetan and Han languages. The traditional Tibetan new year falls on 13 February this year, the same day as the national spring festival holiday.

The message says the people of all nationalities in Tibet miss very much their compatriots of flesh and blood and our relatives and friends and hope that they will come back to see for themselves the realities and the changes that have taken place in the past 2 years or more.

The average income of the peasants and herdsmen of Tibet in 1982 was nearly double that of 1979, the year before the practice of flexible economic policies in the region. The policies include the exemption of agricultural and industrial taxes and the providing of more financial subsidies to the region by the central government.

The message reiterates the policy that "all patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward early or late and they have the freedom of entry and departure," and "whether they come back to visit their relatives or to settle, they would be warmly entertained and all conveniences provided."

The message calls on compatriots residing abroad "to join efforts with people in Tibet for building a united, prosperous and well-cultured Tibet."

"As long as you come back in the interests of the nationalities, for the reunification of the motherland and the great unity of all the nationalities in the country, you will be welcome by the Chinese Communist Party, the people's government and the great unity of all the nationalities in the country, you will be welcome by the Chinese Communist Party, the people's government and the people of various nationalities in Tibet," the message concludes.

CSO: 4000/72

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

BATOR BIRTH ANNIVERSARY--Ulaan Baatar, 2 February (XINHUA)--A meeting to mark the 90th birth anniversary of Sukhe Bator, one of the founders of the Mongolian people's revolutionary party, was held here this afternoon. Jambyn Batmonh, member of the political bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the council of ministers, gave a report at the meeting. To mark the occasion, a film festival was held 28 January and a photo exhibition opened here 31 January. [Text] [OW031251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 3 Feb 83]

CSO: 4000/72

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'WEN WEI PO' ON U.S.-ROK MILITARY MANEUVER

HK070908 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 7 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "'Invasion From the North' is a Pretext, the Real Aim is Seeking Hegemony"]

[Text] On 1 February, U.S. and South Korean troops began a joint military maneuver of the greatest scale ever. In the maneuver, 70,000 U.S. troops and more than 100,000 South Korean troops have been deployed. The United States has also planned to employ its newest types of fighter planes, tanks and warships to carrying out a maneuver of a simulated three-dimensional attack. The maneuver will be carried out for as long as 2 and 1/2 months. Before the maneuver began, U.S. SR-71 high altitude reconnaissance planes intruded into North Korean territorial air to reconnoiter and the South Korean garrison troops on Paengnyong Island fired 300 shells at North Korean planes. This fierce armed provocation has seriously undermined peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and filled the border areas between South and North Korea with the smoke of gunpowder.

In order to cope with such a tense military situation and to counter the blackmail and challenge of the United States, North Korea cannot help but launch a general mobilization and order its armed forces to be a state of semi-war. Before the United States and South Korea began their war provocation, they launched their propaganda machines to fabricate a rumor that North Korea "threatened to invade the south." On 22 January, the chief of staff of U.S. Army made a special visit to Seoul to give a speech, in which he said, pretending to be serious: "If South Korea suffers invasion, we will resort to all means, including tactical nuclear weapons."

The United States attempted to deceive world public opinion and to make people believe that North Korea had an intention to invade South Korea and that this is why the United States has come to South Korea to give a military show. However, this attempt will, after all, be of no avail.

The large-scale military maneuver of U.S. and South Korean troops is a step on the part of the United States aimed at aggravating in a planned manner the situation on the Korean Peninsula. People have clearly seen that the Korean Peninsula was originally peaceful, and Pyongyang has repeatedly expressed its will to make contacts with the authorities in the South for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. The people in South Korea have also yearned

for the reunification of the motherland and resent Chon Tu-hwan's autocratic rule and U.S. intervention in Korea's internal affairs. The continuous emergence of mass demonstration in Pusan and Inchon against the United States and the autocratic rule in the past few years has shown what the people are for and against.

It is precisely under this situation that the United States hastily deployed the military maneuver of the largest scale ever in an attempt to disperse the atmosphere of peaceful reunification of Korea, display its military strength to intimidate the Korean people who oppose the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and support Chon Tu-hwan in rejecting peace talks and splitting the motherland.

The practice of the United States of clinging to maintain its military occupation of Korea and interfering in Korea's internal affairs is, itself, a continuation of the aggressive policy of the United States which was carried out in Asia during the 1950's.

Since the Reagan administration came to office, it has looked nostalgically to the "prosperous past" of the United States after World War II and has had a tendency to imitate John F. Dulles in formulating its military and foreign policies. In Asia, the Reagan administration is attempting to reinstall its front on northeastern Asia and establish a military alliance between "the United States, Japan and South Korea." The United States has also instigated Japan to increase its military expenditures and extend Japan's navy activities to China's Taiwan Strait.

Diverse traces have proved that the United States aims in aggravating the situation on the Korea Peninsula at finding a pretext for strengthening its military deployment in northeastern Asia in order to scramble for hegemony with the Soviet Union. What makes people anxious is that the United States is, moreover, spreading the rumor that it plans to deploy nuclear weapons in Japan and South Korea. The indulgence of the chief of staff of the U.S. Army's in talking about "using tactical nuclear weapons to stop aggression" has precisely betrayed the Reagan administration's intention to deploy medium-range guided missiles in Western Europe and northeastern Asia in order to obtain a position of strength in scrambling for hegemony with the Soviet Union.

The scramble for hegemony between the United States and the Soviet Union has already pulled northeastern Asia into the whirl. The peace-loving people should not fail to be on their guard against this.

Concerning the military maneuver of the U.S. troops in South Korea, the Chinese Government has adopted an attitude of criticism. The reason for this is very simple: For this is an hegemonist action and an armed provocation which interferes with Korea's internal affairs. It is also detrimental to peace and stability in Asia and will only provide the Soviet Union a pretext for intensifying its military activities in northeastern Asia.

CSO: 4005/504

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG PAPER CRITICIZES U.S.-ROK MANEUVERS

HK110219 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 11 Feb 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Manoeuvres Make Mockery of Peace"]

[Text] There are few powderkegs in the world, and none as potentially volatile as the Korean Peninsula.

Three decades have gone by since the bitter Korean war ended with several million lives lost, and yet it's the memory of those tragic years that still dogs Korean politics, north and south.

And there are those who would suggest that there is no greater reminder of the wounds inflicted on the Korean psyche than the stationing of 50,000 American troops close to the de-militarised zone (DMZ).

Those who recall those bleak days of the early 1950s will remember General Douglas MacArthur insisting that "the most important struggle in the world today is not in Europe, not in the Americas, but right here on his strip of land called Korea.

In the years that have passed since the Korean War ended it has sometimes seemed as if many Americans, including some who are now in the State Department and Pentagon, have looked beyond the Korean questions. Some of these people have even been accused of "refusing" to solve the Korean question.

It is certainly true that there has been a tendency among American officials to look elsewhere, be it the Middle East or Europe.

Korea, it seems, is the neglected battleground. For it is still a battleground in the continuous ideological war between capitalism and communism.

More than one commentator has drawn attention to the "sad" fact that--30 years after the armistice that was supposed to conclude the war--the administration of Ronald Reagan has decided to rekindle bitter memories by organising the largest military manoeuvres ever in Asia.

For 3 months by land, sea and air, U.S. and South Korean forces, altogether totalling 200,000 men, will be exercising close to North Korea.

In the eyes of such commentators this action is a provocative salvo fired across the bow of North Korea. No country in the region, they say, can be at ease when so many men are involved in military exercises which so resemble an actual invasion.

The fact of the matter is that a military exercise is really only a rehearsal for war. It can, in fact, be the prelude for war.

North Korea has been known for a long time as a spartan, even sometimes a belligerent country. But for the last decade North Korea has seldom engaged the south.

It might be said, in fact, that at no other time since the end of World War II have the two Koreas been more at ease, more prosperous.

Many observers consider that it is a mistake for the Reagan administration to rile the North Koreans and to stir up heated passions in Korea. The timing, they suggest, is askew.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has been described as a man devoid of artifice or affection. [Words indistinct] called "Team Spirit 1983" joint exercise makes a mockery of Mr Shultz's protestations of peace.

Mr Shultz has, after all, visited Tokyo, Beijing and Seoul to offer peace and reconciliation at a time when--to quote a (North) Korean Central News Agency report--"war provocation manoeuvres" are being conducted by South Korean and U.S. military forces.

It is hardly surprising that [words indistinct] and the other of "acute provocation."

The joint exercises to believe what Mr Shultz is trying to achieve. And there are those who might think that the "half-jesting" invitation to Chinese and North Korean officials to observe the exercises is "incredibly naive."

It might be suggested that there is only one message that is very clear to North Korea and China. And that is the planes in the air, the submarines prowling the waters and the men that are training to "break the peace."
[Sentence as published]

Critics have suggested that if the United States is sincere about maintaining the status quo at least in the Koreas it should have halted, delayed or shrunk the size of the manoeuvres.

Some of these critics are convinced that the United States is reluctant to make any concessions to reality.

Whatever the outcome of these manoeuvres--and we must bear in mind that a "dangerous" incident could occur during such lengthy exercises involving so many men--the responsibility would seem to lie with the United States.

It is that country alone today which really holds the lever to either peace or war.

The war in Korea was a conflict that doomed General MacArthur's career. It was a war that killed half a million United Nations troops. But it was a war that has not yet been completely fought. Unless and until the Korean people unite as one there is always a potential for calamity.

It would be very tragic indeed if the United States were to be the triggerman.

CSO: 4000/73

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

MONTHLY URGES EXONERATION OF GUANGDONG OFFICIAL

HK020202 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 2 Feb 83 p 12

[Text] A local monthly, the CHENG MING, has escalated its war of words against allegations that it obtained state secrets from a Guangdong official.

In its latest issue published yesterday, the magazine criticised the handling of the case by certain Chinese officials.

The magazine repeatedly urged China to exonerate Dai Zhen, vice director of the Communist Party's united front work office in Guangzhou, who was recently jailed for 12 years for being connected with the journal.

The magazine said the case against Dai had been fabricated and that the allegations against the CHENG MING were unfounded.

CHENG MING has admitted that Dai had written articles and had supplied it with material but it denies these were state secrets.

The magazine claimed that it had become the target of some Chinese officials who had become enraged by its reports on corruption and other issues in China.

The magazine claimed that it had become the target of some Chinese officials who had become enraged by its reports on corruption and other issues in China.

The magazine, in an editorial, cited an article published recently in the PEOPLE'S DAILY which called on officials to listen to differing views.

Now, the situation has emerged where some officials are not listening to differing views, the magazine said, referring to Dai's case.

"Some ruling cadres even defy the constitution, batter human rights and suppress democracy," it said.

In another article, CHENG MING said Dai was a good cadre and the assistance he gave to the magazine was motivated by his sense of responsibility towards the people and the country.

"We believe that if the Chinese authorities are concerned about respecting public opinion, it will exonerate Dai Zhen of these false accusations. Dai is innocent and he must be given back his freedom," the article said.

Dai's articles, CHENG MING claimed, dealt mainly with current affairs and pleaded for reforms while the material he supplied the magazine were publicity documents in favour of China.

CSO: 4000/73

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRITAIN'S OCCUPATION OF HONG KONG

[Editorial Report] HK070718 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese on 3, 4 and 5 February carries in three installments totalling approximately 8,000 characters an article by Ding Mingnan entitled "the events in Britain's seizure of the Hong Kong area." WEN WEI PO notes that the article was originally carried in the magazine JINDAI SHI YANJIU.

Installment one deals with the events involved in the British seizure of Hong Kong Island, and installment two with the seizure of the South Kowloon Peninsula and partly with the seizure of the new territories; this portion is completed in installment three. There is a large volume of quotations from British Government papers and books, covering the period 1842-1899, throughout the three installments.

The last paragraph of the article reads: "Britain has now occupied Hong Kong Island and the South Kowloon Peninsula for more than a century, and has been leasing the North Kowloon Peninsula and neighboring islands for over 80 years. The Chinese people, including the Hong Kong compatriots, have waged a long struggle in opposition to British seizure of the Hong Kong area. After Britain launched the second opium war, large numbers of Hong Kong compatriots left for the interior of China. More than 20,000 of them left (Hong Kong's population at that time was less than 100,000), with the results that 'the foreigners' business came to a halt and they even had to make their own food, suffering unbearably.' When Britain took over the North Kowloon Peninsula, the local inhabitants themselves organized armed forces totalling several thousand and launched a fierce struggle against the British lease of the area. In 1925 and 1926, the Hong Kong compatriots fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the people of Guangdong, and the 'great Guangdong-Hong Kong strike,' which lasted more than 1 year, dealt heavy blows to Hong Kong's economy, which was paralyzed for a time; Hong Kong turned into a 'stinking harbor' and a dead port. After the outbreak of the Pacific War, Japan captured Hong Kong without any difficulty, and it was only the Chinese people there who persisted in the struggle against Japan. Britain returned to Hong Kong after the Japanese surrender and continued to rule the area. The Chinese people have never accepted the unequal treaties on the Hong Kong area, which were signed under compulsion by Britain. Since liberation, the consistent position of the Chinese Government has been that it is not bound by the unequal treaties and will recover the Hong Kong area when conditions are ripe. Now the time has passed forever when imperialism could ride roughshod and do as it pleased. The Chinese people have stood up.

To be infatuated with the past, to attempt in vain to hold onto this land, to quibble over the unequal treaties by distorting international law, or to practice blackmail by citing Hong Kong as China's major source of foreign exchange--all these will serve nothing. To reunify the motherland, to return property to its original owner and to recover the whole Hong Kong area is the just demand and common aspiration of the 1 billion Chinese people. They will certainly fulfill the task assigned them by the era. No force can resist this."

CSO: 4005/504

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG TO PROCEED WITH SRV REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

HK110145 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 11 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] The government is going ahead with a plan, first devised by Karl Stumpf, to resettle up to 5,000 refugees in the colony of French Guiana.

After talks yesterday with Mr Stumpf who recently visited the country, the government will be sending a cable to the French Government today to formally request the start of negotiations on the resettlement deal, according to Mr Stumpf.

The UNHCR was represented at the talks by the chief de mission, Mrs Dolores Lasan, and the project has the mission's full support, said Mr Stumpf, who is also vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Community Council for the resettlement of refugees.

Asked if that meant the UNHCR would fund the project, Mr Stumpf said: "I would think so. What she (Mrs Lasan) said implies it."

Mrs Lasan was unavailable for comment. The meeting was also attended by the secretary for security, David Jeaffreson, the deputy secretary for security, Patrick Williamson, the deputy political adviser, Richard Margolis, Clynton Leeks from the security branch, representatives of the immigration department, and [words indistinct] governmental committee for migration and Dorothy Lee, refugee coordinator for Caritas (which runs Jubilee Camp).

Mr Stumpf said the meeting was "totally positive" and that "the government was happy with what I tried to do."

Radio reports yesterday suggested that the French Government has not been as enthusiastic about the plan as Mr Stumpf had earlier said but he says he does not know where such a report could have come from.

French Guiana is mainly keen on receiving farmers, labourers and fishermen due to its state of underdevelopment and underpopulation.

CSO: 4000/73

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'TA KUNG PAO' ON THE 'THREE UNEQUAL TREATIES'

HK300014 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 29 Jan 83 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Settling Accounts for the Three Unequal Treaties"]

[Text] The Article in "Jindai Shi Yanjiu"

According to a Beijing dispatch from Zhongguo Xinwen She yesterday, the magazine JINDAI SHI YANJIU No 1 of 1983, published by the Institute of Modern History, carries an article by a research worker of the institute, Ding Mingnan [0002 0682 2809]. The article discusses in great detail the history of Britain's occupation of Hong Kong.

The Institute of Modern History is a unit under the Chinese Academy of social sciences. The director of the Institute is Diu Danian and the deputy directors are Li Shu, Li Xin and Yu Shengwu. All of them are famous scholars. The writer of the article, Ding Mingnan, is also the chief of the Institute of the Chinese Yihetuan movement. He has made a thorough study of the 70 years' history from 1840 to the Revolution of 1911. The articles which has published include "on several issues in the historical relations between China and Britain."

Publishing the Article at This Moment

Since the issue of recovering the sovereignty of Hong Kong was placed on the agenda, apart from articles and commentaries in newspapers, this is the second article published by an important magazine in China.

The first article was published in the fortnightly magazine SHIJIE ZHISHI. This magazine deals mainly with international politics, economics and culture. The article, entitled "On the Hong Kong and Macao Issue," outlined the historical situation and the consistent policy of China towards this issue. The article by Ding Mingnan has exposed in great detail how Britain forced the corrupt Qing Government to sign the unequal treaties, occupied Hong Kong Island and the South Kowloon Peninsula and leased the North Kowloon Peninsula and the nearby islands by all means, including aggressive war. This article is more comprehensive than that in SHIJIE ZHISHI.

The article which has been published at this moment will certainly catch the attention of people in all walks of life. However, it appears in the magazine in a form of research paper. So this is also worth attention.

"To Be Infatuated with the Past in a Vain Attempt to Hold Onto the Territory Under One's Control"

The news dispatch did not mention the length of the article by Ding Mingnan, which appears in JINDAI SHI YANJIU No 1. However, judging by the phrases "discussed in great detail" and "exposes quoting historical evidences," the article is likely to be an extensive thesis.

Although the article is extensive, the key point is only one. This refers to the three treaties on Hong Kong, unequal treaties which were never accepted by the Chinese people. The 1842 "Nanjing Treaty" and the 1860 "Beijing Treaty" were "treaties concluded with the enemy who had reached the city wall," and the 1898 "treaty on extension of the Hong Kong boundary" was also signed by force after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, in which the Qing Dynasty was humiliated.

Since the Sino-British talks started last year, some people in Britain have clung tightly to the three unequal treaties and stressed their legality. The article of Ding Mingnan clearly settles accounts for these wrong arguments by quoting irrefutable historical facts. The article points out that those who have this viewpoint are infatuated with the past in a vain attempt to hold onto the territory under their control. This will serve nothing.

Will Never Yield an Inch on Sovereignty Issue

Ding's article refers in conclusion to an argument put forward by some people that as Hong Kong is an important foreign currency source for China, so China should pay attention to money and reconsider its position on recovering Hong Kong sovereignty.

Ding points out that to support certain special demands with this argument will also serve nothing.

The reason is very simple, because to realize the reunification of the motherland and to recover the area of Hong Kong are the just and common desire of the 1 billion Chinese people. This is the mission entrusted by history, which cannot be obstructed by any force.

Sovereignty is a question of principle and national honor. China will not yield an inch on this issue. This correct position has been expressed on several occasions. Therefore, it is inadvisable to cherish unrealistic illusions.

CSO: 4005/504

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG'S MCLAREN VISIT, SINO-BRITISH TALKS

HK290724 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 25 Jan 83 p 1

[Commentary: "Hong Kong Has Its Reality As Well As Its Past"]

[Text] The political adviser McLaren of the Hong Kong administration, is leading a group of officials on a 2-day visit to Guangdong today to discuss the work of liaison personnel for the border areas of the new territories and Shenzhen. Only a month ago, McLaren went to Guangzhou to discuss arrangements for passengers. Discussions held between Guangdong and Hong Kong have become more and more frequent.

There are about 20 days before the arrival of the Spring Festival. The climax of passengers going to visit their hometowns will soon come. Improving liaison work between the border areas of Hong Kong and Guangdong as early as possible and strengthening cooperation in this respect will make things easier for those going back to visit their hometowns. This will certainly be welcomed by all.

According to reports, the construction of the boundary line separating the Shenzhen special economic zone from the non-special zone is expected to be completed after the Spring Festival. Formalities for entering the Shenzhen special zone from Hong Kong will then be simplified and there will also be changes in customs duties and other things. The stepping up of the construction of the Shenzhen special zone and its closer ties with Hong Kong, Kowloon and the new territories need new arrangements for the liaison work between the border areas.

Recently RENMIN RIBAO has carried several eyewitness reports by its reporters. The report published yesterday says: "The mountains and water of Shenzhen, Hong Kong and Kowloon are jointed together. The people of these places share weal and woe and their relationships are like those of lips and teeth. People in Hong Kong and Kowloon have all along eaten vegetables and fruits from the mainland. Surplus agricultural and sideline products have all along been sent from places along the coast and Shenzhen to Hong Kong and Kowloon. The storms and rains in the 1950's suddenly caused the erection of an invisible wall disrupting the economic connections between Hong Kong and Kowloon and Shenzhen." Since the Chinese announced the adoption of a policy of opening to the outside world. Trading contacts between Shenzhen and the Hong Kong and Kowloon areas have resumed.

Shenzhen is a special economic zone next to Hong Kong. One of its major features is that it has a market for foreign exchange, mainly Hong Kong currency. This is especially so in Shatoujue, a border district with half of its area under the administration of Shenzhen and the other half under Hong Kong and Kowloon. But shops in both parts use Hong Kong currency. It is a tax-free 'free port.' So things are particularly cheap there.

The special conditions in Shenzhen have drawn people's attention. Therefore, specialists have been sent to study the place on many occasions and policy-makers have gone there to solicit opinions. Although no final decision has been made, relatively similar views have been obtained: "No matter what methods may be used, they must be conducive to the development and construction of Shenzhen, to its economic development and to safeguarding the country's dignity. Besides, they must also respect history, respect customs, respect reality and, to the greatest extent possible, make things easier for the masses of people."

Fourteen years from now, a sign with the characters "Hong Kong special administrative zone" will be set up at the edge of the Shenzhen special economic zone. No matter what method will be used for the Hong Kong issue, it seems that China's policy-makers and Hong Kong patriots hold similar views. Likewise, the principle should also be safeguarding the country's dignity, beneficial to economic development, respecting history and reality and making things as easy as possible for the masses.

A senior official of the Hong Kong administration said wisely yesterday that we would succeed only if Hong Kong, Kowloon and the new territories were treated as an entity. We must look forward to the future. If Hong Kong and Kowloon are to maintain their prosperity, they must be linked with Shenzhen, Guangdong and the interior. State sovereignty cannot be divided and the prosperity of a country is also an entity.

It is right to say that "the existence of Hong Kong is a fact." However, while respecting reality, we must also respect history. We must never regard illegal, unequal treaties of the past as legal and valid.

According to reports, the Hong Kong official who delivered a speech yesterday departed from the question of sovereignty, which is of utmost importance, and blamed China's reshuffle of personnel for the deadlock in the Sino-British talks. He ever used improper terms to attack China. This will not promote the Sino-British talks in the least.

CSO: 4005/504

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'LEFT WING' DISMISSES HAINAN RACECOURSE PLAN

HK010312 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 1 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Local left-wing circles have poured cold water on a news report that a racecourse has been proposed for Hainan Island.

Sources have dismissed the plan as both politically and geographically infeasible: They said horse betting was totally out of [the] question in a communist country. "Moreover, given remote location of the island, a racecourse would not be economically viable. How many tourists do you expect to visit such a place and how many of them do you expect to be gamblers?" they asked.

A spokesman for the Hong Kong Jockey Club declined to comment on the report, which was carried by Reuters News Agency.

"We've heard nothing about it and we have nothing to comment," he said.

According to the report, the racecourse has been proposed as part of a major programme to boost tourism. It quoted a Hainan official as saying that the Hong Kong Jockey Club would be invited to take part in the project, which if realised, would be the first in China.

The report said only foreign tourists would be allowed to bet, but Chinese citizens would be allowed to watch.

It added that betting would be one of the attractions at a proposed hotel complex on the island.

China recently decided to develop the lush and tropical island, which has long been neglected. Hainan officials said they hoped to attract foreign investment through concessionary corporate tax rates.

Plans to open up Hainan were approved by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang when he visited the island last month. Rules on foreign investment are expected to be announced later.

It is said that the tax rate for foreign companies would be fixed at 12 to 13 per cent as against 15 per cent in the three special economic zones in southern China.

Chy Shi, one of Hainan's top planners, was quoted as saying that the main reason for the proposed racecourse was to provide entertainment for tourists and not money spinning.

The report noted that plans to permit betting on Hainan were likely to meet stiff opposition from Beijing, which is waging a nation-wide campaign against "bourgeois liberalism."

Only last year, the central government ordered the closure of a gambling parlour in the Dongfang Hotel in Guangzhou.

But, Mr Chu said he was not worried about possible objections from Beijing. "The racecourse will only be a subsidiary part of the entire development."

He said a \$195 million tourist complex would be built on the northern coast near Haikou--the administrative centre of Hainan.

A \$65 million contract under the first phase of the development would be signed with a Hong Kong firm this month, he said.

Another top Hainan had so far attracted \$390 million worth of foreign investment.

He said the island's only civilian airport would be expanded to handle Boeing 737s, which were ordered by China last November.

He said it was hoped to operate direct flights between Hainan and Hong Kong.

CSO: 4000/73

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'TA KUNG PAO' ON BUDDHIST TRAINING CLASS IN PRC

HK280711 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 24 Feb 83 p 2

["Special Feature" by Chu Wei-chun [2612 4850 5028]: "A Visit to the Buddhist Association's Monk-Training Class at Xixia Monastery"]

[Text] Driving northeast some 40 li from Nanjing City, finally, we arrived at Xixia Mountain, a famous scenic spot with a Buddhist monastery. Xixia Mountain is also called "Sheshan" Mountain. According to legend, it was named "Sheshan" because the mountain teemed with medicinal herbs which could conserve people's health. A Buddhist Association monk-training class has recently been organized at Xixia Monastery at the foot of the mountain.

Xixia Ancient Monastery Built in Southern Qi Dynasty

Xixia Monastery has a 1,500-year history; it was built in the 2d year of Yung Ming, under the rule of the Emperor Wu during the southern Qi Dynasty (a.d. 484). The Linqing Lingyan Monastery in Shandong Province, the Jiangling Yuquan Monastery in Hubei Province, the Tiantai Quoqing Monastery in Zhejiang Province and the Xixia Monastery which was expanded constantly during Sui and Tang dynasties, are named "The four great Buddhist monasteries" of the country. Numerous stone statues of Buddha which were set up in the southern dynasty, the Sheli Pagoda was completed in the Sui Dynasty, the stone tablet carved with "Xixia" manuscript of Tang Gao Zong Lizhi and other historical relics are preserved inside and outside the monastery. In 1963, on the 1,200th anniversary of the death of the monk, Jian Zhen, Buddhist circles in Japan gave to China a statue of Jian Zhen which was placed in the monastery. During the 10 years of internal turmoil, Xixia like the other well-known Buddhist monasteries in the country also suffered great losses, monks were expelled from the monastery and other historical relics such as Buddhist sutras, statues and musical instruments were badly damaged. After the "gang of four" was defeated and, in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the correct principles and policies of religion by the CPC have been restored and the ancient Xixia Monastery has been revived. Since 1979, the government had allocated funds for repairing the building and a Guohai Dashi Hall has been built to accommodate the Jian Zhen statue. Now Xixia Monastery has resumed its religious activities for monks and Buddhists and at the same time it is a place for sightseeing and learning of ancient culture of the nation of China.

I visited this monastery at the end of autumn and the beginning of winter. Through the door I perceived the hill covered by the famous red leaves and thousands of pines standing under the rain. Like the other Buddhist monasteries which I recently visited in south China, Xixia has taken on a new look. The front hall and the great hall, the building in which Buddhist sutras are stored and other main buildings which have been repaired look more solemn, dignified, magnificent and lofty. Everything in the monastery is resplendent. Each Buddhist statue has been repainted and many of them have been renewed. About 200 young monks in Kasaya were holding a religious ceremony in the hall. They were the first group members of the Buddhist Association's monk-training class. In 1956, the first Buddhist school was established in Fayuan monastery, Beijing, where a great number of Buddhists were trained. The present prominent figures in Buddhist circles studied in that school. The number of pupils who attended the training class was the greatest since the foundation of the state and was also unprecedented in history.

The Question of Buddhist Successors

There is a painting of Buddhidharma, patriarch of the Chan sect at the center of the Buddhist sutras store room, and congratulatory letters addressed to the training class are seen on each of the walls. A couplet to Ming Shan, Buddhaot abbot of Xixia Monastery and master and director of the training class says: "Ming Shan is in charge of Buddhism and the monastery and is training new patriotic monks." The couplet is simple but well written. Here I was received by Xue Fan, the 74-year-old master and vice president of the Buddhist Association in Jiangsu Province, and Yuan Zhan aged 69, master and deputy director of the Buddhist Association. Master Xue Fan looked thin, with grey hair, but full of vigor. He had been in charge of missions for years in monasteries in southern China. During the 10-year calamity he was expelled from the monastery and did farm work in the countryside, and he did not come to work in the provincial Buddhist Association until 1979. When I asked him about the purpose of the training class, the master said: "With the implementation of the religious policy of the CPC in recent years, a number of temples including various Buddhist monasteries which are well-known in the country and abroad have been repaired and opened. However, the number of monks has been reduced to a great extent and they are scarcely seen in the country's monasteries because of the destruction by the 'gang of four.' There are very few people who have acquired Buddhist attainments and take care of the religious services, and some of them are elderly people. This cannot meet the needs of religious services in the country and of Buddhist exchange with other countries. The aim of the training course is to bring up Buddhist successors."

Referring to the recruitment of monks and teaching of Buddhism, the master said with satisfaction: "The enrollment quota of monks is 200. They are organized by Buddhist Associations and departments of religious affairs in 20 provinces and cities, and they are educated at middle school. Such a great number of young monks studying in a class is a new sign brought to religious circles by the party's religions policy." The main subject is Buddhism including doctrine, history, discipline and rites as well as art history. At the same

time, subjects such as current events, policy and culture are taught. After a 1-year term, the graduated monks will go back to where they came from. They will study and practice Buddhism according to the Buddhist tradition in Han areas, and strictly adhere to Buddhist discipline: avoiding killing, robbery, obscenity, rash action and alcoholic drink.

On that day, Master Ming Shan was imparting religious discipline and I was permitted to attend the class as a visitor. The classroom is spacious and the chairs and desks are new. The 69-year-old Ming Shan, in monk's headdress and robe, was lecturing and writing on the blackboard. He started from the establishment of religious discipline, its significance, origin and development, and stressed the course of change and the development of religious discipline since Buddhism was introduced to China in the eastern Han Dynasty. Each pupil had a copy of "Buddhist Discipline Summary" on his desk which was given by the Sutra Publishing House in Nanjing. They listened to their master carefully and took notes.

Why They Become Monks

After the class, I asked some monks why they had become Buddhists. Some of them have been living a Buddhist life for years and working in the monastery, and taking care of the mountain and vegetable garden. Others have become monks recently; they wear glasses, and have a scholarly air. Lang Hui who came from Lingyin Monastery and was educated at middle school said that he had become a monk because he was influenced by his Buddhist grandma when he was a child, and on the other, he liked reading history and literature. He respected and admired the monks who had contributed to the cultural development of the motherland and the promotion of international cultural exchange such as: "Xuan Zhuang made a long pilgrimage to collect Buddhist scriptures in the West, and Jian Zhen crossed the sea six times to do missionary work in the East. In modern times, the enchanting Taoist priests, like Hong Yi and Li Shutong were also known. I became a monk because I wanted to inherit the valuable culture of the motherland. People and government take good care of us, so I should earnestly study and practice Buddhism and never go on just tolling the bell as long as I am a monk." Referring to his future, he said: "Our Lingyin Monastery has been receiving a great number of visitors daily from the country and abroad. I hope to be a well-educated monk with impressive and dignified manner in order to protect the reputation of our motherland."

Student-monks live a collective life with strict discipline in the monastery. They get up at half-past four in the morning and then they go to the hall, to sit in abstract contemplation and clean the environment. They attend morning and afternoon classes each day, including various religious ceremonies. Student-monks arrange class themselves, and their life and labor is based on democratic centralism. There is a big dining room. There are principal seats at the center of it and a screen is seen with big characters "just think about the sources." They have a bowl of rice and a dish of vegetables cooked with soya bean cake for each meal. Master and student-monks strictly observe discipline and eat vegetables all the year round.

Buddhism Is Received by the Implementation of Policy

Night was falling when we observed a profound silence at the foot of the mountain. We could only hear the melodious reciting of scriptures and tapping of wooden feet, and peal upon peal came from the great hall and broke out upon the still hours. A religious ceremony was held that evening by the student-monks after they had studied hard during the day. What I had seen and heard made me remember the speech made by Zhao Puchu, president of the China Buddhist Association at the opening ceremony of the training class: "Following the implementation of the policy, Buddhism has revived. Numerous student-monks are gathering together and studying in classrooms. Successors are growing up while the rumble of thunder roars over the mountain. This betokens a bright prospect for Buddhism and prosperity to the nation. The Changejiang River is so great and the Zhongshan hill so green. People with good reputation and morality are coming forth in large numbers and will leave a reputation forever in the hearts of the people. While cherishing the memory of the ancient morality, we heighten our spirits and we shall love our nation and Buddhism for ever and ever."

CSO: 4005/612

HONG KONG MEDIA IN CHINA

PRC PROHIBITS LISTENING TO TAIWAN RADIO

HK010730 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 25 Feb 83 p 1

["Special Report": "Huiyang County People's Government Issues Open Letter Warning People Against Listening to Taiwan Radio"]

[Excerpts] Since the second half of last year, incidents on the mainland of seizing aircraft and ships in an attempt to seek freedom have continuously occurred. This has thrown the Chinese Communist regime into such a panic that it has issued an order to all units and institutions in various "provinces, counties and cities," strictly prohibiting cadres, workers, staff and commune members from listening to broadcasts from Taiwan. Those found listening to the broadcasts will be "strictly dealt with."

A document from the mainland shows that listening in secret to broadcasts from the Republic of China is very widespread on the mainland. Even "state personnel," "CPC members" and "CYL members" frequently listen in secret to broadcasts from the other side of the strait in total disregard of the repeated injunctions of the Chinese "central" and "local government."

The following document has been brought by a compatriot from the mainland. Taking the form of an "open letter" jointly issued in the names of the "Huiyang County CPC Committee" and the "Huiyang County People's Government," it issued a serious warning to the local people.

Open Letter to Cadres, Workers, Staff and Commune Members Throughout the County

The 1983 Spring Festival will soon arrive. We hereby extend our greetings to all cadres, workers, staff and commune members. We wish you a very happy Spring Festival and hope you will add new splendor and make new contributions in the new year in the great cause of the four modernizations of the motherland.

Recently, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued Document No 47. The document says that in an effort to achieve the peaceful reunification of the motherland, the party and government officially put forth, beginning from 1979, a proposal for the peaceful solution of the Taiwan issue and formulated a series of documents and policies, which received the warm approval and support of the people throughout the country including our compatriots in Taiwan Province.

However, this in no way means that the Taiwan KMT reactionary authorities have terminated the state of hostility and stopped their sabotage activities and that the enemies have been converted into friends. On the contrary, up to now, the Taiwan authorities still persist in opposing communism and refuse to come to peace talks. Not only do they take advantage of radio broadcasts to carry out daily reactionary propaganda and spread rumors and slanders, they also take advantage of the radio broadcasts to develop a secret network and command secret agents to carry out sabotage activities. They employ various methods, such as balloons, floats, post services and telexes, to spread reactionary propaganda material and fabricate various names to malignantly attack us. They also print counterfeit renminbi to distrust our finances. Therefore, we should never give up our counteroffensive just because we are striving for a peaceful solution of the Taiwan issue. Our principle is to unite with the compatriots of various circles in Taiwan Province. With respect to the Taiwan authorities, we also strive to make them give up their hostile stand. However, so long as they refuse to change their reactionary stand and stop their sabotage activities, we should never relax our vigilance against them but should be keenly aware of their presence and conscientiously boycott their reactionary broadcasts and other kinds of reactionary propaganda material. Not only should we refuse to listen to, believe in, receive or circulate them, we should also educate the people around us and dissuade them from doing so. If the goods and reactionary propaganda material dropped from balloons or drifted across the sea from Taiwan and the counterfeit renminbi and documents are found, they should be delivered to the public security organs. We should not scramble for and privately retain or divide them, let alone spread them. If people are found to have listened to or spread the broadcasts of the Taiwan reactionary authorities and received the propaganda material or other goods dropped by the Taiwan reactionary authorities, we should righteously criticize them, dissuade and prevent them from doing so and report this case to the organizations of public security organs. Those who refuse to listen to admonitions and education will be subject to administrative disciplinary measures if they are state personnel, staff members or workers. They will also be subject to disciplinary actions within the party and CYL if they are CPC or CYL members. Those who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated warnings and whose cases are serious will be sternly dealt with by the public security and judiciary organs. Those who communicate and establish contacts with the mailing address of the enemy radio and engage in counterrevolutionary activities due to their belief in the reactionary propaganda of the enemy radio will be severely punished according to law. We should heighten our vigilance and keep a close watch on the movement of Taiwan's secret agents. If we discover them, we should promptly report them to the authorities.

Comrades! Let us go into action and hit hard at the sabotage activities of the Taiwan KMT reactionary authorities.

The Huiyang County CPC Committee

The Huiyang County People's Government

5 February 1983.

DENG PHOTO CAMPAIGN AIMS AT DISCREDITING YE

OW290441 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Taipei, 29 Jan (CNA)--It is unusual that the power holders of the Peiping regime recently have started to display in public places two new group portraits of the Chinese Communist Party's past and current top leaders, mainland affairs observers here indicate. The new portraits replace the two of Mao Tsetung and Hua Kuo-feng that had been so prominent everywhere before.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY reported in its 19 January issue that the two new portraits of the CCP's top leaders--one shows Mao, Chou En-lai, Liu Shao-chi, and Chu Teh, and another shows the four mentioned above and Teng Hsiao-ping and Chen Yun--would be displayed in places where the portraits of Mao and Hua used to be seen.

Among the six personalities posing in the two photographs, Teng and Den are the only two now living. Chen has never been an influential figure in the Chinese Communist Party, and he hardly has any connection with the Chinese Communist Party, according to the mainland affairs experts. These authorities add that Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the National People's Congress, was not included in the six because Teng meant to downgrade his position.

A political storm is forming within the Chinese Communist Party as the display arrangement for the two new portraits definitely would embarrass Yeh. Yeh has been vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and is still a standing member of the Politburo and is senior in age and position in the party to Teng.

Yeh still has certain supporters in the Chinese Communist Army, who stood to back Yeh in his efforts to counter Teng in the past few months. The mainland affairs experts say that Teng would be in a disadvantageous position to downgrade the position of Yeh and the late Mao since the move would give rise to wider dissatisfaction.

He said that display in public places of the new portraits featuring the six personalities is an indirect way of downgrading the position of Mao by giving credit to the six as co-founders of the Communist Party. The move, of course, is meant to upgrade Teng's role in the Communist Party. Teng was not recognized as a senior personality in the Chinese Communist Party until September 1956 when the CPC held its eighth plenary meeting and Teng was elected as a standing member of the Central Political Bureau, the authorities point out.

CSO: 4000/74

TAIWAN

ECUADOR TO SET UP REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

OW271403 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] According to an authoritative official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the government of the Republic of Ecuador has decided to establish a representative office in the Republic of China [ROC]. Galindo, minister of natural resources and energy of Ecuador, is scheduled to visit our country on 26 January to further consult with our government on the details in establishing the representative office.

Authorities concerned have said that Ecuador is the first Latin American nation without formal diplomatic relations with our country to establish a representative office in the ROC so as to strengthen substantive relations.

It is learned that the Chinese Petroleum Corporation recently signed a contract with the Ecuador Petroleum Company to directly import 10,000 barrels of oil everyday. The growing trade relations between the two nations have prompted Ecuador, which has long cherished the intention of setting up a representative office in the ROC, to take concrete action in this regard.

Authorities concerned have said that Ecuador's decision to establish the representative office in the ROC marks a major breakthrough in promoting our substantive relations with Latin American countries with which we have no diplomatic relations.

CSO: 4005/500

BRIEFS

SIGNIFICANCE OF AMSTERDAM AIR ROUTE--Taipei, 27 Jan (CNA)--The nation's efforts at building substantial relations with Europe have achieved a breakthrough with the Holland Government's approval of China Airlines' application to open a route to Amsterdam, officials of the Foreign Ministry here say. The Holland Government announced Tuesday that it had permitted CAL to exchange flights with its two flag carriers for both passenger and cargo services between Taipei and Amsterdam, effective 1 April. This indicates that the Dutch Government values the development of the relationship and has full confidence in the Republic of China, they say. And the air service will help widen various contacts so as to further promote mutual contact, they add. The officials say they hope that other European countries wishing to upgrade their relations with the ROC will follow suit by taking concrete steps. CAL flew the nation's first flight to Europe last year as the Chinese flag carrier was approved to open cargo service to Luxembourg. But CAL's service in both passenger and cargo flights to Amsterdam is more significant. Aside from economic reasons, closer contacts between the two peoples will further help advance mutual cooperation in other areas, they stress. [Text] [OW271033 Taipei CNA in English 0934 GMT 27 Jan 83]

NEW ENVOY LEAVES FOR POST--Taipei, 2 Feb (CNA)--Ambassador Tsai Wei-ping left Taipei Wednesday for Saudi Arabia to assume his new post. He told reporters upon his departure at the airport that he will further dedicate himself to promoting economic cooperation, trade expansion and technology exchange between the two countries. Saudi Arabian Ambassador As'ad' 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zuhayr who came to see Tsai off at the airport, assured his Chinese counterpart that he will work closely with Tsai in joint efforts for further deepening the friendship and extending cooperation between the two governments. Vice Foreign Minister H. K. Shao, officials of the Foreign Ministry and staff members of the Saudi Arabian Embassy were also present at the airport to bid Tsai farewell. [Text] [OW021421 Taipei CNA in English 1352 GMT 2 Feb 83]

NEW ENVOY TO COSTA RICA--Taipei, 28 Jan (CNA)--Charles Shu-chi King, newly appointed Chinese ambassador to Costa Rica, left Taipei Friday with his wife to assume his post in San Jose. As the relations between the two countries have always been cordial, he will continue to spare no efforts in further enhancing friendship with that Central American nation, King said upon his departure. [Text] [OW290257 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 29 Jan 83]

GUATEMALAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ARRIVES--Taipei, 31 Jan (CNA)--Colonel Edgar Lionel Ortega Rivas, minister of communications and public works of the Republic of Guatemala, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Taipei Monday morning for an 8-day visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Communications. While here, they will call on government leaders, and visit the cultural and economic establishments of the Republic of China. The Guatemalan dignitaries were greeted by the administrative Vice Minister Chu Teng-kao, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Guatemalan ambassador in Taipei, Edgar Arturo Lopez Calvo. [Text] [OW010259 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 1 Feb 83]

ECUADOR ESTABLISHES COMMERCIAL OFFICE--Taipei, 28 Jan (CNA)--Gustavo Enrique Galindo Velasco, the Republic of Ecuador's minister of natural resources and energy will conclude his 4-day visit to Taipei Saturday. Galindo has reached agreement with the Chinese Government to set up a "commercial representative office" in the Republic of China to promote economic and cultural development between the two countries. Galindo also expressed thanks for the warm welcome govern him by the Chinese Government, and he was deeply impressed with the various achievements in the Republic of China. [Text] [OW281419 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 28 Jan 83]

'REFORMATORY EDUCATION'--Taipei, 29 Jan (CNA)--The Taiwan Garrison Command [TGC] announced Friday that after full investigation, the military prosecution has formally asked the sending of Yang Huan-hsi for reformatory education because of his collusion with the Chinese communists. [Sentenced as received] Yang, 67 and of Keelung, has long made contacts with communist elements Wang Wan-teh and Chen Yi-sung since 1931, the TGC said. In March 1977, Yang went to Hong Kong to make contacts with the communist cadres of the new China News Agency office and received their directives to collect information in Taiwan for the Peiping regime. Afterwards, he also used alias in making contacts with the communist elements including Chen Yi-sung in Hong Kong and the United States. The concrete evidences of Yang's collusion with the Chinese communists have been proved without doubt, and even Yang himself acknowledged his wrongdoing by expressing deep regret over his conduct, the TGC said. The TCC said the government has judged Yang's case on the principle of justice and leniency. [Text] [OW291317 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 29 Jan 83]

EMBASSY TO MOVE TO RIYADH--Taipei, 29 Jan (CNA)--Hsueh Yu-chi, former ambassador of the Republic of China to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia said Friday the cordial and close relations between the two countries should be further strengthened through the development of new cooperation plans. Speaking at a press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the afternoon, Hsueh pointed out that the Sino-Saudi relations had scored rapid growth in recent years. Both the government and the people of the kingdom cherish friendship with the Republic of China and regard the Republic of China as one of the true friends of Saudi Arabia, the former ambassador said. Hsueh said the Chinese Embassy in Saudi Arabia will move to Riyadh from Jidda sometime in August 1984. By that time, he said, the Republic of China will set up a consulate general in Jeddah. [Text] [OW290431 Taipei CNA in English 0314 GMT 29 Jan 83]

TAIWAN, MEXICAN TRADE AGREEMENT--Taipei, 25 Feb (CNA)--The General Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of China (GCC) and the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce, Services and Tourism of Mexico (NCCST) Thursday signed in Taipei a cooperation agreement to promote trade relations between the two nations. Wang You-tseng, chairman of GCC, and Emilio Goicoichea Luna, president of NCCST, signed the agreement on behalf of the two organizations. Through the agreement, first of this kind since the [word indistinct] of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the two sides agree to enter into cooperation in the following aspects: 1. The strengthening of commercial interflow and collaboration. 2. The exchange of up-to-date commercial information as well as the two nations' foreign trade and investment regulations. 3. Both sides must organize trade missions to visit the other country and offer necessary assistance to missions from the other side. 4. Both sides, through investigation and study by their experts, must find out effective ways to promote trade relations and cooperation. 5. Both sides will help resolve, either through gentlemen's agreements or arbitration, commercial disputes between businessmen from the two nations. [Text] [OW250419 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 25 Feb 83]

DUTCH SHIPYARD OFFER--Taipei, 24 Feb (CNA)--Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih denied Thursday a wire report that the Republic of China has offered to buy the Rijn-Schelde-Verolme Shipyard of Holland. In reply to questions raised by reporters, Minister Sung said the Republic of China has not considered taking over the Dutch shipyard which has contracted to build two conventional submarines for the Chinese Navy. Sung said that the Dutch contractor's construction of the two submarines is on schedule. A source told reporters that Rijn-Schelde-Verolme is a multinational industrial group with 23 affiliated companies, and the shipyard is one of the most profitable. It is impossible that RSV wants to close the shipyard, the source added. The Foreign Ministry Thursday also dismissed the report on the takeover. An official in the Foreign Ministry said that it is impossible for the Republic of China to buy the Dutch shipyard. [Text] [OW241419 Taipei CNA in English 1405 GMT 24 Feb 83]

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