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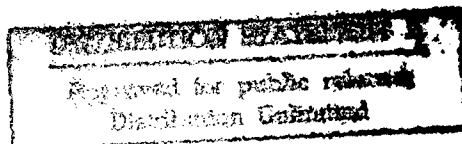
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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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6 MAY 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

XINHUA Reports on Opposition to U.S. Raid on Libya (XINHUA, 15 Apr 86)	1
USSR, GDR, Sweden Condemnation	1
Arab League Condemns U.S. Raid	2
No Consensus for World Disarmament Conference (XINHUA, 12 Apr 86)	3
National Leaders Urge End to Nuclear Tests (XINHUA, 14 Apr 86)	4
First-Stage European Disarmament Conference Opens (XINHUA, 15 Apr 86)	5

WESTERN EUROPE

EEC Moves To Achieve Political Cooperation (Li Shuxun; SHIJIE ZHISHI, No 1, 1 Jan 86)	6
--	---

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Effect of Reform on Women Discussed (Luo Qing; RENMIN RIBAO, 8 Mar 86)	10
Women's Federation Official Discusses Women's Problems (RENMIN RIBAO, 9 Mar 86)	18

Efforts To Crack Down on Economic Crimes Urged (Hu Shiyong; GUANGMING RIBAO, 12 Feb 86)	21
Zhou Enlai's Concern for Art, Literature Remembered (Zhang Ying; RENMIN RIBAO, 13 Jan 86)	24
Briefs	
Guizhou's 50th Anniversary Meeting	28
Kuomintang CC Member Dies	28

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Status of Women in Dongguan, Guangdong Investigated (RENMIN RIBAO, 26 Feb 86)	29
--	----

NORTH REGION

Hebei Secretary Speaks on Improving Party Style (HEBEI RIBAO, 23 Mar 86)	34
Li Ximing Speech at Report Meeting (BEIJING RIBAO, 29 Mar 86)	37
Tianjin To Hand Over Armed Forces Units to Local Governments (TIANJIN RIBAO, 31 Mar 86)	40
Nei Monggol Conference Discusses Judicial Work (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 13 Apr 86)	41
Tianjin Launches Campaign Against Robbery (TIANJIN RIBAO, 1 Apr 86; Tianjin City Service, 18 Apr 86)	42
Public Security Bureau Circular	42
Results of Crackdown Reported	43
Hebei's Xing Chongzhi Speaks on Training of Teachers (HEBEI RIBAO, 6 Apr 86)	44

NORTHWEST REGION

Rectification of Party Work Style Urged (Ji Xiaoyang; GANSU RIBAO, 29 Jan 86)	45
Briefs	
Ningxia's Administrative Zone	48

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Xizang MD Commander on Militia Concepts (Jiang Hongquan; XINAN MINBING, No 1, 10 Jan 86)	49
Improving Militia, Reserve Unity Urged (XINAN MINBING, No 1, 10 Jan 86)	51
Chengdu Reserves Train in Chemical Defense (Li Guangde, Wu Guanghua; XINAN MINBING, No 1, 10 Jan 86)	54
Briefs	
Militia Training	55
Lanzhou PLA Leaders	55
Former Hebei Commander Dies	55

TAIWAN

Paper Comments on U.S. Raid Against Libya (Editorial; CHINA POST, 17 Apr 86)	56
Briefs	
Communist Infiltration	58

GENERAL

XINHUA REPORTS ON OPPOSITION TO U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

USSR, GDR, Sweden Condemnation

OW152329 Beijing XINHUA in English 2254 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 15 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union, Democratic Germany and Sweden today condemned the U.S. air bombing of Libya and called the action a violation of international law.

Vladimir Lomeyko, chief of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a press conference in Moscow that his government condemned the "barbaric action" of the United States and "most resolutely" protested the incident.

The Soviet Union regarded the U.S. action as a violation of international law and a spurn to human morality, the Soviet official said.

No reasons should be used by one country as pretexts for "aggression and military intervention" against other countries, he said.

Commenting on the U.S. raid, Democratic German leader Erich Honecker said in Berlin that as a result of power politics and the policy of adventurism, world peace has been more endangered.

It is understandable that not only the Arab world but the entire world community appeal to the United States to be restrained, Honecker said, adding that any imprudent acts may lead to a disaster or incur a new world war.

Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson today said that "the attack by one country against the territory of another in times of peace violates the laws governing relations among countries."

The U.S. attack is "very serious and dangerous" and may trigger new violence, he said.

Andersson said Sweden opposes any forms of terrorism but the issue of terrorism should be solved with political measures and through international co-operation.

Arab League Condemns U.S. Raid

OW160017 Beijing XINHUA in English 2217 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, April 15 (XINHUA)--General Secretary Chedli Kalibi of the Arab League today condemned the U.S. raids on Libya.

Kalibi termed this attack as "an unprecedented occurrence in its disproportionate width and the gravity of consequences which can influence the whole region."

He underlined that in spite of the American grievance against Libya, bellicosity and impulse could not resolve the problem.

Kalibi said that the attacks launched under the pretext of punishing terrorism were to intimidate the Arab nation. Facing the grave circumstance, he said, the Arab people must be on guard against "such infernal complex situation of violence and counter-reprisals."

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CSO: 4000/277

GENERAL

NO CONSENSUS FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

OW121035 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] United Nations, April 11 (XINHUA)--No consensus has been reached on the convening of a world disarmament conference after five days of discussion at the ad hoc committee established with the mandate to prepare for the conference, chairman of the committee said today.

Chairman Nissanka Wijewardane (Sri Lanka) made the announcement closing the session of the committee.

The proposal for holding a world disarmament conference was made by the Soviet Union in 1971. Two years later, the U.N. General Assembly established the 40-nation ad hoc committee with the mandate to make preparations for the convening of the conference at the earliest appropriate time.

The industrial nations, the United States in particular, believed that it was premature to contemplate the convening of such a conference and an unsuccessful conference would serve no useful purpose.

Wijewardane told the session that "under existing conditions," no consensus had been reached on the convening of such a conference. He expressed the hope that during the next session, which is scheduled for July 7 to 11 this year, the committee would succeed in contributing to the process.

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CSO: 4000/277

GENERAL

NATIONAL LEADERS URGE END TO NUCLEAR TESTS

OW142303 Beijing XINHUA in English 2140 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Athens, April 14 (XINHUA)--Leaders of Greece, Argentina, Mexico, India, Sweden and Tanzania have expressed their concern over the absence of an agreement between the two superpowers on a nuclear test moratorium in two letters addressed to Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

According to the Greek Prime Minister's Diplomatic Office today, the two letters with identical contents were signed by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, were delivered on April 10 by the Greek ambassador in Moscow and the Swedish ambassador in Washington.

The messages, which were released today simultaneously in the capitals of the six countries, said that two years have gone since the six leaders initiated a proposal for a halt to all testing of nuclear weapons, "yet no mutual agreement on the issue seems imminent."

"We are concerned, and the whole international community is concerned, at the absence of progress so far" in the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on arms control and disarmament issues, the messages stressed.

The six leaders urged Reagan and Gorbachev to meet again "at the earliest possible time" and the two countries to "refrain from further nuclear testing at least during the period up to that meeting, in order to prepare the ground for an agreement on a mutually verified moratorium."

The Greek Prime Minister's Diplomatic Office also announced that the representatives of the six countries would discuss the issue again at a meeting in Stockholm on April 22 and 23 in preparation for the next summit of the six leaders to be held in Mexico probably in summer this year.

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CSO: 4000/277

GENERAL

FIRST-STAGE EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OPENS

OW152349 Beijing XINHUA in English 2244 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm, April 15 (XINHUA)--The Warsaw Pact organization and the European Communities (EC) representatives today expressed their hope of achieving substantial results on political and military confidence building measures as soon as possible.

Polish Foreign Minister Marian Drzechowski, on behalf of the Warsaw Pact, and Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek, on behalf of EC, told the current 10th session of the first-stage European disarmament conference, which started today, that the pace should be accelerated to obtain substantial results.

Dutch Foreign Minister said that the meeting should be "in higher gear" to reach an agreement before it ends on September 19.

He noted that the 12 EC nations "are prepared to make every possible effort and to discuss these crucial issues with a sense of realism and in a spirit of compromise.

Polish foreign minister stressed that the participants of the meeting should cherish a common aspiration, otherwise good opportunities will be missed. He also suggested having a meeting at foreign minister level at the beginning of the second-stage Vienna disarmament conference to be held this fall.

The Stockholm European Disarmament Conference started in January 1983.

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CSO: 4000/277

WESTERN EUROPE

EEC MOVES TO ACHIEVE POLITICAL COOPERATION

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 86 pp 18-19

[Article by Li Shuxun [2621 2885 8113]: "Luxembourg Summit Conference's Accomplishments and Significant Impact"]

[Text] On 2 and 3 December 1985, leaders of the 12 nations which make up the European Community (including Spain and Portugal, which formally joined the community on New Year's Day 1986) participated in the 33d meeting of the Council of Ministers held in Luxembourg and unanimously approved the proposed treaty calling for a strengthening of political cooperation. In principle, they also reached a general agreement on revising the Rome Treaty and reforming the EEC system. These accomplishments are expected to have a positive and far-reaching effect on the development of the program for the integration of Western Europe.

Accomplishments of This Conference

Last June, the Milan conference adopted a decision to hold an intergovernmental representative conference in order to lay down terms that will lead to the conclusion of a treaty on the European Alliance and work out measures for the realization of the union of markets within the community. Following 6 months of serious negotiations and debate, progress was made in settling some of the issues involved although efforts still have to be made to iron out some serious differences. The agreement on revising the provisions of the Rome Treaty came only after the summit conference concluded a tense and painstaking negotiation. Its results can be stated as follows:

I. A proposed treaty on European political cooperation whose aim is to "formulate and enforce a common foreign policy of Europe" was adopted. The treaty stipulates that all parties "shall exchange information and hold consultations on foreign policy matters of common concern to Europe and shall take into full consideration positions being held by others" whenever they take a stand as well as undertake specific actions so that they can effectively make their influence widely felt. The treaty emphasizes that "by achieving a closer cooperation in the direction of European security, they can make a significant contribution to the development of a consistent foreign policy in Europe (Western Europe)" and it stipulates that a political secretariat parallel to the EEC Commission and responsible to the European Council of Ministers be established so that it can provide the European Parliament with reports on political cooperation and solicit its opinions.

II. An agreement in principle on revising the Rome Treaty was reached as part of an effort to reform the EEC system and speed up the pace of economic integration. Its main aim is to curb the use of the veto power by the member nations; to enhance the prospects of the passage of "decisions by a majority vote"; to prepare for the establishment in 1992 of a common market within the community according to the new regulations which "will cut across the national boundaries" and which will result in removing all non-tariff trade barriers and encourage the free circulation of merchandise, labor, personnel, and capital; to strengthen the performances of monetary units in Europe while urging the member nations to provide guarantees for essential coordination and cooperation in economic and monetary policies; to expand the power of the EEC Commission and establish lower-level courts of justice as a measure to relieve the European Court of Justice of pressure; to narrow interregional differences in terms of developments and help industrially backward or declining areas develop themselves in a well-coordinated way; to strengthen the power of the European Community so that it can take effective measures for technical cooperation and environmental protection; and to allow the member nations to keep their own plans and freely develop cooperative relations with their partners inside and outside the community.

As a result of the discussions, a compromise measure on the aforementioned issues was worked out by the member nations and their common interest in settling other issues was also underscored. No agreement was reached on the issue of delegating more powers to the European Parliament because it would directly affect the legislative power and sovereignty of each nation.

Significant Impact of This Conference

The significant achievements of the Luxembourg summit conference were entirely due to challenges each member nation faces at home and abroad. During the past several years, the intensification of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union and the rapid development of the economies, especially of the sciences and technologies, of the United States and Japan have caused Western Europe to lose the initiative on the political, economic, and military fronts and have given rise to a desire among the member nations for active efforts to reform their current systems, to speed up the pace of integration, and to take a "historic step" forward in this direction. Its achievements, significance, and impact can be stated in the following ways:

1. Legalization of political cooperation. Once it is ratified and put into effect by all the parties involved, the proposed treaty on European political cooperation will become a law obligating each member nation to take a step forward in coordinating the conduct of their foreign policies and will have a decisive role to play in the "formulation and enforcement of Europe's common foreign policy."

When the Rome Treaty was signed in 1957 to create the European Community, it contained commercial but not political stipulations. But as the European Community developed and its influence on international affairs grew, it became more aware than ever of the need to strengthen political cooperation. To coordinate the conduct of their foreign policies, its member nations began to hold regular foreign ministers conferences in the 1960's. In 1974, a

9-nation summit conference decided that beginning in 1975, 3 summit conferences should be called each year in order to strengthen their political cooperation (so far 33 meetings of this sort have been held). Over the years, the European Community has issued statements clarifying its common stand on a wide range of international problems. But these declarations of intention are not legally binding until the proposed treaty is adopted to give political cooperation an initial legal standing in an effort to push this cooperation forward. The future trend is that Western Europe will move to integrate everything and anything concerning its security and defense. This important movement is consistent with recent appeals to revive the European Alliance and to cooperate in stepping up military-industrial production.

2. By curbing the use of the veto power, the community has strengthened its policy-making function. The Rome Treaty has been revised for the first time since it was signed into effect nearly 30 years ago. This fact itself indicates that at this important turning point in history, the European Community has found its original treaty and system out of tune with current developments and incapable of meeting its growing need for cooperation. This conference also decided to include monetary and technical cooperation and environmental protection in the proposed treaty. Most important of all was its decision to curb the use of the veto power. The fundamental principle of the original Rome Treaty is (Jobert's) system of "resolving problems by a majority vote." In 1966, the EEC accepted the "Luxembourg Compromise Proposal" put forward by Charles de Gaulle which recognizes the veto power exercised by every EEC member. The result was an awkward situation of indecision frequently faced by the EEC in its discussions. According to the policy-making procedures contained in the newly revised agreement, now only the simple majority is required to pass any EEC Commission's proposal through the Council of Ministers as soon as it is approved (or amended) by the European Parliament. Otherwise, a unanimous vote is required to reject any such proposal. "By emphasizing the majority vote in this manner," it will prove instrumental in strengthening the EEC policy-making function.

3. The union of markets gains strength. The 12 nations that make up the European Community now has a population of 320 million. Its gross output value and total foreign trade volume account for 25 and 40 percent, respectively, of the world's total. This constitutes an economic power that can put the EEC on an equal footing with the superpowers. In principle, the free circulation of commodities within the community is now in effect because tariffs and import quotas were abolished long ago. But under the impact of the economic crisis, the EEC nations, with different economic strengths and levels of labor productivity and ability to compete, have set up non-tariff trade barriers of all kinds in order to protect their markets. For example, they have used their internal revenue systems, commodity technologies, safety and sanitary standards, and even packing and customs inspection regulations and measures to prevent the free circulation of commodities, thus placing the Common Market in great danger of falling apart. If the aforementioned barriers can be removed, and a real common market can be gradually established, it is certain that the economy of Western Europe will be revitalized to a degree unprecedented in history. Meanwhile, the economic union will gain strength to influence the political union to move forward.

4. Monetary cooperation is expanded. Contained in the agreement is a decision to write into the Rome Treaty provisions concerning monetary cooperation in strengthening the European monetary system so that the economic and monetary unions can be gradually realized. This will prove instrumental in enhancing economic integration. From then on, the monetary systems in Western Europe will fall under the control and jurisdiction of the European Community. Chairman Delors of the EEC Commission pointed out that "it is unthinkable to have only a vast common market without monetary cooperation and the free circulation of capital." Political circles and public opinions in Western Europe widely believe that the monetary union will prove instrumental in consolidating and enhancing the Common Market and in gradually guiding EEC members to enforce economic policies similar to each other.

The two expansions of the EEC membership have ushered in a new stage of development for the community. At a press conference following the conclusion of the summit conference, Premier Jacques Santer of Luxembourg, chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, emphasized that since the Rome Treaty went into effect, its revision represents the first successful step for the EEC to come up with the framework of a new system consistent with the current developments or what French President Mitterrand called the new starting point "in the struggle for a higher-2 level union of Europe." Of course, to turn the agreement into reality is a long journey marked by twists and turns. But people believe that the union of Western Europe has become a historical trend which can certainly raise the political and economic union of Western Europe to a new level.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EFFECT OF REFORM ON WOMEN DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Luo Qing [5012 8825]: "Reform Has Provided Women with Vast Opportunities To Use Their Talent"]

[Text] Just as we are observing this year's International Working Women's Day, the various nationalities of China, under the guidance of the party, are steadily advancing into the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. As we women celebrate our holiday, we look back and ask ourselves: what contributions have we made to the reform? What has the reform brought us? These are two very meaningful questions.

Looking back over the past 7 years, China has implemented, under the guidance of the Marxist line of the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Congress, an overall economic reform, enlivened the domestic economy, initiated an open-door policy to the outside, and, thanks to the tireless efforts of men and women of all nationalities nationwide, consolidated and developed the present political tranquility and unity, beginning the most prosperous new year since Liberation for economic development. This positive situation has provided women with vast opportunities for making use of their talent and abilities and has stimulated them to support the reform, seek progress, and passionately strive to enrich the people and strengthen the nation. Enthused with the spirit of blazing new trails and opening new paths, they have thrown themselves into the reform and the construction of the four modernizations. With the leadership of the party, the national and local women's federations are making good use of the situation and are developing their work with women and children, encouraging women to enhance their intellectual quality and give full rein to their wisdom and intelligence to make new contributions to the construction of the two (spiritual and material) civilizations. Women of all nationalities of China have become a moving force behind the promotion of the reform, the stimulation of the economy, and the advancement of social progress. At the same time, women are being tempered and steeled through reform and construction. The great changes that women have undergone in labor, daily living, and study are primarily reflected in the following five categories:

I. Scope of Female Participation in Labor Has Expanded

After the implementation of the contract system of responsibility in the countryside, the readjustment of the rural industrial structure, and the

resulting development of grain production, diversified operations, and flourishing rural and township enterprises, the rural female labor force has expanded into agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, agricultural byproducts, fishery, industry, commerce, finance, the service industry, arts and crafts, and other fields. Both male and female peasants have displayed their prowess in the struggle and are working together to promote the take-off of the rural economy. The rich cotton harvests we have reaped for many years running were primarily the results of the management of young women. The meat, fowl, and eggs that flow continuously into the market originate mainly in rural households where the production of these goods is assiduously tended to by women. More than half of the "peasant-worker" labor force employed in rural and township enterprises which have become the pillar of the rural economy are young women in the prime of their lives. Not only do they create wealth for the collective, but some of their products are sold abroad as well and earn foreign exchange for the country.

In 1978 there were 31.28 million female employees in state-run and collective enterprises, 32.7 percent of the total number of workers. In 1984 this increased to more than 42 million female workers, or 36.5 percent of the total. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, a large number of young women waiting for work assignments found jobs in either state-run enterprises, voluntarily organized themselves to find employment, or became self-employed. The reform has inspired the vast ranks of women workers to go all-out to improve themselves, to learn a skill, and to surpass production targets. At the same time, it has encouraged the relevant leadership to open the doors of employment opportunity to them, allowing women to realize fully their potential.

Women in China are now active in every department of the national economy and social development. The number of women workers in new departments such as electronics and nuclear energy used to be low, but now the proportion has increased to approximately 40 percent. The majority of workers in textiles and light industry are women. When people choose with satisfaction the fabric, clothing, shoes, hats, and items of daily use they need from the endless array of abundant goods displayed under glass counters, they cannot help feeling grateful for the skills and clever workmanship of the many women workers whose labor leads to the creation of these products. The number of female scientific and technical personnel has increased in the past 7 years. In 1978 there were only 1.672 million women working in the natural sciences, or 31.6 percent of all scientific and technical personnel. By 1984 this figure had grown to more than 2.396 million, or 32.1 percent of the total. They are highly dedicated to their work and make great efforts to contribute the fruits of their research to the furtherance of the four modernizations. Female science instructors in the schools labor assiduously to cultivate and train successors to the revolution. Women medical personnel work selflessly to heal the sick and wounded, enabling them to recover rapidly and return to their posts at a work.

II. Large Numbers of Able Women Have Emerged

In the course of the reform, a large number of hard-working women who are willing to study, are bold in reform and good at management, and dare to open up new vistas have emerged in the countryside as well as the city. A good many

highly productive and capable women have come to the fore in rural production, management, circulation, and other fields, such as agricultural cultivation, silkworm and flower raising, weaving, embroidery, etc. In Guangdong Province there are more than 140,000 specialized households which rely primarily on the labor of women for a living. Among the national minorities of Guizhou Province the figure is over 47,000. Most of these women are possessed of an abundance of traditional experience and a definite amount of education and scientific knowledge with which they have made unprecedented new achievements. In rural and township enterprises throughout the province there are capable women such as these who have been selected by the masses or who have volunteered to be factory directors and managers. By liberating their thinking, seeking truth from facts, engaging in hard pioneering labor, conquering difficulties, and relying on the sweat and wisdom of the masses, they have done a good job of running the enterprises. A great number of female peasant entrepreneurs are continuing to come to the fore.

Female entrepreneurs are also emerging in the urban reform. From 1983 to 1985, 42 women were raised to the ranks of factory director or manager in the city of Guangzhou, and 128 women were cultivated to take on such posts in the Shenzhen SEZ. Female comrades are courageously shouldering heavy burdens in upper- or middle-level leadership positions in large-scale steel plants such as Beijing's Shougang and Shanghai's Baogang. The majority of these new female entrepreneurs are middle-aged or young women in the prime of life with a university education or are possessed of a fairly high level of technical knowledge. They are bold in innovation and reform, are farsighted enough to understand the value of cultivating intellect and respect talent, and are possessed of the virtue of being able to unite and relay on the masses.

The majority of women leadership cadres who rose to their positions in party and government organs during the reform are hard-working and dedicated, study humbly, work conscientiously, go down to the grassroots, inquire and investigate, rely on the masses, unite the cadres, and are enthusiastic about reform. Because of all this, they have made contributions to it.

The proportion of female cadres among the leadership cadre groups has begun to show signs of growth. For example, before the 1983 reform 6.7 percent of the cadres in the provincial CPC committee and among bureau chiefs of the provincial government organs (not including its subordinate industrial, transportation, agricultural, water supply, financial, and trade systems) were female comrades. In 1985 the proportion rose to 11.1 percent. Before the reform, women comrades accounted for 0.6 percent of all cadres at the level of mayor and deputy mayor provincewide. After the reform, that figure rose to 9.4 percent. Of county heads and deputy county heads throughout the province, the proportion of female comrades rose from 5.6 percent before the reform to 9.3 percent after it.

III. Majority of Families Have Enough Food and Clothing and Live Tranquilly

The CPC Central Committee pointed out as early as 1943 in a resolution on women's work that the liberation of women must proceed from a basis on economic wealth and independence. The national economy and income are increasing each year over the past 7 years along with the overall urban and rural economic

reform and the implementation of new policies. There has been a growth in the people's income and an improvement in their living standards of a scope not seen since the establishment of the PRC. Eighty percent of China's population resides in the countryside, which is a large proportion. In 1985 the average annual per-capita rural income reached 397 yuan, which, after deducting the factor of a commodity price increase, represented an 8.4 percent growth over 1984. The proportion of the total rural population with incomes below 200 yuan in 1984 was 14 percent. For these people it could be said that the problem of obtaining sufficient food and clothing has not yet been resolved. The state is in the process of taking various firm measures to support and enrich the poor.

Noteworthy increases have also occurred in the incomes of urban worker families. In 1980 the average annual wage of an employed worker was 762 yuan. In 1985 the figure increased to 1,176 yuan, which after deducting commodity price hikes, represented an annual average growth of 4.7 percent.

The overwhelming majority of China's urban women participate in social labor. According to a random sampling, the average household consists of 4.04 persons, of which 2.36 are employed. Each employed person financially supports only 1.71 persons, including himself. After deducting the 0.71 representing that individual, it basically leaves minors and an extremely small number of elderly people who have lost the ability to labor but are not receiving retirement funds. In the absolute majority of families, both husband and wife participate in social labor, have incomes, shoulder the financial responsibility of raising a family, and share in the housework.

Since the Fourth National Women's Congress in 1978, women's federations at all levels nationwide in the city and countryside have restored and developed the "five good family" activities which call for all family members to love the party and the socialist motherland, implement policies, observe discipline and obey the law, labor enthusiastically, study hard, unite with and help people of the neighborhood, strive for equality between the sexes, respect the old and care for the young, and discuss problems in a democratic, harmonious fashion. After 7 years of effort, approximately one-third of all households in many regions have become "five good families," of whom quite a few have attained the status of a "double civilization household," laboring for material enrichment while maintaining a certain spiritual level. One "civilized" family can spur on entire civilized buildings, streets, and villages, while one rich family can encourage many poor households to become wealthy.

IV. Children Are Shown Solicitude of Society

In 1981 the CPC Central Committee issued a directive calling on all of society to show concern for the healthy growth and development of children. Women's federations at all levels made this a focal point of their work and energetically coordinated their efforts with party and government organs, mass organizations, and other units. In recent years the state, the collectives, and individuals have together done quite a few things for children and young people. In all enterprises and regions where the reform has proceeded well much lively work has been done in childcare and other matters relating to children and

young people. For example, economic reform began early in Changzhou City in Jiangsu and the economy has developed as have nursery and daycare facilities. Larger plants run their own childcare centers, while smaller ones operate centers in conjunction with other units. With the strengthening of leadership in the region, more than 90 percent of all preschool children have enrolled in a nursery or childcare facility. In recent years there has been much development of privately run daycare centers in the cities and of rural childcare facilities operated by specialized households. Early childhood training institutes and programs for early childhood majors within normal schools have been created in every province. Short-term training classes have been set up and developed in numerous locations. The relevant units are exploring various channels and methods in their efforts to improve teacher quality.

During these 7 years, the majority of cities built entertainment and activity centers and movie theaters for children. The production of children's reading materials, toys, foods, clothing, and other items is increasing, thereby enriching the material and cultural lives of our children. Improving family education is winning the increasing attention of society, and many cities have set up family education research organizations and information organs, schools for parents, and so on. Families have been aided through various means to improve their children's education. According to statistics from 14 provinces, there are more than an approximate 11,400 of these schools which are popular with the parents and well received by the public. All this has had a positive effect on promoting the healthy growth of our children and in alleviating heavy housework burdens.

V. Encouraging Changes Have Occurred in Spiritual Outlook of Women

Women love socialism and the party even more than ever. A village-level party branch secretary put it well: In the past we said socialism was good, but people only received a few mao for a day's labor and never really had any peace of mind. Now that the masses are their own masters, they put a lot of effort into their labor. Their incomes have increased and their living standard has improved, so that when people say socialism is good, they really mean it and speak with enthusiasm. That sums up, in a nutshell, the true feelings of the masses of the people. Quite a few advanced women not only are capable of seeing the good in socialism but have become aware of the even brighter future under communism as well. The number of women in the countryside applying to become party members has increased. In the past, only about 10 percent of all party members in Zhejiang's Shaoxing and Ningbo were women, but of new party members in Shaoxing in 1984, 16.3 percent were women. From January to September 1985 that figure increased to 18.35 percent, while in Ningbo during the same period, 18 percent of new party members were women. Most of these new female party members were politically very aware, young in age, educated, and highly dedicated. Similar positive trends have also emerged among urban female workers and intellectuals.

What should be accentuated is the great enthusiasm of urban and rural women for raising their cultural level, studying science, and learning special skills. The amount of income earned by rural specialized households is in direct proportion to the level of education and scientific knowledge of their

members. In selecting personnel and determining quotas, the ranks and titles for enterprise staff, level of education, technical skills, management knowledge, and labor productivity are all important indicators. In modern socialist undertakings, labor is transformed from being basically physical to primarily mental, and the laborer must be educated, understand science, and have a specialized knowledge before he can face up to the challenge of the technological revolution and get a firm foothold in the midst of intense competition. All this spurs on women even more to work hard to improve themselves and study. Middle-aged and young women in the country side are enthusiastically studying cultivation techniques, fish breeding, weaving, and other specialized skills in their efforts to utilize scientific knowledge in their labor. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, a large number of women workers in every province, city, and autonomous region are participating in "double make-up" study while many others are attending adult education classes of various types or studying on their own in the hopes of making something of themselves. Women technical workers are deepening and renewing their knowledge through a variety of means and channels. The percentage of female comrades among the ranks of associate professors, assistant researchers, high-level engineers, chief physicians, high-level statisticians, accountants, and other high-level specialized personnel has greatly increased. From 1978 to 1984 their numbers grew more than six-fold.

Looking back over the past 7 years, the reform and construction drive have inspired women with the desire to render grateful service to the socialist motherland and with the resolve to learn skills, at the same time providing them with the opportunity to make new contributions and with adequate food and clothing, stability and peace, harmonious homes, and the necessary conditions for the implementation of their legal rights. At this point, I cannot help thinking of Marx's well-known quotation, "social progress can be measured precisely according to the social status of women." Fourier also said: "The degree of the liberation of women in any society is a natural measure of its overall level of liberation." The increasing contributions, improved status, and wonderful ambitions of China's women these 7 years are some of the abundant fruits of our successful reform and an accurate reflection of the great overall situation in China.

At the same time, we must be made well aware of the existence of quite a few real current problems relating to women. The sexual equality guaranteed by the constitution and the law and freedom of marriage and other policies have not yet been fully realized, and women still are disregarded, discriminated against, and even hurt in the recruitment of students and workers, the granting of promotions, the assignment of living quarters, and so on. The principle of complete equality between the sexes has not been completely implemented in such cases. Women's level of political awareness is as low as is their educational level, and they have much housework to do. It is difficult to get their children into childcare facilities, to get clothing made, and to obtain food. The custom of arranging marriages and selling brides has returned and the tendency to marry for money is growing to such an extent that scandals shameful to the nation as well as to the individuals involved have occurred. The basic reason for the existence of these problems is the underdeveloped state of China's present economy and our cultural and scientific backwardness. Therefore, women's education and employment, childcare facilities, and the development of

the socialization of household labor remain limited by economic and educational conditions, in particular the weakness of political and ideological work. There still remains a fertile environment for the growth of traditional, male chauvinist prejudices from the old society and the corrupting influences of foreign capitalist ideologies.

The only way to develop further already attained accomplishments and to resolve present problems lies in adhering to the reform. The Central Committee has decided to give priority this year to the reform, and has decided that all other work must be beneficial to the reform and guarantee its smooth implementation. Therefore, whether in terms of the entire overall situation or of women's particular interests, we must adhere to the reform in the spirit of "the old man who moved the mountain." It is my profoundly held conviction that during this first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, women of all nationalities on every front will dedicate themselves even more to the reform, gain an overall, correct understanding of the achievements of the reform and the general situation, set high ideals for themselves, be confident and resolute, give full play to the spirit of self-respect and self-improvement, make efforts to improve their political, educational, and technical levels, and make first-rate achievements on the job. We must construct and advance the socialist material and spiritual civilizations and take the cause of women's liberation to new heights.

At the same time it should be noted that the women's question is a complex social problem. To resolve it we must rely not only on the efforts of women themselves but even more on the leadership of the party and the support of the relevant sectors of society. Due to historical and social reasons, women shoulder a double burden and have quite a few genuine special problems. Raising children is necessary in the reproduction of the human race, and household labor is necessary in the daily lives of family members. The responsibilities of women in this regard are vital. It is assumed that the relevant sectors of society should create the necessary conditions to take on these responsibilities, for example, increasing the number of health clinics for women and children, developing childcare facilities, promoting the socialization of household labor, and so on. It would be extremely unfair to regard these concerns as being caused by women and therefore to discriminate against and disregard female workers. Improving the quality of the masses of women and assisting women workers who represent half of the labor force to adapt to the demands of the socialist modernization drive to become a vital force in promoting the construction of the two civilizations require that all sectors of society, especially the educational departments, open the way, take measures, and create conditions. To accomplish this, it is our hope that the party and relevant government departments and all sectors of society will do more work to improve the quality of women, develop childcare facilities, alleviate heavy household burdens, protect the legal rights of women, and eliminate the remnants of feudal thinking and the corruption of capitalist ideology.

Among our women of all nationalities on all battlefronts there are athletes such as those on the women's volleyball team who go all-out for the nation, heroines such as the female soldiers on the front lines at Laoshan who defend the motherland, and even more women builders who strive with courage for the reform and make innovations. It is our deep belief that the women of all

nationalities will surely, under the leadership of the party, be able to unite in struggle together with the people of all nationalities, to shoulder the historical mission of the new era, and in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan on the road to the revitalization of China, to make new contributions, writing yet another page in history.

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CSO: 4005/513

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WOMEN'S FEDERATION OFFICIAL DISCUSSES WOMEN'S PROBLEMS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 86 p 4

[Interview with responsible person from the All-China Women's Federation: "Chinese Women Courageously Shoulder the 'Double Responsibility'; Responsible Person From All-China Women's Federation Answers Reporter's Questions"; date and place not given]

[Text] Just as women throughout the world were celebrating International Working Women's Day, this reporter interviewed a responsible person from the All-China Women's Federation concerning several problems relating to Chinese women.

[Question] Women and feminists abroad are very concerned about how working Chinese women are able to shoulder the "double burden" of work and home. Do they end up having to take care of too many things at the same time?

[Answer] There are two tendencies I would like to discuss first. The reform and construction are providing vast realms for Chinese women within which they can make full use of their talents and abilities, and the number of employed women is growing constantly. That is one overall tendency. The building block of Chinese society--the family--is presently undergoing a process of "fission" from large to small. Social conditions such as those in Lao She's novel, "Four Generations Under One Roof," no longer exist. Multi-generational families are becoming increasingly fewer in number. The proportion occupied by "three generations under one roof" in Beijing of the total number of households is only 15 percent now. The absolute majority of newly married couples prefer to organize small families, and most older people approve. This is the other tendency. The intersection of these two tendencies will inevitably create a new situation: as family size is reduced, the total number of families increases. The larger the number of families, the more the housework. New families generally consist of three members--the young couple and a little treasure (child). Both parents are employed and have responsibilities at home and on the job, which certainly is not easy! We have always advocated that both male and female members of a family cooperate and share this "double load" of work. However, due to historical and social reasons, as mother, wife, and daughter-in-law, the woman's housework burden is heavier than the man's. Women are the veritable "premiers" of the home. According to random samples taken in some provinces and cities, women put in an average of more than 3

hours a day on housework, and sometimes even more (1 to 2 hours more than their husbands). Approximately 70 percent of that time is spent shopping, cooking, and washing. Clearly the socialization of household labor is a pressing need.

[Question] Some people say the contradiction can be resolved by having "women return to the kitchen." Does the Women's Federation approve of this?

[Answer] We have never approved of it. The entrance of women into society to create social wealth is an irreversible trend. We continue to support women in their efforts to stride into society and penetrate all areas of work and the professions to give full rein to their talents. Of course, we still must be and are in the process of assisting them in doing a good job in "consolidating their rear-area work."

[Question] What does "consolidating rear-area work" entail?

[Answer] This is a social problem that touches upon many areas and requires the cooperation of the entire society. In many regions, women's and children's health centers have been augmented, nurseries and day-care centers have been developed, and housework service companies have been formed recently, which has clearly lessened women's housework burden. We must adhere to the route of the socialization of housework. However, we have discovered that quite a few domestic quarrels are caused between young couples due to their lack of ability to organize their lives and manage the home scientifically. Therefore, the Women's Federation in some areas has organized and supported the creation of "newlywed schools." The city of Guangzhou alone has 41. The schools consider their students' every need, give them ideas, and help them resolve difficult problems. One day in these schools is better than a year of book-learning. They are quite popular with newlyweds as well as engaged couples who come to "audit" class. Women's federations in all regions also do widespread educational work on the "five good families" and "model women," including their experiences at work as well as at home to allow the spring breeze of socialism to enter every household. If you ever pass through Tianjin you can visit Shen Zhuangzi, Hexing Zhuang, and Ti Yuanbei Streets where they have set up daily-life service networks that are really effective. On some streets where 70 percent of the residents are cadres or intellectuals and their families, no one has to leave the block to shop for items of daily use, do the laundry, or find a daycare center. When the rear-area is consolidated, women can enter society and the workplace with their minds even more at ease. We place our hopes on the reform, which will surely take the liberation of Chinese women to new heights.

[Question] Has the raising of only children become a major problem now?

[Answer] The number of one-child families is increasing every year. In some large cities they already occupy 90 percent of the total number of households. First of all, we must affirm this development. It has, however, led to new problems for countless families. Some parents focus all their love and attention on their one child to the point of spoiling it, contributing to development of brattiness, wildness, and dependence in the child. If a child

is indulged and treated as if he were the center of the universe, he will behave as if he really were when he grows up. This problem is eliciting the attention of quite a few people.

Some schools have made special investigations and begun only-child classes where highly relevant education is conducted with good results. There are many cases of parents who love their single child dearly but are aware of the proper way to raise it. The Woman's Federation together with other related departments is now summarizing these experiences.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EFFORTS TO CRACK DOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Hu Shiyu [5170 4258 0645]: "We Must Crack Down on Economic Crimes"]

[Text] At present, the major criminals in the realm of economics of our country run wild. The money involved in some swindling and smuggling cases has reached a few hundred thousand, a million, 10 million, and even 100 million yuan. In cracking down on economic criminals in a province, the grain system alone revealed cases of craft and embezzlement in the grain industry of 150 million catties. In handling these cases, judicial organs retrieved more than 30 million yuan. In Beijing, under the unified leadership of the municipal party committee, every department enforcing the law cooperated closely firmly grasped major crimes and made remarkable achievements. The municipal procuratorate alone placed 160 major cases of at least 10,000 yuan on file for investigation (9 of them were over 2 million yuan). This number is 11 times the number in 1984, which was 15, and in excess of the previous 5 years put together. A loss of more than 25 million yuan was retrieved for the country. These effects illustrate that the severe situation of crimes in the realm of economics, in these 2 years, was unprecedented. To strike relentless blows at economic criminals has already become an urgent need in protecting the performance of opening to the world, reforming, and activating.

Presently, economic criminals have not been cracked down on strongly enough, and serious economic crimes are still occurring. Furthermore, some of those cases of particularly enormous amounts were committed by officials in government offices, enterprises, and units of collective economy, such as the case of spurious medicine in Jinjiang and the case of the resale of motor vehicles at a profit in Hainandao. If this situation is allowed to develop, it will definitely and seriously jeopardize the public order of the whole socialist economy and ruin the smooth performance of reformation in the economy. The major economic criminals have not been cracked down on strongly enough, and the main manifestations of this situation are as follows: 1. Some major and important cases have not been placed on file for investigation; thus serious economic criminals are able to continue to run wild and go scot-free. 2. Some major cases were dealt with as unhealthy tendencies and given only disciplinary punishment or dealt with as common unlawful practices and punished with only a fine. 3. In

some areas, organs relating to audits, industry and commerce, tax revenues, public security, procurators, and the courts have not been unified in executing the law. The fist of executing the law has not been tightened, the force of handling criminal cases is not strong enough, and some units are not handling criminal cases, or they are placing few cases on file for investigation or winding up cases too slowly. 4. Each organ that executes the law does not have the same understanding of some of the problems in the law and policy, the difference between crime and noncrime in some cases is not so clear, and the handling of those cases is thus affected. In some cases, some punishments were too light to penalize evil.

Nowadays, we cannot keep saying we do not have any laws to follow. Now the problem is that the law has not been followed and has not been executed strictly. To enforce the economic law, it is first necessary to review "The Decision on Striking Relentless Blows at Serious Economic Criminals" made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council and to study the circular on following the law and striking relentless blows at serious criminals for speculating and swindling, which was issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Central Political and Legal Commission. We need to recognize the gravity and harmfulness of economic criminals and the urgency of striking relentless blows at serious economic criminals, and heightening one's awareness. It is necessary to organize organs of audit, industry and commerce, tax revenue, public security, procurators, and the courts and to form a fist, not only to fight together but take the responsibility for the division of labor and attend to their own duties. Serious economic criminals should be struck relentlessly and heavily according to law, and those who deserve to be executed must be executed, with one being executed as a warning to a hundred in order to educate and redeem a large number of cadres. Second, we should concentrate our fire on major cases, particularly on the ones involving high-ranking cadres and their sons and daughters. Resistance should be removed, and should a case be placed on file for investigation, the case must be placed on file quickly to get results as soon as possible and then drive the whole situation forward to score a breakthrough. Third, we should enlist power, enhance investigations, analyze cases, distinguish crimes from noncrimes, and seek a unified point of view in executing law and policy. The public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts of Beijing City should cooperate with the departments of industry and commerce and tax revenue, investigate, and seek unity of opinion in executing the law against those evading and resisting taxes, engaging in speculation and profiteering, swindling, engaging in graft, and accepting bribes. This means playing a positive role. Fourth, they should extend the social influence of handling a case, select typical cases to solve in public, carry on extensive propaganda, arouse the enthusiasm of every unit and the vast masses in striking blows at economic criminals, enhance the sense of following the law of the vast number of cadres and the masses, and heighten consciousness against corruption. Fifth, every major department should strengthen their management. It needs to make the present vast examination of tax revenues, financial affairs, and commodity prices become a regular practice and a formal regulation, which should be carried on every year. At present, the consolidation and management of the so-called "company," "center" should particularly be strengthened. The supervision and management of individual businesses including individual enterprises should

also be strengthened. Education in following the law, in professional morals, and in political conviction should be heightened, and sound internal rules and regulations should be established. Every department needs not only to enhance the economic law but also to strengthen the leadership, to supervise and manage, to control at the macroscopic level; to make leadership active at the microscopic level, to make it active but not in a disorderly way, and to manage it but not too rigidly. If a juridical person breaks the law, it should not only look into his legal responsibility in the administration and the civil case but also look into the legal responsibility of his representative and the direct responsible person, whose responsibility for a crime should be found out if there is a crime. If a bureaucrat is derelict in his duty, makes the state and collective sustain enormous economic losses, and thus commits the crime of dereliction of duty, his responsibility should be found out. If "portfolio companies" which speculate and swindle break the law and commit crimes, they should be punished according to law and banned.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHOU ENLAI'S CONCERN FOR ART, LITERATURE REMEMBERED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 86 p 7

[Article by Zhang Ying [1728 7236]: "Leader, Friend, Connoisseur--Remembering Comrade Zhou Enlai's Concern For Art and Literature"]

[Text] Comrade Zhou Enlai passed away 10 years ago. I worked by his side for many years and also worked in the literary and artistic fields. At this time, I cannot help remembering his close relationship to the art and literature circles. When he was alive, Comrade Zhou Enlai not only emphasized art and literature, using Marxist literary thought to guide such work, he also showed the utmost concern for, loved, protected, and helped literary and artistic workers, establishing a deep affection between them. In the literary and artistic worlds, how many have been influenced and taught by him; how many have explored techniques with him; and how many have been helped by him in times of trouble! He is our leader, and also a connoisseur and friend of the literary and artistic workers.

Comrade Zhou Enlai was extremely busy, sometimes working 16 hours a day. Yet, even with his full schedule, he would always find time to think about literary and artistic work. While at Chongqing during the anti-Japanese war, he was in charge of the work of the Southern Region Literary Committee; every 2 or 3 weeks, there would be a discussion of cultural work, and topics such as news publications, literary debates, and dramatic creations were often discussed. In united front work, Comrade Enlai paid special attention to the unitary education of the literary and artistic worlds and the intellectuals. Many comrades have written about such events in their memoirs during the past 10 years.

In the 27 years after the founding of the nation, Comrade Enlai was a leader of the party and the country, but he never relaxed his leadership in art and literature, continuing to expend much energy in this area. In times of crisis, he still provided his personal leadership. Comrade Zhou Enlai attended and spoke at the First Congress of Literary and Artistic Workers, talking about the need for unity among literary and artistic workers in the beginning of a new China, for diligence in their work in the building of a socialist art and literature, for changes in their stances, and for the transformation of thought. This talk had great significance. In May 1956, his talk on the Kunqu opera "Fifteen Strings of Cash" not only saved a kind of opera but also showed the way for operatic reform. At the Forum on Literary

and Artistic Work and the Conference on the Creation of Feature Films in June 1961, Comrade Zhou Enlai, after listening to the broad opinions of the literary and artistic workers, gave a talk on literary and artistic problems. He criticized "the placing of five practices in a position of special importance" (i.e., applying set models, seizing on someone's mistakes, digging up one's background, applying labels, and coming down hard on someone) and hoped that leaders in literary and artistic work would be responsible and interfere less. He also called upon literary and artistic workers to be bold in their thinking and in what they say and do. Everyone still remembers clearly that talk. In March 1962 at the Guangzhou conference, Comrade Enlai spoke to playwrights and technical personnel about the intellectuals, greatly encouraging and spurring us on and causing artistic and literary creations to flourish for some time.

Comrade Zhou Enlai took seriously the guidance of artistic and literary work, but he did not issue orders from on high; instead, he exchanged ideas with the literary and artistic workers on an equal basis and as a comrade and friend. In fact, he made many friends in literary and artistic circles, from famous writers and artists to ordinary writers, directors, actors, and even many "unsung heroes" behind the scenes. He was aware of the thoughts and actions of the literary and artistic workers, even their slightest joys and sorrows; therefore, his talks always made people feel close to him and his opinions always made people feel that they were practical and to the point. For example, when Comrade Zhou Enlai was discussing ideology and understanding, he always began with himself and did not lecture others from on high. He did not hide his own shortcomings and was sincere in what he said. When we listened to him, we would inevitably think that even Premier Zhou was constantly improving himself, let alone us! I remember that in 1956, Comrade Sun Weishi [1327 4850 0013] rehearsed the play "Sharing Joys and Sorrows" and many comrades said that it was very good. However, I did not feel the same way and wrote a critical review; Weishi then counter-criticized my review and there was a lot of discussion within theatrical circles. One afternoon, Comrade Enlai invited us to his home and, smiling, he told Weishi that on any piece of work, there would be different opinions and that Weishi was taking on the airs of an expert; he should be more modest. Then, turning around, he told me that I should be careful in my critiques; how could I label Weishi a "male chauvinist"! It was good that literary creations should lead to discussions, but progress was based on mutual encouragement; we should not be swayed by personal feelings and must study seriously and objectively so as to sum up and learn. Comrade Zhou Enlai taught us with skill and patience like an older brother and friend and we were fully convinced. Weishi and I left Xihuating together and, after apologizing to each other, happily said good-bye.

Comrade Zhou Enlai was also a good leader who seriously implemented many policies and displayed democracy in art and literature. He always opposed the simplistic application of a set model for literary and artistic works or the practice of coming down hard on the authors. The novel and movie "Daji and Her Father" caused some debates. In 1961 at the conference on feature film creations, Comrade Enlai approved and praised this work and criticized those who disapproved as still trying to apply set models. He pointed out

that when one used a set model for everything, then when others did not fit that particular model, such labels as "the theory of human nature," "human love," or "excessive tenderheartedness" were applied to them. Comrade Enlai's talk saved a literary work and also encouraged the enthusiasm of the writers.

Comrade Zhou Enlai also criticized some works and performances, but he used reason, not coercion, to persuade others. In 1963, the Harbin Drama Troupe performed the play "Don't Ever Forget" in Beijing. After watching the performance, Premier Zhou went on the stage and sincerely told everyone that he did not think that to like to wear a new dress or to hunt ducks represented a capitalist restoration. Of course, any excesses which interfered with our work were not good. Thus, he tactfully expressed his opinion. Also, for example, in 1960, in order to train young actors, the Beijing People's Art Troupe rehearsed Comrade Ouyang Yuqian's [2962 7122 0056 0241] play "Pan Jinlian," which was one of his early works. he did not know that the art troupe was going to perform that play. When Comrade Enlai learned that there was to be a performance by the young actors of the People's Art Troupe, he specially went to see it. Yet on that day, he left after the performance and did not go backstage to greet the actors as he had often done in the past. The following day, Premier Zhou again went to the theater and, after watching the performance for a second time, slowly went backstage to shake hands with everybody. When all the people involved in the play sat down, Comrade Zhou Enlai invited the director and the actors to discuss their understanding of Pan Jinlian. After several comrades expressed their opinions respectively, Comrade Zhou Enlai said rather solemnly: "After I saw the performance last night, I could not sleep well the whole night. I was thinking, is it necessary to reverse the case of such a historical figure as Pan Jinlian? Is she a typical oppressed woman in a feudal society? What is the significance of putting on the play which was written by old Ouyang several decades ago? Today, I came to see the play again with all these questions. It would be irresponsible of me if I do not tell you my thoughts and opinions. Comrades director and head of the theater, can you put on another play to train the young actors? Of course this is my personal opinion for your consideration." Everyone remained silent and absorbed in thought after Comrade Zhou Enlai left. Two days later, the municipal party committee circulated a certain leading person's directive, requesting the People's Art Troupe to discuss Premier Zhou's instructions and to organize groups for criticism; there were even to be articles in the newspapers. Consequently, tension was high and after old Ouyang heard this, he was upset and under great pressure. When Comrade Zhou Enlai learned of these unexpected developments, he was angry and immediately told the leadership of the theater to stop the discussions; in particular, there were to be no criticisms. Later, he asked Comrade Xia Yan [1115 5888], then deputy director of the Cultural Ministry, to go and see old Ouyang immediately and to explain clearly that he was merely expressing his personal views on that particular historical figure and had no intention whatsoever of criticizing something written several decades ago. Furthermore, he insisted that as far as the recreation of the characters in a historical fiction was concerned, the artist could certainly maintain different positions. After hearing this, old Ouyang was deeply moved and said that he fully agreed with the views of Premier Zhou.

Comrade Zhou Enlai respected the labor and independent views of artists. I still remember that in 1942, when Comrade Yang Hansheng's [7122 5060 4563] historical play "The History of the Heavenly Kingdom" had continuous rehearsals in Chongqing, Comrade Zhou Enlai made some suggestions after seeing the performance: the sentiments and relationships between Hung Xuanjiao [3163 1357 1293] and Fu Shanxiang [0265 0610 4382] were a bit overstated so that the important contradictions between Yang Xiuqing [2799 4423 3237] and Hung Xiuquan [3163 4423 0356] were not prominent enough. He recommended some changes. Yet when Comrade Zhou Enlai saw the second rehearsal, he found that there had been very few changes. He said to Yang Hansheng: "You are the author and the expert. We should respect your handling of the work." After Comrade Enlai read Mr Lao She's [5071 5287] "Teahouse," he also proposed some ideas but Mr Lao She did not make any changes. Comrade Enlai always praised "Teahouse" as a successful work and Mr Lao She as a people's patriotic writer.

Comrade Zhou Enlai was a great statesman. His contributions to our country's culture and to contemporary literary and artistic work will forever receive our praises. He is an everlasting monument in the hearts of the literary and artistic workers.

12379/12947
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING--Guiyang, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Over 800 people, including representatives of all sections of the people in Bijie Prefecture, Guizhou, met on 17 April to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Sichuan-Yunnan-Guizhou Provincial Committee of the Chinese Soviet People's Republic. Fifty years ago, following the IX Red Army Corps, the II Red Army Corps and the VI Red Army Corps arrived in northwest Guizhou during the Long March in the spring of 1936 and declared the establishment of the Sichuan-Yunnan-Guizhou Provincial Committee of the Chinese Soviet People's Republic with He Long as chairman in Dading (now Dafang County) on 7 February (it moved to Bijie on 17 February) to lead the people in northwest Guizhou in launching the mighty revolutionary struggle. Wang Zhen, Xiao Ke, Huang Huoqing, Liao Hansheng, and other veterans of the revolution sent congratulatory cables and letters to the commemoration meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1303 GMT 19 Apr 86 OW] /6662

KUOMINTANG CC MEMBER DIES--Chongqing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Chen Mengzi, member of the Solidarity Committee of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, member of the Sichuan Provincial CPPCC Committee, and leader of the insurrectionist troops in Sichuan, died of cerebral haemorrhage in Chongqing on 12 April, at the age of 87. A ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of Chen Mengxi was held at the memorial hall of the Shiqiaopu funeral parlor in Chongqing 18 April. The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the United Front Work Department of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, the Sichuan Provincial CPPCC Committee, as well as comrades Zhang Aiping, He Changgong and Tan Qilong sent wreaths. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 19 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/615

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

STATUS OF WOMEN IN DONGGUAN, GUANGDONG INVESTIGATED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by the Policy Studies Institute of the All-China Women's Federation: "The Open-door Policy and Reform Have Infused the Women's Movement with New Life; An Investigation on the Status of Rural Women in Dongguan City, Guangdong"]

[Text] What do the open-door policy and the reform mean to women? What is their status in the opening up and reform and what role can they play? How have they changed in the course of both developments? We took these commonly asked questions with us on an investigation of the countryside around Dongguan City in Guangdong Province.

Dongguan is located to the east of the Pearl River's outlet to the sea. Hong Kong is to its south, and Guangzhou to the north. There is convenient water-route transportation, an abundance of natural resources for agricultural products, and an extremely advantageous natural environment. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this country has conscientiously implemented the open-door and reform policies, leading to the sudden economic take-off of the entire county. In September 1985, the State Council approved the changing of Dongguan County's status to that of county seat (county-level city). We can observe from this newly created urban countryside that has emerged in the midst of reform and opening up that the open-door policy and reform have infused the women's movement with new life and vigor. Rural women here are throwing themselves into the great transformation in an unprecedented manner, achieving stunning successes.

I. The open-door policy and reform have provided women with a vast arena within which to make full use of their potential and talents. Countless rural women have broken through the restrictions of the small peasant economy to engage in commodity production such as industry, commerce, fish breeding, and agricultural cultivation and have organized a vast and mighty female industrial army that is playing a vital role in the economic revitalization.

Since the implementation of the open door, this city has made good use of its proximity to Hong Kong to develop enterprises that import from the outside and link up to the interior. Throughout the city 5,400 prefectural and township enterprises (a prefecture and town are equivalent to an old commune; a township

is equivalent to a production brigade) have been created. Seventy percent of the 270,000 female labor force have already completed the shift from agriculture to secondary and tertiary industry. A mere 1,592 processing factories with a total of 91,000 workers have alone absorbed 82,000 women from the rural labor force. The majority of young and middle-aged women here from ages 16 to 40 have "washed their feet and gone to the fields," leaving the land without leaving the countryside to engage in industry and commerce. Even most of the women engaged in agricultural production have shifted from pure farming to integrated operations involving agriculture, industry, and commerce. While still performing labor in the fields, they also are engaging in fish raising, processing, clothes making, and so on. This has liberated the vast ranks of women from heavy, low-return unitary agricultural labor to allow them to participate in work more suited to their abilities and physiological and psychological characteristics.

Generally, 80-90 percent of all workers in the woolen goods, clothing, toy, electronics, wig, pearl and silk embroidery, and other processing industries are women. Their cleverness, deftness, patience, and meticulousness--all female characteristics--enable them to surpass men in production. It is the women in these industries who are often the most productive and earn the most foreign exchange. As a result of a decision in Changping Prefecture that only those whose work earns more than HK \$3,000 can be chosen as model workers, all 23 of the prefecture's model workers are women. In tertiary industry and fish farming, women are giving free rein to their potential and particular advantages. A large number of bold, insightful, capable women reformers skilled in management are now coming to the fore. One hundred and seventy women factory directors and managers and more than 3,500 female workshop chiefs and team leaders have emerged in township enterprises throughout the metropolitan region. In addition, there are numerous self-employed industrial and commercial households, specialized households, and combined households headed by women. In Guan Town and Humen and Chashan Prefectures quite a few of the best-run industrial enterprises are headed by the so-called "weaker sex." The husband of Lin Tuzhu [2651 0956 0145], chief of the Chashan Garment Factory, is also a factory director, but his wife's plant submits 40 percent of the profit-tax revenue handed in to the state of all prefectural-run enterprises in the prefecture, while here husband's factory lags far behind. Everyone in the area is talking about how the "heroine" outdid the "hero."

Dongguan is well known throughout the nation for its fruit. Its lichee and banana production is first in the country and its mandarin oranges rank among the best in Guangdong Province. In some villages that specialize in the cultivation of fruit trees and vegetables, women have become the nucleus and mainstay of production. Longkeng Village in Dongkeng Prefecture is known far and wide for its mandarin orange production. All of the village's 90-odd male labor force engage in transport and in contracting for the cultivation of orange groves. By growing mandarin oranges, selling orange seedlings, raising fish, planting rice, and engaging in household sideline production, the remaining 95 women of the labor force earned last year a per-capita average of 12,000 yuan in output value, making the village and every household in it a rich one. People flatter Dongguan after its opening up as a place where the earth grows gold and the women have been transformed into winged, golden

phoenixes. The secretary of the city CPC committee said wryly: "One-half of the city's more than 1.9 billion yuan in output value for the whole year and U.S. \$160,000,000 in foreign exchange was earned by women. Our girl army holds up more than "half the sky!"

II. The open-door policy and reform have broadened women's vision, aroused their thirst for knowledge and self-confidence, and inspired them to become educated, study science, and become strong. These capable women are growing in number and coming to the fore amidst the vast ranks of China's women.

In the past women here were limited by the narrow scope of the small peasant economy. They had little broad experience and were poorly educated, narrow-minded, superstitious, and fatalistic. The open-door policy and reform enabled them to envision the new world of the commodity economy as well as their own abilities and power. Instead of believing in fate, many women now have faith in science and in themselves. An increasing number have an urgent desire for education and to study science and technology. There had been anti-illiteracy campaigns here before, but isolation and poverty made women lose interest in learning. They were not willing to attend night school even if work-points were awarded for it. Now, however, peasant schools are sprouting up all over and all the townships have set up night schools and organized lectures to which women flock without invitation. As soon as they hear that there will be a lecture on some new aspect of knowledge or technology, they are willing to spend their own money to attend, no matter how far the distance. Last year the women's federation together with the relevant departments held 926 culture and technology study sessions which were attended by more than 82,000 women. Illiterate women under the age of 45 all learned to read 4 years ago. These women are no longer satisfied with basic literacy, but wish to master a variety of production skills and modern specialized knowledge. It is their desire to learn not only scientific farming but also electronics, electrical equipment repair, accounting, foreign languages, and business management. Some study several fields at the same time. They are no longer content just staying at home to take care of the children and cook but want to enter society, learn a skill, and become strong, capable persons. This concept of self-improvement and of surviving and developing in the midst of competition is quite intense in some women. Ye Qundi [0673 5028 1229], secondary school graduate and now director of a factory, completed in a year's time the entire night university course in enterprise management, and she continues to read books and newspapers for an hour and a half every evening. Her plastics factory constantly develops new products and occupies an invincible position in the competition with the more than 700 other plastics plants throughout the city, with an average per-capita output value of 20,000 yuan last year. When one Ye Qin Hai [0673 2953 3189] developed a superior variety of dwarf lichee which became nationally known, his wife, Ye Hongzhang [0673 4767 3864], a woman from Dalang Prefecture, who was not willing to lag behind, sent her child to her mother's for care in order to devote all her energy to study. Together, husband and wife subscribe to 52 periodicals. By studying devotedly, Ye Hongzhang has now become a "self-made expert" and "female crackerjack" in lichee grafting known far and wide. Yearly income from the sales of lichee seedlings alone is more than 65,000 yuan.

III. The old, outworn traditional concepts that men are superior to women, and that men should work on the outside while a woman's place is in the home are under attack. Women are being transformed from "female cooks" to "family managers," shedding their reliance on their husbands for an independent place in society.

In the past, women could not be economically independent and relied on men for everything. In the home they were regarded as cooks and servants of their husbands, parents-in-law and children. But today, a 16- or 17-year-old girl can earn more than 100 yuan per month, sometimes even 200 to 300 yuan per month, 1 or 2 months after beginning work in a factory, while a 40- or 50-year-old peasant woman can sell mandarin oranges from a 1-mu field for 2,000-3,000 yuan after 3 years of labor. Not only are women independent of their husbands in making a living, they often earn more. Of 43 married women workers in the Shijie Prefecture Pearl Embroidery Factory, 38 have incomes higher than their husbands'. This kind of economic change has led to a fundamental transformation in the social and family position of women. Feudal ideas and customs involving women's total material reliance on their husbands and the treatment of women as chattel who can be bought, sold, or beaten at the pleasure of their husbands have been shaken to their roots. In the past, men had absolute authority in the home and the final decision on all matters and would never help out with housework no matter how tired their wives were. Now husband and wife share the housework and discuss problems together. Some husbands even have raised their wives to the position of "family manager." Along with the rapid development of childcare facilities and the entrance of a large amount of electronic equipment into the peasant home, household labor has been lightened considerably while the content of family life has become enriched and varied. In their free time, husband and wife watch television, listen to music, study, talk about the news, and discuss plans to enrich themselves and educate their children. In one village in Shijie Prefecture, about 10 men who used to beat their wives frequently now treat them with the utmost respect due to the wives' great money-earning ability. An invisible centripetal force has melded families even closer together. A new type of family characterized by mutual concern and consideration as well as equality and harmony is in the process of formation. Of the 17,140 families throughout the region designated as civilized, harmonious families, more than half were from Longyan Township of Humen District.

With their increasing prosperity, women have begun to seek after beauty, happiness, and a lifestyle characterized by numerous interests and hobbies. The old image of the typical barefoot, black-clad southern peasant woman has been replaced by a new one dressed in stylish new clothes. Western suits and dresses and a variety of attractive, stylish blouses have become part of the daily wardrobe of peasant women. Beauty parlors, hairdressers, and evening concert halls in market towns are often filled with women.

Great changes have also occurred in women's ideas about love and how to seek it. The marriages of many young women in the past were arranged by their parents, whereas now that they go out of the home to work or do business, their range of experience is broader and they are free to choose their own spouse. In the past young women sought city men when looking for husbands, but now young women with jobs in the cities are coming to the countryside for

the same purpose. During the course of our investigations we discovered five female workers and nurses from the city who had voluntarily married peasants. In the early days of the open door some greedy girls sought rich, old Hong Kong businessmen as their husbands. Now that young women have their own money, they make their choices based on character, education, and talent. The amount of property is no longer an important condition. In past weddings, the bride usually demanded betrothal gifts, but now it is fashionable for a young woman to prepare her own trousseau. We saw the trousseau of one girl from Tanghongxiang--it actually included a large imported color television, a refrigerator, a tape recorder-radio, a double-load washing machine, golden bracelets, necklaces, and about 20 other items, the value of which came to 3,000-4,000 yuan. The young woman told us proudly that she had purchased all this from money she had earned from working, without any help from her parents or husband. Feeling pride in one's own independence has become quite prevalent among young women.

Our investigation of the status of women in the countryside around Dongguan City made us deeply aware of how the open door and reform have greatly promoted the cause of women's liberation and have suggested new tasks and demands for women's work, for example, how to continue to improve the ideological, political, and educational level of women and to strengthen their ability to resist the corrupting influence of bourgeois thinking and adapt to change; how to reduce women's troubles at home and protect the female sector of the labor force; how to adapt grassroots women's organizations to the diversified economy; how to train and promote women of talent; etc. There are all issues worthy of discussion and inquiry. Our work with women should be flexible and capable of changing with the situation in order to liberate and develop the female forces of production.

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI SECRETARY SPEAKS ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

SK121400 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 22 March, at the third conference on rectifying the party style of provincial organs sponsored by the provincial CPC committee, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, called on provincial organs to lay stress on strengthening ideological education, perfecting rules and regulations, investigating and handling major and serious cases, and straightening out discipline in their next step of rectifying party style.

The provincial urban and rural construction and environmental protection department and the provincial commercial, supply, and water resources departments introduced their experiences in improving party style at the conference. Comrade Xing Chongzhi gave a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. He said: A trend of gradual improvement has emerged in the party style of the provincial organs. According to incomplete statistics, through the activities to check on corruption, bureaucracy, liberalism, and sense of party spirit carried out from higher levels on downward during the past 2 months, a total of 387 cases involving unhealthy trends have been discovered, in which 712 persons were implicated, 196 of whom were at and above the section level. Pertinent departments have placed 55 rather serious cases and 17 cases of legal violations, involving 22 persons, on file for investigation. Many units have also examined their problems involving giving dinner parties and gifts with public funds, purchasing and exchanging for deluxe cars, and leading cadres vying for foreign fact-finding trips. Most of these problems have been or are being corrected. A number of rather serious cases are being conscientiously investigated and handled, and strict punishments have been meted out for some of them. Having received vivid and practical education on party spirit, party style, and the legal system, the masses of party members and cadres have enhanced their confidence in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

Xing Chongzhi continued: To continue to push forward the work of improving party style, the provincial organs should focus their work on strengthening ideological education, perfecting rules and regulations, investigating and handling major and serious cases, and straightening out discipline for some time to come.

More unremitting efforts should be put into carrying out education on party spirit, ideals, and discipline among party members and cadres, and making it

vivid and vigorous and very to-the-point and absorbing. In particular, attention should be paid to analyzing both positive and negative examples, pointing out success and failure, and warning people of the consequences so that they can truly draw lessons from them, and enhance their ability to resist unhealthy trends. We should not slacken our efforts and pay no attention to grasping this work conscientiously just because we have conducted a series of lessons and studied many documents since party rectification. In line with the plans of the provincial CPC committee, all units should make specific arrangements for strengthening the ideological education among party members and cadres, and see to it that there are requirements to meet in every season and activities to carry out in every month.

In our efforts to improve party style and correct unhealthy trends, we should follow the guidelines of the central authorities, establish and improve various rules and regulations to counter the existing problems in order for party members and cadres to have standards for their deeds and in order to provide a guarantee of a system for the work of correcting unhealthy trends, and consolidate it and achieve more marked results in it. We should sort out our past regulations and systems and persist in those that are applicable, revise those that are not applicable, and further perfect those that have defects. We should also make our regulations [word indistinct] public for everyone to supervise and implement.

Major and serious cases should be investigated and handled more promptly and strictly. By more promptly, we mean investigating, handling, and concluding the major cases whose nature can be determined in a vigorous, speedy, and resolute manner, and never quibbling about peripheral issues. By more strictly, we mean investigating and strictly punishing law and discipline violations, and never being irresolute, hesitant, or overly-lenient. We should apply the responsibility system to the investigation and handling of major and serious cases, assigning people at every level to carry out measures and to clearly investigate and conclude the cases within the specific time.

After conducting the "four checks" in the previous period, we should begin examinations on discipline in line with the requirements as stated in a circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and straighten out discipline, including political, organizational, financial and economic, foreign affairs, security, and work discipline. Through the consolidation of discipline, we should make sure that the masses of party members and cadres receive practical education on ideals and discipline, and enhance their sense of discipline; that leading bodies and cadres at and above the section level abide by law and discipline in an exemplary manner, and correct and deal with all law and discipline violations in a timely manner; and that all loopholes for discipline violations are plugged up.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi urged leading cadres at all levels to exert earnest effort and do solid work, attend to party style with a new work style, and carry out "five not's"--not to avoid, get around, or fear problems, and not to procrastinate or make false efforts in solving them. He called for efforts to face up to difficulties instead of avoiding them; to take an unequivocal attitude, and expose and criticize unhealthy trends in a straightforward manner instead of being vague and trying to smooth things over; to dare

to cope with hard and difficult cases instead of being afraid of offending others; to stress efficiency and handle problems in a timely and resolute manner; and to exert real efforts, do solid work, and achieve actual results instead of engaging in flourishes and doing work for appearance's sake. In order to achieve this, the most fundamental thing is to strengthen our sense of revolutionary cause and responsibility, grasp the work with a persistent and dauntless spirit, and never stop until a fundamental improvement in party style is achieved.

/6662

CSO: 4005/616

NORTH REGION

LI XIMING SPEECH AT REPORT MEETING

SK120824 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 86 p 1

[Speech given by Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, at a report meeting on the advanced deeds of Zhang Jieshi held on 28 March: "It Is Hoped That a Hundred or a Thousand Zhang Jieshi-Type Persons Will Come Forth"]

[Text] Comrades: Comrade Zhang Jieshi exhausted all his energies for the party's cause, for realizing the motherland's four modernizations, and for the happiness of the people, and left us forever.

Comrade Zhang Jieshi was a well-known advanced person of China. His model deeds had been reported several times in newspapers and through radio broadcasts. Recently, the party group of the Ministry of Light Industry issued a decision on learning from Zhang Jieshi. The municipal CPC committee conferred a title of outstanding Communist Party member on him. In the past few days, Comrade Jin Jian and I went to the hospital to visit Zhang Jieshi. Although he was critically ill at that time, he was not sentimental in the least. He did not pay any attention to thinking about himself but always kept in mind the party's cause entrusted to him. He said in a weak voice: "I have just taken my first step in carrying out the tasks which the party has entrusted to me. If I could recover from my illness, I would continue my reform work." Zhang Jieshi was worthy of being called an outstanding Communist Party member of China. He was a good example for emulation by the party members and cadres throughout the municipality.

After listening to the introductions given by several comrades, we may see that Zhang Jieshi had a very clear-cut characteristic--he was not only a model of reform but also a model in performing official duties honestly. In his work post, he creatively implemented the party's line, principles, and policies defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; made remarkable achievements in reform; and transformed a hopelessly outdated plant that produced only cotton clothing into a new enterprise whose products could find a ready market in scores of countries and regions. The experiences in transforming and developing the Changcheng raincoat company have become a precious wealth for promoting reforms in enterprises throughout the municipality. Upholding the principle of party spirit in a good or bad manner is a new test for all our Communist Party members under the new historical conditions of reform, opening to the outside world, and

invigorating the economy today. Zhang Jieshi inherited and promoted the fine traditions of the party and firmly retained the purity of a Communist Party member. The two moral traits of serving as a reformer and a public servant of the people and daring to explore and to perform official duties honestly have been reflected very harmoniously in Zhang Jieshi himself. He set a glorious example of upholding the principle of party spirit for all Communist Party members.

Doing a good job in reform and in rectifying party style is an issue which the CPC Central Committee has put forward for the whole party on several occasions. Comrade Hu Yaobang explicitly pointed out in a report delivered to the 12th CPC Congress that we should create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. He also stressed that if we fail to set demands on the Communist Party members with communist ideas and to ignore socialist spiritual civilization, our socialist society will not have ideals and objectives, and will even develop unhealthily or go astray. "The Decision of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic Structure" has called for further implementing the principle of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world and accelerating the pace of the whole economic structural reform with a focus on the reform of the urban economy. It also reminds us that the more we invigorate the economy and enterprises the more we should attend to resisting the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and overcoming the corrupt practices of abusing one's power and position to seek personal gains. My purpose in repeating the above-mentioned expositions is to stimulate your further attention and deep consideration of such an issue.

We are Communist Party members, and the Communist Party must serve the people. Serving the people has its own particular meaning in each specific historical period. Today, the historical mission we are shouldering is to do a good job in reform and to realize the four modernizations. In serving the people, we should never deviate from reform and the four modernizations. The achievements in reform scored during the past few years have convincingly proven that without reform, we would not have the opportunity to display the superiority of socialism. The hope of achieving a leap forward in the Chinese nation is placed on reform. We must be firm in carrying out reform. Furthermore, years of practice have explicitly proven that in reform, we must have a good party style as our guarantee. The party-member leading cadres should use their own examples in performing their duties honestly to lead and to exert influence on the broad masses of party members. Without a healthy party style, it will be impossible to realize reform even with a better reform program, and reform will even be led astray.

Doing a good job in reform and improving party style are two closely-related tasks in the course of practice, and constitute an entity. Party style should be improved in the course of reform. For example, are the people enthusiastic in developing the socialist commodity economy, opening to the outside world, invigorating the economy, and developing lateral economic ties? How should the relations between the party, the state, and the individuals be handled

in the course of reform? Should we use the power entrusted by the people to serve the public or to seek personal gains? The answers to these questions have a direct bearing not only on the personal prestige and influence of each and every leading cadre; more importantly, they also have a bearing on the success or failure in reform and the great cause of the four modernizations.

Comrades, after we have defined a correct line, the cadres are a decisive factor for implementing it. At present, the line of the central authorities is correct and our party cause is being carried out in a very important historical period. Our burden is heavy and the road is long. The purpose of our municipal CPC committee and government in holding such a large-scale report meeting today and in transmitting a videotaped recording of the report meeting to the whole municipality is aimed at calling on the party members and cadres throughout the municipality to learn from Comrade Zhang Jieshi, and to serve as examples in reform and in performing official duties honestly. Zhang Jieshi is dead. He fought to the last breath for the party's cause. However, we are convinced that 10 Zhang Jieshi-type persons and even a hundred or a thousand Zhang Jieshi-type persons will come forth. Let us fight unremittingly with one heart and one mind under the inspiration of his lofty spirit, and advance the great cause of socialist modernization construction.

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CSO: 4005/616

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN TO HAND OVER ARMED FORCES UNITS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

SK120958 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Our municipality has begun the work of handing over the people's armed forces departments from the military subdistricts to the local governments and will complete the tasks in this regard by the end of May. On 26 March, the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's government, and the municipal garrison district held a joint work conference on handing over the people's armed forces departments from the military subdistricts to the local governments; tasks in carrying out this work were formulated at the work conference.

Our municipality will first conduct the pilot work in this regard in Hedong District and Jinhai County, and will complete the work within April. Jurisdiction regarding the people's armed forces departments in other districts and counties will be totally handed over to the local governments by the end of May. Following the jurisdictional change, the tasks of the department staff members will remain unchanged and they will be under the dual leadership of both governments and military districts. Cadres in the people's armed forces departments who are performing missions or attending meetings should be dressed in the approved army cadre uniform and wear the militia insignia. In ordinary circumstances or situation, all militia cadres may be dressed in civilian clothes. Following the jurisdictional change, the district people's armed forces departments will become formal units at the county level.

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CSO: 4005/616

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES JUDICIAL WORK

SK140317 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] At a recent regional conference of directors from judicial sections and bureaus throughout the region, participants held discussions and made arrangements for judicial work, pointing out that 1986 is a crucial year for popularizing legal knowledge. Therefore, the judicial departments at all levels should further enhance their conception of the law, organize studies on legal systems, and give their respective guidance in order to truly implement the measures for fulfilling the work of popularizing legal knowledge in a down-to-earth manner and to bring about good results.

The conference held that, over the past year, our region had made a good start in the work of popularizing legal knowledge. The year 1986 is the first in the 5-year plan for popularizing legal knowledge. Making a success in this regard this year will lay a solid foundation for the work in later years. In 1986, a good job should be done in earnestly popularizing legal knowledge among party and government organs. Rotation training classes on legal knowledge for more than half of the on-job cadres at or above the department bureau level should be held within the year. A good job should be done in concentrating on conducting education on popularizing legal knowledge among the staff members and workers of 16 cities and towns and of large and middle-size industrial and mining enterprises. In particular, efforts should be made to successfully conduct education on popularizing legal knowledge among juveniles in order to strengthen their sense of legal systems. We should also do a good job in actively conducting pilot work on popularizing legal knowledge in rural and pastoral areas and strive to enable grassroots-level cadres at or above the town and township level to be basically trained within the year.

/6662

CSO: 4005/616

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN AGAINST ROBBERY

Public Security Bureau Circular

SK160200 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] In line with the directive issued by the municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government, the municipal public security bureau issued a "circular" on 1 April with regard to dealing strict blows to robbery crimes. Effective today, the municipality will launch a campaign of dealing blows to robbery crimes.

The "circular" points out: In 1985, robbery cases in the municipality accounted for more than two-thirds of the total number of criminal cases, showing an 8.8-percent increase over the figure of 1984. Of these cases, 83 percent were serious ones. During the January-February period this year, the municipality experienced a 35-percent increase in robbery cases over the figure of the corresponding 1985 period, accounting nearly for four-fifths of the total number of criminal cases. At present, robbery crimes have not only brought serious harm to the society and directly encroached on the safety of the properties owned by the state, collectives, and the masses, but have also corrupted social values and adversely affected the peace of society. All of these have become a prominent problem that can damage economic construction, bring harm to the peace of society, and adversely affect the people's safety.

The "circular" stresses that, effective 1 April, all personnel, who have committed robbery crimes and given shelters for, received, and trafficked in stolen money and goods, should actively give themselves up to the nearby police substations or to the public security departments of their own units and confess their crimes within 30 days. Those who have done so will be dealt with leniently or exempted from punishment. The crimes of the [word indistinct] have made contributions to cracking down the cases will be pardoned, and those who have performed outstanding meritorious service for cracking the cases will be commended. Those who have refused to confess their crimes, established offensive and defensive alliance, trafficked in stolen money and goods, destroyed criminal evidence, continuously indulged in robbery crimes, and have threatened or made reprisals on the persons who have reported the cases to the authorities, should be heavily punished in line with the law.

The "circular" urges the units and departments throughout the municipality to strictly enforce the public security responsibility system and to implement the robbery prevention measures in order to ensure that the state and collective property will not be stolen. Efforts should be made to investigate and affix the responsibility on the leading personnel in charge of public security and the directly responsible personnel of the units that have suffered from neglect of duty in public security and crime prevention and from serious losses caused by robbery cases. Those who have been found guilty of neglecting their duties should be affixed with criminal responsibility for the cases.

The "circular" urges the people throughout the municipality to actively go into action to resolutely wage a struggle against robbery and other criminal activities. Those who have actively provided clues for the criminal cases, reported criminals to the authorities, and have performed meritorious service for cracking robbery cases, should be commended by being given awards. Those who have concealed what they knew about the cases and given shelters to criminals should be punished in line with the seriousness of their cases or be affixed with criminal responsibility for the cases.

Results of Crackdown Reported

SK190558 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Since the announcement of the circular issued by the municipal public security bureau with regard to dealing strict blows to robbery crimes, more than 300 persons who had committed robbery crimes and violated the law in this regard have given themselves up to the police as of 15 April.

The public security organs received more than 5,000 reports or information concerning various clues to robbery cases and cracked 418 robbery cases, recovering stolen money and articles worth more than 100,000 yuan.

/6662

CSO: 4005/616

NORTH REGION

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI SPEAKS ON TRAINING OF TEACHERS

SK170441 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] At a provincial conference on the competence of the teachers of primary and middle schools, which concluded on 4 April, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out that teachers and facilities are the two indispensable factors for developing education, and that at present efforts should be made first to grasp the building of the teachers contingent, and raise the political consciousness, professional competence, and knowledge level of primary and middle school teachers. Comrades Li Wenshan, Chen Yujie and Wang Zuwu also spoke at the conference.

Judging from the present teachers contingent of our province, primary and middle school teachers, particularly those of junior middle schools, are still very weak, and fail to meet the need in the development of education. In order to upgrade the level of elementary education, and build a stable contingent of a sufficient number of primary and middle school teachers whose structures of specialities and levels are fairly rational, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the major tasks for the building of the teachers contingent are to train and readjust the existing teachers to make most of them equal to their work and, at the same time, to step up supplying teachers to the fields in which the number of teachers falls short, through training and tapping potential. We should also exert great efforts to reform and intensify the training of teachers, reform the teaching methods, and the enrollment and graduates' job distribution systems in an active and prudent manner while further correcting the guiding ideology for running schools, conscientiously do a good job in the training of the existing teachers, and strive to improve the level of the training of teachers.

/6662

CSO: 4005/616

NORTHWEST REGION

RECTIFICATION OF PARTY WORK STYLE URGED

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Ji Xiaoyang [4764 2556 7122]]

[Excerpts] In the afternoon of 28 January, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee convened a cadre meeting of departments directly under the provincial committee. In his remarks, Comrade Li Ziqi said that we should confess that we still have the dark side of things and corruption in departments directly under the provincial party committee. In some departments and units, a small number of party member cadres and leading cadres still have various unhealthy tendencies, but very few of them have serious problems. For instance, some of them swelled with individualism, did not strive to make progress in work and did not think about making more contributions but blindly sought personal fame, gain, and promotions, as well as asking the organization for official positions, power, and better treatment. Some of them are blinded by greed, using their power to serve their personal purposes and to promote their own salaries in improper ways. Some of them force prices down in contracts, increase their dividends, lead the state into a trap, and line their own pockets. Some do not obey orders, do not stop doing what is forbidden, and keep playing the game of "resisting the policy from above and creating countermeasures down below." Some do not consider the party spirit but only the private relationship, hanker after building the "relationship network," do not serve unfamiliar people, and barter away principles. Some leading groups keep quibbling over trivial issues, but the real reason at the core is the scramble for power and profit and the formation of a faction, or a small coterie. Some keep scrambling to go abroad or on a tour, keep going in for ostentation and extravagance, and so on. Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out that these problems mentioned above are all happening in departments directly under the provincial party committee and are very harmful. They directly damage the reputation of the party and government, impairing the intimate relationship between the party and the people, hinder the functions of offices to be brought into play, and are unfavorable in carrying out the general and specific policies of the party.

In his remarks, Comrade Li Ziqi proposed requirements and measures for departments directly under the provincial party committee that would rectify the party's work style. Rectification of the party's work style in our province should start with the provincial party committee and provincial government

in departments directly under the provincial party committee and in Lanzhou City. At the present time, the committee needs to spend some time concentrating on studying and examining and straightening out while studying. Second, it needs to take vigorous measures in important cases; the key to doing this is for the leading cadres to make up their minds, have the courage to cast aside all considerations of face, have the courage to confront tough cases, seize those cases firm no matter what rank of organization or cadre is involved, and get to the bottom of the matter. Without doing that, it will not be enough to strike blows at illegal and criminal activities, to assuage popular indignation, to stop evil winds and support healthy trends, or to educate a large number of party members and cadres. Third, everybody should be equal in the face of party discipline, and the act of forgiving just for once should not be continued. For a long time, there has been an abnormal phenomenon going on in some departments and units, with any achievement belonging to the leading cadres while the responsibility for problems is always shifted onto subordinates. Fast actions are taken when dealing with ordinary cadres who make mistakes, while softhearted actions are used when dealing with leading cadres. This situation should be resolutely changed. From now on, every party member and every cadre should strictly obey party discipline and the law of the land without exception. Anyone who violates discipline should be punished, no matter what his rank is, how powerful he is, or how long he has served the revolution. The act of forgiving just for once is always followed by another violation; the result is to repeat it or to make a small mistake a big one. Fourth, high-ranking cadres should play the leading role in the rectification of the party's work style and assume the responsibility of being the leaders. In the rectification of the party's style in departments directly under the provincial party committee, the key lies in the leading cadres, the focal points are the leading cadres in the higher ranks, then the department and bureau leaders including us, and the cadres in the provincial rank. This depends on the particular position and responsibility of these cadres. We should all be aware of this point. The provincial committee requires that every high-ranking cadre should earnestly practice what he advocates in the rectification of the party's work style, be strict with himself, and act as the model and, moreover, should be courageous in managing and handling and really take responsibility for being the leader in the rectification of the party's work style in his own department or unit.

From now on, the rectification of the party's work style should be taken as an important item in the system of job responsibility as the goal in the term of office and as an important examination of the achievement of a cadre. Fifth, it needs to strengthen regular activities in the party and to welcome any criticism and supervision. Every party unit in the departments directly under the provincial committee should strengthen regular activities in the party and make the regular activities of an organization and the democratic life become a regular practice and a formal regulation. It is required to accept the supervision by the masses and the subordinates on one's own initiative. In particular, the leading cadres must genuinely and sincerely welcome criticisms from the masses, consciously go to the grassroots units and to the masses, and solicit opinions and supervision. Sixth, it is required to overcome the bureaucracy and improve work efficiency. The crew of the departments directly under the provincial committee must firmly foster the idea of serving the people and

the grassroots units wholeheartedly, working for the public interest selflessly and industriously. It is not allowed to delay or shift responsibility onto others, as if kicking a ball from one to another. It is not allowed to encourage liberalism and anarchism. Finally, Comrade Li Ziqi said that in the rectification of the party's work style, the central committee of the party has already acted as an example. To see whether the party's work style and the general mood of society can basically take a turn for the better in our province, the broad masses are watching our party member cadres, and the whole province is watching our departments directly under the provincial committee. We have to show our determination and confidence in the rectification of the party's work style with practical action, not just with a promise.

In his remarks, Comrade Liu Bing said that the circular on solving several existing serious problems in the office's work style, which was issued by the general offices of the Central Committee and the State Council, exactly tallied with the case of Gansu Province. After discussion, the provincial committee made the following regulations for rectifying the problems in the office's work style: 1. Attempts to violate the regulations and to be the first to buy or to replace imported cars are forbidden. In the following 2 years, it will forbid the importation of cars and high-quality tour vans except to meet particular needs approved by the provincial government. 2. Strict restrictions are placed on the number of groups and delegations going abroad. Every area and every department must strengthen the management of the affairs of going abroad, check at each level, and examine carefully. 3. **Touring** at the public expense is forbidden and disciplinary action will be taken against serious cases. 4. Giving dinner parties and gifts at the public expense is forbidden. All kinds of commemoration meetings, consultative conferences, discussion meetings, appraisal meetings, tea parties, and so on should be strictly limited and should be kept to a frugal level. 5. No one is allowed to earn an illegal income. Cadres of the party and administration may get their salaries and the collective welfare funds only from their own units, but not illegal payments such as presents, bribes and extra rewards for holding more than one post simultaneously. 6. The leading cadres of the party and administration and their sons, daughters, and spouses are not allowed to use their power and conveniences to violate the regulations and their own businesses for profit. 7. Restrictions are placed on meetings and to efforts to resolve the problem of "mountains of papers and oceans of meetings" are to be continued. 8. Violations of the regulations and the giving out of rewards, allowances, and materials recklessly are prohibited. 9. The offices of the party and administration and mass organizations at all levels are not allowed to set up any additional organs at will, to heighten the rank of any organs willfully, to nominate an unlimited number of deputies to the position of chief, or to add any nominal positions. 10. Discipline, orders and prohibitions will be enforced. Whoever disregards the law and discipline or sticks to his old way of violating regulations should be strictly punished by the commission to inspect discipline at all levels.

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NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

NINGXIA'S ADMINISTRATIVE ZONE---In 1985, the administrative zoning of the whole region was readjusted a little. The changes are as follows: Helan County: Dismiss Ligang, Jingui, and Hongguang Townships; set up Ligang, Jingui, and Hongguang Towns. Qingtongxia City: Dismiss Qujing and Yieshen Townships; set up Qujing and Yiesheng Towns. Lingwu County: Dismiss Majiatan, Ciyaobao, Chongxing, and Xinhuaqiao Towns. Zhongwei County: Add Dongtai and Xitai Townships. Zhongning County: Add Changshantou Townships; dismiss Guandi and Mingsha Townships; set up Shikong and Mingsha Towns. Tongxin County: Dismiss Weizhou and Xiamaguan Townships; set up Weizhou and Xiamaguan Towns. Guyuan County: Dismiss Shanying Township. Haiyuan County: Dismiss Chengguan Township, which is divided into Haizhen and Gaotai Townships; add Caowa Township. Xiji County: Dismiss Xinglong Township, set up Xinglong Town. Pengyang County: Add Baiyang and Wangwa Towns. In the foregoing list, wherever a township is dismissed and changed into a town, the policy that the town is in charge of the villages will be put into effect. Up to the end of 1985, 2 cities, 2 prefectures, 2 county-level cities, 15 counties, 7 areas under the city's jurisdiction, 46 towns, and 249 townships were set up in this whole region. [Text] [Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 86 p 1] /9274

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG MD COMMANDER ON MILITIA CONCEPTS

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 1, 10 Jan 86 p 16

[Article by Jiang Hongquan [1203 3163 3123], commander of Xizang Military District: "Get Rid of Old Concepts, Inculcate New Ideas"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all fronts have successfully switched the focus of the party's work. However, some outworn "traditional" concepts now lie dormant and now appear in the minds and work of some of our comrades who do militia work, adversely affecting to different degrees our ushering in of a new situation in militia work. They should get rid of them.

Get rid of the concept that "only by organizing the militia to engage in class struggle will the role of militia be played." Since the day of their birth, militia organizations have been combined bodies that have grasped production with one hand and the gun barrel with the other. Because at different historical stages our party's central task is different, the central task of the militia, which is under the party's leadership, in each period should also be different. In the period of the Democratic Revolution, the main task of the militia was to coordinate with the units in launching armed struggle, and "with revolutionary armed forces wipe out counterrevolutionary armed forces." Today, after our country has entered a new historical period, the militia is the reserve force for national defense, and its main task is to participate actively in economic construction in the struggle to build a highly civilized, highly democratic socialist modern powerful country. With the raising of the guiding policy of "mobilize the militia to engage in the four modernizations and run the militia centered on the four modernizations," this policy is the indicator and basic guarantee for achieving a change in the guiding policy for militia building, and is also the basis for building reserve forces in our region. Some comrades lack a deep understanding of this point, and always think that to engage in militia building means to engage in class struggle, and thus, in organizing the militia to engage in the construction of the four modernizations, they seem "incapable of action." Some comrades say: "If we don't organize the militia to engage in class struggle, what is the significance of having a militia!" This is a one-sided understanding. The documents of the 12th CPC Congress clearly point out: In our country the bourgeoisie as a class has already been eliminated, and the class contradiction is no longer our country's principal contradiction. This tells

us that, in the new historical period, our main task is to work hard to develop production in order to satisfy the daily increasing needs in material and cultural life of the broad masses of people. Therefore, we should be dutybound to organize the broad masses of militia to play fully their leading role in building the "two civilizations." At the same time, the militia is the reserve force for national defense, and once war breaks out they can join the army and take part in the war. Can this be said to be of "no significance"? In stressing "mobilize the militia to engage in the four modernizations, and run the militia centered on the four modernizations," we need to understand and handle correctly the dialectical relationship between organizing the militia to grasp production and to hold the gun barrel, so as to switch truly the focus of militia work.

Get rid of the concept that "only by increasing the number of militia and enlarging the scope of its training can we strengthen militia building." Some comrades think that to strengthen militia building, the militia must be run "on a grand and spectacular scale"; otherwise, militia building will not be strengthened. In fact, whether militia building is good or bad does not depend on its quantity but on its quality. Speaking of our Xizang, through organization and readjustment over the past several years, the number of militia has decreased but their quality has risen. Thus they play an even better role in building a united, prosperous, civilized new Xizang. According to statistics, militia families account for more than half of the specialized and major households. At the same time, because the number of militia has decreased, the militia's qualification rate and reserve rate have improved, and the militia plays its proper role in safeguarding tranquility in the border area. Practice proves that troops are valued for their quality, not for their number.

Get rid of the concept that "only by insisting on one political class every month can militia political work be initiated." In the past the practice of having "one political class every month" for a time played a positive role in providing good ideological education for the militia. However, in some places there exist the phenomena of sketchiness and putting on airs. Based on the new situations, new tasks, and new circumstances, various places are combining the militia's political education with all-people education, and giving prominence to national defense education. Practice has proved that this way of doing things is correct. After the great number of townships and villages put the contract responsibility system into effect, there appeared the problem of militia's finding it difficult to get together. This problem requires that the cadres of the people's armed forces departments explore new paths, go down to the masses, and initiate ideological education in coordination with the party's central work in order to give full play to the support role of militia political work.

9727

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

IMPROVING MILITIA, RESERVE UNITY URGED

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 1, 10 Jan 86 p 8

[Article by Mobilization Department and Mass Work Department: "Further Perfect the System of Integrating Militia and Reserve; Build Reserve Forces in a Planned, Focused Way--Main Point for Militia, Reserve Work in 1986"]

[Text] Militia and reserve work in this region in 1986 must take as its guide the spirit of the CPC Congress, the fourth and fifth plenary sessions of the CPC Central Committee, and the enlarged session and forum of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. In the work, the "Views on Militia and Reserve Work Now and for a Period in the Future" issued by the PLA General Staff Department and General Political Department, which were commented on and passed on by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Military Commission, must be conscientiously and thoroughly implemented. The work must be subordinated to the overall situation in national economic construction, and as much as possible lighten the burden on the masses. The number of militia must be reduced and their quality improved, and prominence must be given to key points, raising militia and reserve work in the region to a new level.

1. In Accordance With the Requirement for Integrating Militia and Reserves, Build Militia Organizations Well

Under the principle of upholding the militia system, we must readjust the plan for developing primary militia, cut down in a planned manner the number of primary militia, and improve the methods of organizing the militia. We must persist in the work of reorganizing the militia once a year and establish the necessary activities to perfect the militia. The content, form, scale, time, and frequency of the activities should be suited to local conditions and should be flexible and varied. We must get a good grip on militia organization building in key civil air defense cities. During the reform of the economic system, we must simultaneously improve militia and reserve work, and bring this work into enterprise management plans.

2. Conscientiously Handle the Military Training of Militia and Reserves Well

We must further reduce the scope, give prominence to key points, improve methods, and stress actual results, and fulfill training tasks in a manner

that guarantees both quality and quantity. We must take practical and feasible measures to handle well the training of militia cadres and specialized technical soldiers. We must correspondingly readjust the training content and reduce the training time. We must handle well student military training experimental points and sum up experiences in training.

3. Strengthen Political and Ideological Work, and Give Full Play to the Role of Militia in Building the Two Civilizations

We must conscientiously study and implement the spirit of Document No 22 (1985) issued by the party Central Committee, and continue to straighten out the guiding ideology for militia work. We must organize the militia to participate actively in the all-people education on communism and patriotism, popularize education on knowledge of the law, and cultivate the "four have" [to have ideals, morality, knowledge, and physical strength] new people. We must continue to conduct thoroughgoing propaganda and education on the "military service law," see that the primary militia attend four political classes a year with the main content of the classes being national defense education, and heighten the militiamen's concept national defense and their consciousness of performing military service according to law. We must educate the broad masses of people's armed forces department cadres to keep the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account, to follow the party's arrangements in everything, and to complete satisfactorily the local organic tasks that come under the people's armed forces departments. Centering on economic construction, we must organize and mobilize the militia to work diligently to create wealth, complete highly dangerous tasks, learn from Lei Feng to do good deeds, build civilized units, and safeguard public order. We must make full use of militia training bases and the homes of young militiamen in organizing young militiamen to study scientific and cultural knowledge and production skills in order to make contributions to the development of the local economy.

4. Get a Good Grip on the Building of Border Defense Militia, and Do Good Work for Their Taking Part in War and Supporting the Front

People's armed forces departments on border defense and units taking part in war must take the initiative to coordinate with local people's governments and front-supporting organizations to strengthen jointly the building of border defenses; to handle well the work of organizing, leading, and supporting the militiamen who take part in war and support the front; to enhance political and ideological education; and to resolve well the practical difficulties of these militiamen. We must get a good grip on the joint defense work done by the army, police, and people in the border areas; adopt methods of combining work and military affairs; organize militia for self-defense in village fortresses; smash the enemy's harassing and sabotage activities; and safeguard the security of the border areas and the masses of people.

5. Strengthen the Building of Reserve Units, and Step by Step Do Good Preparatory Work for Wartime Mobilization

We must conscientiously and thoroughly implement the spirit of the all-PLA conference of reserve units to exchange experiences, and put stress on getting

a good grip on the work of consolidation and improvement. In accordance with the new establishment, we must get a tight handle on selecting and apportioning the weapons and equipment needed in training; principally get a good grip on the training of cadres, technical soldiers, and fendui; and step by step rationally and smoothly organize the relationships between leadership, logistics support, and other aspects. In accordance with the operational plans and demands, we must revise the mobilization schemes or plans, so that step by step the mobilization work is systematized.

6. Further Strengthen the Management of Militia Weapons

We must readjust the structure of weapon variety, reduce the number of weapons at the basic level, reduce the distribution area, and in a planned manner concentrate weapons so that they are stored by counties (cities). We must get a good grip on sealing up weapons for safekeeping and insure the quality of this work. We must conscientiously strengthen management, select and apportion guard personnel, implement guard systems, conscientiously manage weapons and ammunition well, and prevent the occurrence of losses and thefts.

7. Do Good Work in Conscription and Reserve Registration, Build Well Reserve Bases of Specialized Technical Soldiers

We must continue to reform conscription, and work hard to improve the political, physical, and educational quality of recruits. In combination with the conscription work, we must step by step establish and perfect reserve bases of reserve specialized technical soldiers, and each unit should readjust those bases that have already been established but are not suitable. We must do good work in the registration of militiamen and the registration for the reserve of demobilized soldiers, mainly making an effort to be accurate so as to insure that the number of persons registered is accurate and that the specialities tally.

8. Conscientiously Strengthen Leadership Over Militia and Reserve Work

We must put militia and reserve work on the daily agenda, and truly put it in its proper position. We must work hard to improve leadership style and work methods, making a point of studying and resolving the new situations and new problems that could appear, making the leadership relationships rational and smooth, dredging work channels, and finding a set of leadership styles and work methods that suit the new situation. We must timely effect leadership over the military work of county (city) people's armed forces departments, being concerned about and attaching importance to the building of people's armed forces departments, and insuring that militia and reserve work is implemented at the basic level. We must make a point of summing up practices and experiences, strengthen academic research in building reserve forces, conscientiously apply modern military theory in guiding militia and reserve work, make our region's militia and reserve work more solid and more effective, and work hard to usher in a new situation in the building of national defense reserve forces.

9727

CSO: 4005/563

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHENGDU RESERVES TRAIN IN CHEMICAL DEFENSE

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 1, 10 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Li Guangde [2621 0342 1795] and Wu Guanghua [0702 0342 5478]:
"Giving Play to Role of 'Seeds,' Making 'Three Defenses' Training Universal"]

[Text] The antichemical warfare company of the reserve unit in Daxian City, Sichuan Province, has given full play to the role of "seeds" in improving the capability of people to protect themselves, making universal for all militia in the city technical training in nuclear, biological, and chemical defense.

This company is composed of demobilized soldiers who possess specialized skills in antichemical warfare. While getting a good grip on building itself, the company has taken three measures to make "three defenses" [NBC--nuclear, biological, and chemical] training universal among the militia. First, based on the fact that in peacetime the personnel of the antichemical warfare company are scattered, it has assigned on the spot "three defenses" instructors and technical "advisers" to increase "three defenses" training topics in the militia's military training. Second, it cooperates with antichemical warfare special fendui of the militia in using equipment and instruments to train in rotation the fendui in order to improve their protective capability. Third, through wall newspapers, blackboard newspapers, and wired broadcasting, it vigorously publicizes and explains the meaning and protective knowledge of the "three defenses" to 4 townships, more than 50 villages, and 36 factories, mines, and enterprise units.

Through its hard work, several thousand militiamen have now received "three defenses" training, and the company has played a backbone role in improving the protective capability of all people in the city.

9727

CSO: 4005/563

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MILITIA TRAINING--Proceeding from the long-term need to improve the militia and reserved forces, the Mobilization Department of the General Staff Headquarters has entrusted the Third Artillery School of the PLA to train some 80 cadres of the people's armed forces departments from Hebei, Shanxi, Nei Monggol, Guangxi, Yunnan, and other provinces and regions to enhance their irregular military skills. The training program started on 7 April. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 10 Apr 86 OW] /6662

LANZHOU PLA LEADERS--Leading comrades of Lanzhou Military Region and some 800 cadres and fighters of the headquarters organs and units directly subordinate to the military region went to plant trees at Gaolan Shan today. Zhao Xianshun, Li Xuanhua, Dong Zhanlin, Ma Weizhi, and Pei Jiuzhou, leaders of the military region, took part in this work. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 86 HK] /6662

FORMER HEBEI COMMANDER DIES--Shijiazhuang, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Comrade Bai Zhiwen [4101 1807 2429], former deputy commander of the Hebei Provincial Military District, died of illness in Baoding on 3 April. He was 83. A ceremony to bid farewell to his remains was held in Baoding on 11 April. Comrades Chen Muhua, Wang Ping, Cheng Zihua, and Yang Chengwu as well as the CPPCC National Committee and the Beijing Military region sent wreaths. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0607 GMT 14 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/617

PAPER COMMENTS ON U.S. RAID AGAINST LIBYA

OW210402 Taipei CHINA POST in English 17 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "An Eye for an Eye"]

[Text] The United States' military raid of five Libyan sites on 15 April by 18 British-based F-111 bombers and 15 attack planes was declared by the White House a successful blow against terrorism and a warning message to Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Al-qadhdhafi. To those concerned, it indicated President Reagan's determination to stop international terrorism through "swift and effective retribution," which he warned of five years ago.

President Reagan has called Al-qadhdhafi "mad dog" for the latter's support of killing innocent people as a political lever. Al-qadhdhafi swore that he would fight against the U.S. and attack Americans and their property around the world and on American streets, after the United States bombed Libya the first time.

According to information intercepted by the United States, the Libyan Government is linked to the recent explosions of an airplane in the Mediterranean and a disco nightclub in West Berlin. The United States bombed the five Libyan military locations and airports in retaliation.

International terrorism is the worst kind of crime in human history. The terrorists have murdered and kidnapped innocent people, regardless of their age, sex, or nationality. Thus the United States' punishment of this instigator of international terrorism has our full support. As British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the Parliament, "The United States was entitled to use its inherent right to self-defense, to try to turn the tide against terrorism and discourage those who use it."

However, we also worry that if Al-qadhdhafi is a real mad dog, then, instead of halting his support of terrorists, he might issue more orders to kill more innocent Americans and other people. After all, people's lives are important to all civilized governments. Rambolism does not work all the time.

We support President Reagan's decision on attacking Libya and admire his courage. Yet we also hope he can sort out some other means of reprisal, such as sending out a squad to capture the mad dog and put him on trial, instead of bombing Libya. Any action involving military targets will still result in civilian casualties.

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CSO: 4000/232

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION--Taipei, 16 Apr (AFP)--Taiwan's Investigative Bureau last year checked infiltration by communist Chinese by arresting 63 people and putting 230 others under surveillance, bureau director Wong Wen-wei said Wednesday. The bureau handles major crimes under supervision of the Justice Ministry. Mr Wong told legislators that 63 people involved in 46 infiltration cases operated by the "enemy"--referring to Chinese Communists--had been arrested last year. Investigators were also monitoring closely the activities of 230 others whom they had proved to have entered Taiwan under cover for infiltration missions, he added without giving details. The surveillance effectively barred them from carrying out sabotage or other plans damaging to society, he said. Mr Wong also said the bureau last year arrested 911 government functionaries involved in 285 corruption cases and handled 449 economic crime cases involving 793 suspects. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 16 Apr 86 HK] /9738

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CSO: 4000/232

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