

JPRS-CPS-86-056

26 JUNE 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
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26 JUNE 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

JOURNAL EXAMINES U.S. SECURITY MEASURES ABROAD

HK211011 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 9, 1 May 86 p 8

[Article by He Geng [0735 1649]: "Where Is the Policy for a Permanent Cure of the Disease?"]

[Text] For many years, the U.S. Government has held that its embassies abroad are mirrors of the U.S. society and should be located in spectacular and easy-to-approach areas. In order to impress upon the people that they are "easy to approach" and to create an image of an "open society," it has bragged that anyone can enter these "free territories" without examination. But lately, feeling that their diplomatic personnel are not really safe, the U.S. authorities have had to adopt measures to protect their lives. U.S. embassies and consulates abroad have now become strongholds with successive lines of defense. Anyone who wants to enter these buildings, no matter whether for business or for private matters, has to go through strict security checks by means of electronic devices. It seems that there is no longer such a thing as "being easy to approach."

At present there are 252 U.S. diplomatic missions abroad, of which 126 are major security concerns because they are in areas threatened by so-called anti-U.S. terrorist activities. Recently, the U.S. State Department established a "Diplomatic Personnel Security Bureau" to take charge of the matters concerning the personal security of U.S. diplomats. In the near future, U.S. embassies and consulates abroad will look quite different: The embassy area will be surrounded by heightened and reinforced barriers and most windows will be replaced by bulletproof glass. The vehicles for all ambassadors will be armored sedans, and flowers and plants will be placed as barriers on thoroughfares where suicide vehicles could possibly rush in. This "5-year plan" project will cost roughly \$4 billion.

In certain countries which are regarded as "hot spots," some extremely strict precautionary measures have already been taken by the U.S. embassies. To prove what I say is true, here are some examples:

In Rome, a fence 3 meters high has been erected around the U.S. Embassy, looking quite unusual with its special camouflage. There are many advanced devices in the embassy area. Once something suspicious is spotted, simply pressing a button will raise appropriate barriers to obstruct suicide

vehicles coming from any direction. There is also a perfect ground-to-air warning system and other protective devices. All this has been built at high cost.

In El Salvador, the U.S. Embassy has often been attacked by antigovernment guerrillas. Now all the windows of the embassy building have had shellproof metal covers installed against direct rocket fire.

In Turkey, every time the U.S. ambassador leaves his house, he is protected by at least three cars surrounding his own, which was specially made for him. At each corner of his car is always a hustly fellow with a loaded gun, ready to counter any possible attack from any direction.

In these "dangerous areas," the U.S. embassies are in such a nervous state that even the slightest sound frightens them. They have not slackened their vigilance in peaceful countries either, however. Instead, they are taking precautions against possible trouble. They have really given much thought to this matter. For example, recently a number of Marine Guards have been transferred to the U.S. Embassy in Japan, where people may "come and go most freely," in order to strengthen the security measures there.

Some security measures for the U.S. diplomatic missions in foreign countries are apparent to all, but some are still kept secret. If attacked, they might show some other "mysterious weapons." However, as the saying goes, while the priest climbs one foot, the devil climbs 10. The above security measures are not omnipotent. Moreover, many people are saying that they are just temporary measures to cure the disease.

Where is the policy for a permanent cure of the disease?

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CSO: 4005/730

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

PRC-HUNGARIAN TREATY INITIALED--Budapest, 23 May (XINHUA)--A consular treaty between China and Hungary was initialed here today by Andor Egyed, director of the Department of Consular Affairs of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, and his Chinese counterpart Tian Ding. Adhering to the principles of mutual understanding and accommodation, both sides discussed the treaty 15-23 May in Budapest. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 24 May 86] /12640

CSO: 4000/286

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN RAID ON ANC ANALYZED

OW211849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 21 May 86

["News Analysis: South African Raid Counter-Productive (by Wang Nengbiao)"
-- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- South African air and ground forces launched almost simultaneous attacks Monday on alleged African National Congress (ANC) bases in or near the capitals of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, leaving at least 3 innocent people dead and 10 others wounded.

Before the attack, South African police found an arms cache in the west rand mining area near Johannesburg. The cache included demolition mines, dynamite, plastic explosives, rocket-propelled grenade launchers and limpet mines.

At least nine people have died since November in a series of land-mine explosions along South Africa's borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

South Africa blamed the blasts on ANC guerrillas, who have been fighting to topple the apartheid system in South Africa for the past two decades. It claimed that they infiltrated into South Africa from the neighboring nations.

In the past 2 years Pretoria has been confronted with waves of black demonstrations, strikes and boycott of classes and white shops. It has relentlessly repressed the black protestors. More than 1,600 blacks have been killed in the unabated racial unrest over the past 20 months. Despite the cruel clampdown, the black struggle against apartheid is continuing, and South Africa has sunk ever more deeply into its quagmire.

In words, South Africa has expressed its readiness to negotiate with black leaders on the country's future and has even promised to grant the black majority limited political rights. But in deed it has refused to release ANC leader Nelson Mandela and lift the ban on the ANC.

The raids on alleged ANC bases shows once again that Pretoria has no desire for a peaceful solution.

The South African authorities are attempting to intimidate neighboring countries into ending their support for the South African black's just struggle and to contain internal violence.

If that is their goal, the raids are futile. Veteran opposition lawmaker Helen Suzman said that "the spectre of mighty power against defenseless neighbors does not go down very well." David Shandler, secretary of the anti-draft and conscription campaign, said, "It is madness to try and shoot our way out of the crisis in our country."

The raids have sparked strong world-wide condemnation. The victimized countries and other African countries have vowed to continue their support for the South African blacks' struggle. Many countries renewed their calls for international mandatory and comprehensive sanctions on Pretoria. South Africa is more isolated than ever from the international community.

South Africa's apartheid policy that suppresses the black majority politically and exploits them economically is the root cause of the racial strife engulfing South Africa. The black struggle for equal rights with whites is rightful and justified.

Neither its clampdown on the black struggle within the country nor its raids against its neighbors will serve South Africa's goal of defusing the tension and eliminating the liberation struggle of the South African blacks. There is only one way out for South Africa: to dismantle the apartheid system and satisfy black demands for involvement in state affairs, full political rights, and a democratic, united and non-racial South Africa.

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CSO: 4000/287

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

JI PENGFEI SPEAKS ON AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

OW251008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0934 GMT 25 May 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA) -- The African diplomatic mission in Beijing held a meeting today to mark the 23rd anniversary of African Liberation Day.

After the meeting was declared open by C. B. Aubea, Sierra Leonean ambassador to China, Sudanese Ambassador Mohamed Hamed M. Mattar, who is also acting head of the mission, delivered a speech.

He said that although independent Africa is facing various difficulties and obstacles, it has persisted in its struggle against colonialism and racism and for the safeguarding of sovereignty and dignity.

He said African countries have understood the urgency and necessity to concentrate their efforts on economic development and are willing to undertake the duty of developing economy.

He expressed his thanks to the Chinese Government for its support to the economic construction of African countries.

The developed countries must realize that the stop of implementation of trade protectionism and the creation of better conditions for developing the African economy also conform with their own interests, the ambassador said.

He noted that Africa will do its utmost for the establishment of a fair and more balanced new international economic order and the expansion of south-south cooperation.

In his speech, Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei on behalf of the Chinese Government and people extended festival greetings to the governments and people of the African countries.

To fulfill the historical mission of winning the thorough liberation of the African continent, Ji pointed out, the African peoples are now giving full support to the Namibian people in their struggle for national independence and the South African people in their struggle for racial equality.

They are also actively supporting the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion, he added.

He affirmed that the African people and Arab people, whose just cause enjoys the wide support of the people all over the world, are bound to win their final victory.

On the situation in Southern African, he pointed out it has remained turbulent in recent years. Obdurately sticking to apartheid and the policy of racial discrimination, the South African authorities have ruthlessly repressed the black people.

"The perverse acts of the South African authorities seriously undermining the stability and impeding the development of Southern African countries have met with strong censure and opposition by the international community," Ji said.

He said the Chinese Government and people sternly condemn the serious fresh crimes committed by the South African authorities in grossly attacking Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, and will continue to give firm support to the just struggle of the people in Southern Africa.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

AFRICAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE--Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA)--Nearly one hundred African students studying in Beijing's universities and colleges staged a demonstration here this afternoon to condemn South Africa for its recent armed raids on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia. Wearing black gauze on their heads to mourn the victims of the raids and shouting slogans condemning South African racists, the students marched from the international club and along main streets in eastern Beijing. Streamers they carried were inscribed with "down with apartheid and its lackeys," "power to the people" and "we demand a halt to all U.S.-South African links." The students demonstrated in front of the U.S. and British embassies here and presented letters of protest to officials of the two embassies. The demonstration, which lasted more than one hour, was organized by the Association of African Students in China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1023 GMT 23 May 86] /12640

NYERERE RECEIVES HE YING--Dar Es Salaam, 27 May (XINHUA)--Julius Nyerere, chairman of the ruling Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, received He Ying, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, in Tabora, north-western Tanzania, today. Nyerere, who retired from presidency of the united republic last year after leading the country ever since the mainland Tanganyika gained independence from Britain in 1961, expressed warm welcome to He Ying, the first Chinese ambassador accredited to Tanganyika after the country's independence. Earlier today, party Secretary General Kawawa and Deputy Prime Minister Salim received He Ying separately in Dar Es Salaam. He Ying arrived here on 21 May for an 8-day visit. He had already visited Zimbabwe and Zambia before coming to Tanzania. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0006 GMT 28 MAY 86] /12640

CSO: 4000/287

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF PERSONNEL CADRES DISCUSSED

Beijing SIXIANG ZHENGZHI GONGZUO YANJIU [STUDIES IN IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL WORK] in Chinese No 3, 8 Mar 86 pp 19-21

[Article by Li Hao [2621 3185]: "On the Professional Ethics of Personnel Cadres"]

[Text] Personnel departments are important component parts of ideological and political departments. The style of work in personnel departments and the professional ethics of their cadres will have a direct affect on making a basic turn for the better in party style and social atmosphere and is related to maintaining the authority of ideological and political departments. Therefore, given the new situation involving the reform, the open door policy and economic stimulation, the question of how personnel departments and their cadres are to adhere to the four basic principles and to the party's three major styles of work, and to establish professional ethics that center around communist ideology is an important issue for discussion and to resolve for ideological and political departments at the present time.

I. Only By Improving the Ability of Personnel Departments to Build Themselves Can Their Authority Genuinely Be Enhanced

It should be fully confirmed that the work of personnel departments since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee has been primarily good. Along with the shift in focus of the work of the party and state, personnel departments have righted wrongs, corrected the guiding ideology in daily work and shifted "taking class struggle as the key link" to selecting, using, recognizing, promoting, protecting and cultivating talent in order to realize the party's overall tasks and goals, so that personnel departments can better serve the cause of the socialist economic drive. Simultaneously we have been conducting an overall reform of the personnel system, adhering to the policy of the "four transformations" of cadres, correctly and appropriately replacing old staff with young and eliminating the system of life tenure for cadres which really exists, so that the principle of collective leadership can be implemented in the party's organization in order to continue to provide important organizational guarantee for the party's line, principles and policies.

As we stimulate the domestic economy and implement the open-door policy to the outside, most of our personnel departments and cadres adhere to the principle of party character, follow professional ethics, in the face of monetary and material temptation, never waver, and while faced with flattery, keep their heads and adhere to the orthodox revolutionary workstyle, appointing personnel based on talent, without engaging in nepotism or the returning of favors and taking revenge or the use of public office to attend to personal aims, all of which have won the praises of the masses. However, a minority of personnel departments and some leading cadres have been corrupted by capitalist ideology and workstyle, and lack a strong sense of party and professional ethics and show serious unhealthy tendencies, which can be summed up in the following 10 manifestations:

1. Using political power to appoint people by favoritism. This involves judging and using people according to their personal feelings, gratitude or resentment or possible benefit to be attained, to the extent of currying favor with superiors and suppressing subordinates, extending their bonds into management affairs, wheeling and dealing to appoint cronies, skipping ranks to key positions.
2. Promoting cadres according to the desires of the leadership. Some cadres fail to observe the principle of the "four transformations" and of demanding cadres to meet professional as well as moral qualifications, so that when the leadership wishes to promote someone, the personnel departments do not dare disagree.
3. "Snobbism," lack of equality among cadres. This entails treating people according to their position, and backing. "When he is present, so is good feeling; when he leaves the tea becomes cold."
4. Bureaucracy, lack of responsibility toward cadres. The haphazard drawing of conclusions on cadres because, "the leadership says so," or "the masses are complaining," to the extent that cadres "can't go up or down, but just remain in limbo."
5. Metaphysical one-sidedness. Some comrades do not regard how revolutionary one is in applying the principle of the "four transformations," and only care about diplomas, not genuine ability when talking about intellectual standards; only care about age instead of organizational and leadership ability when seeking younger cadres all of which dampens the cadres' enthusiasm to a certain degree.
6. Fear of adhering to principle, fear of criticizing, educating or offending those who demand office and power; desire to be "popular".
7. Seeking personal gain, accepting gifts and bribes, promising posts and favors, appointing people by favoritism upon taking office, forming cliques, one's own little kingdom.
8. Building a complex network of personal relationships, dealing in mutual favors, using personnel power to win personal support and build up one's authority.

9. Lack of respect for talent, failure to listen to the masses, arrogance, abuse of authority, dictatorial behavior, refusal to listen to criticism, using one's power to suppress people.

10. Short-tempered, narrow-mindedness, feelings of envy of capable per people instead of seeking them out. Focusing on individual faults of upright, ambitious cadres, ignoring all their good points if they will not serve one's ends. Promoting toadies, demoting those who disagree, suppressing and attacking honest cadres.

From the above 10 manifestations can be seen the one characteristic in common of all unhealthy tendencies within personnel sectors: using organizational or collective decisions and power over personnel to wheel and deal and appointing people by favoritism. The crux of the matter is the use of power for personal gain.

Therefore, paying serious attention to the corruption effect of capitalist ideologies and workstyles on personnel departments, correcting unhealthy tendencies and creating a set of professional ethics among personnel cadres are important aspects of changing the style of work in the party, improving the general mood among the people and maintaining the authority of ideological and political departments. We certainly cannot sit back and wait for things to change by themselves,

II. Create Professional Ethics for Personnel Cadres Centering Around Communist Ideology, Standardize Behavior for personnel Cadres

Professional ethics are the basic social standards that should be followed in the course of professional activities. In socialist society professional ethics are formed with the guidance of communist ideals and morality and embody the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, the collective principle and the fundamental socialist moral demands of patriotism and love of the people and socialism.

What do professional ethics for personnel cadres entail? This is determined by the special characteristics of personnel work. Personnel departments are working agencies of the party organization in charge of cadres. The target of work are flesh and blood, living people with emotions, desires and personalities who vary widely in their professions, job functions, competency, experience, age, hobbies, personalities and other aspects in a dynamic state. Therefore, there is a great deal of subjective activity, ambiguity and a definite amount of flexibility in personnel work. Therefore, if you fail to adhere to the principle of party character, you can find all sorts of fine-sounding reasons to promote or attack and suppress a cadre. It is just as people say, sales clerks use visible fair scales while personnel departments use invisible "scales of conscience." Because of these characteristics of the personnel sector, solely relying on the system and discipline is not nearly enough to build up ideology and workstyle in the sector. Education in communist ideals must be used to create a sense of professional ethics so that personnel cadres will guide their actions with a strong, internal moral force. More specifically, professional ethics for personnel cadres should be composed of:

1. Wholeheartedly serving the people, daring to put forth new ideas. Under the new conditions, the most important thing in judging whether or not a personnel cadre is faithful in the discharge of his duties is whether or not he serves the people wholeheartedly, and whether or not he consciously and creatively implements the party's line, principles and policies on cadres, maintaining a high degree of political unity with the Central Committee. We must constantly liberate our thinking, discard all sorts of old ideas, learn new concepts of using personnel, conduct in-depth research on new situations and problems that have emerged in personnel work and create new experiences and open up new roads so that the personnel sector can better serve the construction of the socialist economy.
2. Fairly and honestly managing state affairs. Working according to the principle of not seeking after personal gain while always maintaining the party's interests in mind. Resolutely opposing regarding and employing people according to personal likes and dislikes, personal relations, gain, feelings of gratitude or resentment. Influences of region, clique, age, generation, and other mistaken prejudices must be avoided. Personnel should be assigned according to ability. This reflects high integrity on the part of personnel cadres.
3. Adhering to principles without wavering. We must adhere to the principle of the "four transformations" and of equally stressing both political and professional competence in the selection, promotion and use of cadres. When examining, selecting, assigning, hiring and dismissing, rewarding and punishing cadres, personnel departments must seriously respect the opinions of leadership comrades while also seeking truth from facts and adhering to the principle of democratic centralism, daring to criticize those individual cases involving the leadership in promising offices and favors and incorrect actions and ways of doing things, without fear of losing office.
4. Seeking out talent, employing personnel based on ability. This entails learning the Marxist view of using personnel, understanding standards of personnel work in the new period and selecting staff based on ability and knowing one's subordinates well enough to properly assign them work.
5. Capacity for tolerance, broad-mindedness. Comrade Chen Yun has said that there are four problems involved in the party's cadre policy: "First, understanding people; second, tolerance; third, using cadres well; fourth, cherishing them." Tolerance implies being broad-minded enough to encourage men of talent. In particular it means proceeding from the best overall interests of the cause to promote new cadres who have less experience than you but who have integrity, talent, ability, courage and insight, without jealousy or suppression. It entails daring to select "Wei Zheng-type" cadres, frequently "regarding oneself in the mirror."
6. Respect for cadres, showing courtesy to subordinates. Cadres must be regarded and respected as part of the wealth of the party and state. In order to maximize talent, we must have the spirit of showing courtesy to subordinates and "repeatedly requesting them to take up responsible post," resolutely opposing arrogance, arbitrary, imperious and despotic behavior, and regarding cadres as one's vassals.

7. The courage to take on responsibility and defend good men of talent. We must protect cadres as we would protect our own eyes, and adopt an attitude of seeking truth from facts toward them, investigating and analyzing when we hear something is amiss, instead of listening to hearsay or coming to hasty conclusions. Nor can rumors be taken as evidence without seeking affirmation through investigation. Neither can we adopt a policy of "no promotions or demotions; leave them hanging in mid air" toward cadres. We must have the courage to stand up and speak for talented, honest, pioneering cadres and resist submitting to erroneous intentions and opinions.

8. Equality and sincerity. Each cadre must be treated warmly, sincerely and equally no matter how low his position, or if he has one, and how many posts he occupies. We must not "be friendly when he is here, letting the tea go cold as soon as he leaves." We must listen carefully to the opinions of cadres and seriously and energetically help them solve their problems, moving them with the sincerity of our feelings and reason, so that they can have good feelings toward and trust personnel departments, transforming the entire sector into a "cadre family."

9. Considering the whole situation, making use of cadres' good points. We must put an end to narrow departmentalism and the "unit system of ownership" in dealing with personnel, and take the needs of the entire situation into account. In using cadres, we must maximize their abilities and minimize their shortcomings so that each cadre may use his talents and knowledge.

10. Honesty in serving the public cause, not seeking personal gain. Personnel cadres can never use their office for personal gain, accept gifts or bribes or promise offices and favors, using power for personal benefit.

C. The Key to Creating Professional Ethics Among Personnel Cadres is for the Leadership to Take the Lead in Strengthening Party Character and Enforcing Discipline.

1. The key to promoting professional ethics and correcting unhealthy tendencies in personnel work lies in the leadership. An important reason why some of the masses lack confidence in our ability to correct the party's workstyle and construct a spiritual civilization is that some leading cadres say one thing and do another, placing demands on subordinates while they do as they please without setting an example. The effect on the people of some leading cadres who obtain posts, power and profit for their children is particularly negative. Therefore for the leadership to take the lead in correcting party workstyle and correcting unhealthy tendencies in personnel work is of special importance. Only when leading cadres have communist ideals and a sense of professional ethics in personnel work, show a unity in speech and action and set examples by their own behavior can they maximize their role of leader and educator and spur on personnel cadres to have a sense of professional ethics centering around communist ideals.

2. Stress the education of personnel cadres in professional ethics and raise their communist consciousness. Professional ethics in the personnel sector

is based on communist ideals and beliefs, which are in turn manifested via professionally ethical behavior. The relation between the two is an inseparable one. A personnel cadre possessed of a highly developed sense of professional ethics will also be an aware communist. In dealing with current unhealthy tendencies in personnel work, we must strengthen the education of personnel cadres in professional ethics centering around communist ideals, and raise their ability to cultivate their own professional mores so that they can become genuine implementers of the party's political and organizational lines with the capacity and courage to care for, recognize, promote, use, cultivate, tolerate and protect talent, exhibiting a well developed sense of professional ethics.

3. Improve discipline in personnel work, energetically protect and practice professional ethics. Of course, professional ethics in the personnel sector must be constructed on communist beliefs and be maintained by public opinion and the force of tradition. At the time it requires the maintenance of discipline for its protection and promotion. There is a close mutually supplementary relationship of interaction between discipline and professional ethics. Therefore, while improving education in professional ethics, we must strengthen education in our concept of discipline, seriously deal with all unhealthy tendencies in violation of it and protect party and state discipline, thus ensuring the practice of professional ethics among personnel cadres.

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CSO: 4005/667

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON IMPROVING SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM

HK120301 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 16, 21 Apr 86 pp 14-16

[Article by Shen Yong [3947 8673] and Yun Shan [0061 2619]: "Reform the Social Security Structure--Interview With Cui Naifu, Minister of Civil Affairs"]

[Excerpts] Cui Naifu told us about the following situation. In Shanghai, at present, the so-called core family (which consists of parents and their children) has become the main type of family. There are few families in which "three generations live together" and there are fewer families in which "four generations live together." This shows that most old people do not live with their children. So the question of caring for the aged should be given due attention. For example, in 1978, there were 3.14 million retired workers throughout the country and the retirement pension paid to them was 1.8 billion yuan; in 1984, the total number of retired workers increased to 14 million and the retirement pension paid to them was 10.5 billion yuan; it is estimated that by the end of this century, the total number of retired workers will have increased to 40 million and the retirement pension paid to them will have increased to 40 billion yuan. The proportion of retirement pension in the total amount of salaries paid throughout the country increased from 3.5 percent in 1978 to 9.7 percent in 1984. It is estimated that the proportion will have increased to around 25 percent by the year 2000.

Cui said that the purpose of citing these two examples is to show that social security has become an important question which must be solved synchronically in the building of the four modernizations. By the end of this century, the living standard of our people will have reached a well-to-do level. The so-called "well-to-do" must include social security, otherwise our progress would be an unfair one which will not enable our citizens to realize that the general social progress is beneficial to everyone, will not embody the superiority of socialism and will not help to maintain a prolonged social stability.

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Cui Naifu pointed out that our country's social security structure base has been gradually established since the founding of the new China. While the

original social security structure with its own characteristics has been playing a positive role, it is gradually becoming clear that the structure also has its disadvantages which are not in accordance with the new situation characterized by the development of the economic structural reform of our country. The original social security structure includes two categories: One is the state personnel, including workers and state cadres. The basis and prerequisite of the social security for these people is their employment. Once they are employed, they can enjoy various forms of social security: When they are ill, they enjoy free medical care; when they have difficulties in their daily life, they enjoy welfare subsidies; when they become handicapped in service, they enjoy relief for the handicapped; and when they become old, they enjoy retirement and old-age pensions. In a word, once you enter this "net," you enjoy all kinds of security. Conversely, once you get out of this "net," you lose all kinds of security. So long as you stay in this "net," you will enjoy all kinds of security. So this "net" is called "an iron bowl" by the people. As a result, although many people clearly know that the units and posts they are in do not suit their own specialities and interests, they still stay where they are for fear of losing all their welfare benefits. Under such circumstances, the enthusiasm and creativity of these people can hardly be developed. The other aspect is the peasants who depend on the rural collective economy. "Ten points for men, eight points for women, and six to four points for old women and children" (the points refer to the work points of the production teams in the past). The grain ration is distributed according to the principle that "70 percent of the grain ration is distributed evenly among the peasants and 30 percent of the grain ration is distributed according to work," or the principle that "60 percent of the grain ration is distributed evenly among the peasants and 40 percent of the grain ration is distributed according to work." Some production brigades and production teams also provide cooperative medical services. What is more, childless and infirm old people can enjoy the "five guarantees" and some other benefits. So the masses call this practice "eating from the same big pot." The above two practices once effectively enabled the majority of the people of our country to enjoy a low-standard social security so that care during childbirth, old age and illness, as well as burial arrangements, were basically guaranteed for everyone. These two practices once played an important role in guaranteeing the stability of our people's life and the social development. We should acknowledge that it was a great miracle that a poor and populous country like ours could reach such a standard. However, practice has also proved that these two practices also had seriously detrimental effects: They suffocated people's competitive ability and the vigor of the society. These effects are now detrimental to the building of the four modernizations and our social development.

Cui Naifu said that the economic structural reform has provided a new arrangement for our country's economic life, and demands a reform of our country's basic social security structure. The most remarkable change is that the implementation of the responsibility system in agricultural production has led to the disintegration of the former rural cooperative economic structure, an end to the practice of "eating from the same big pot," and the collapse of the rural cooperative medical service. In the past, the families with material difficulties in the rural areas solved their problems

by "eating from the same big pot" of the production teams. So at present, we should adopt new methods to help them solve problems in production and daily life. The question concerning the provision of medical service to peasants, especially the treatment of serious illness, is also a big one at present. All these questions demand that we formulate new social security measures. For example, because of the development of various economic forms and numerous employment systems, our country now has a large number of new employees who are outside the "iron-bowl" structure, such as workers in the town and township enterprises and individual households. When they are young and energetic, they can earn high wages, but what will they do when they are old and weak? When everything is good (when the enterprises operate well, business is good, and they are in good health), they can earn high wages, but when they are in difficulties (the enterprises suffer losses, business is bad, and they are seriously ill, injured at work, or become handicapped in an accident), what will they do? These people have not yet been protected by the "net" of social security. On the other hand, the "iron bowl"--the state personnel--also faces a new situation. Until now, the retirement pension of the state personnel was paid by their original units. In Shanghai, the old industrial base of our country, the ratio between the workers and the retired workers is 3.8 to 1, whereas in Xizang and Guangxi, the ratio is only 14 to 1. The Chengdu Transport and Loading Company in Sichuan Province is an old enterprise whose ratio between the workers and retired workers reached 1 to 1. Although the annual profit earnings of the company exceeded 1.5 million yuan, the company had to pay 2.9 million yuan in retirement pension. Because the earnings of the company fell short of its expenditure, the company became a losing enterprise. The heavy burden caused by the payment of old-age pensions has hindered the renovation and development of old enterprises and greatly reduced their competitive capability. Because most of the old enterprises have a higher technological, technical, and managerial standard, so originally, these old enterprises should have made more contributions to the society. However, troubled by the question of old-age pension, the role of these old enterprises has not been brought into full play. This is a big loss for the society. From this, we can see that the methods of raising and paying old-age pensions must be reformed. On the other hand, the system of free medical service must be reformed. Now the waste is astonishing because people can have as much medicine as they want, and when they cannot finish the medicine, they throw it away. The cost of the free medical system is growing bigger and bigger. In 1984, the cost of free medical service owned by the whole people reached 5.5 billion yuan.

So, if we do not change the original social security structure, a large number of people will be deprived of the right to enjoy social security, and our country's economic structural reform and economic development will therefore be seriously affected.

Cui Naifu told us that some time ago, a number of our country's economic and social experts held discussions on the reform of our social security structure and put forward many good suggestions. Cui thinks that efforts should be made to study the following aspects of the reform:

1. The reform of the retirement and old-age pension system. For example, how to change the present method of original units paying old-age pensions to retired workers into a new system under which old-age pensions are redistributed by the society as a whole.

2. The reform of the method of supporting the poor in the rural areas. At present, household operation is the main form of rural economy, so the work of supporting the poor is an important aspect of the social security in the rural areas. Until now, 9.5 million poor rural families have been supported and 5 million poor rural families have freed themselves from poverty. In many areas, the method of supporting the poor has been turned from the "blood-transfusion method" of merely providing relief money and relief grain into the "blood-making method" of encouraging the poor rural families, teaching new production methods and new technologies, and providing new information to them so as to help them develop first self-sufficient production, and then commodity production. In the areas devastated by natural disasters, the work of supporting the poor should be combined with the work of providing disaster relief. According to statistics on the 146 poor counties throughout the whole country, on which support has been concentrated, the method of combining the work of supporting the poor with the work of providing disaster relief has freed altogether 690,000 households and 3.3 million people in the disaster areas from poverty, thus creating a new method of supporting the poor, which requires less investment but can produce quick results. Good methods like this should be summed up and further perfected.

3. We must improve the work of caring for the old people who are childless and infirm and gradually develop the social security for the elderly. At present, there are over 3 million childless and infirm old people in China. However, there are only 30,000 old folks' homes in the whole country, which can accommodate only one-third of the aged population. How should we take good care of the childless and infirm old people who live "outside the old folks' homes"? The method in Jilin Province is to gradually take care of the childless and infirm old people living "outside the old folks' homes" while focusing the work on the old folks' homes. What will the workers of small collectives, including some workers of the town and township enterprises and some self-employed workers, do when they become old and cannot work? Can we adopt a method such as letting them pay a fixed insurance premium to the social security institutions when they still have the ability to work, and when they reach retirement age, they can get their retirement pensions from the social security institutions according to the relevant regulations?

4. We must further develop social welfare undertakings. Over the past few years, social welfare enterprises and social welfare undertakings in the urban and rural areas of our country have been developing very fast. Quite a number of welfare undertakings have adopted measures suitable to the local conditions, created conditions, and developed diversified operations, and begun the transformation from consumption-oriented undertakings to the operation and consumption-oriented undertakings. To date, there are over 14,000 welfare enterprises in urban and rural areas throughout the country, whose

annual output value is over 3 billion yuan. These welfare enterprises have employed more than 200,000 handicapped people. There are over 12,000 welfare organizations run by factories, mines, residential districts, towns and townships in the country. Now, in the cities, over 70 percent of the handicapped people have been employed. A welfare network is being gradually formed at the grass-roots level in the whole country. Along with the economic development, we should also establish various types of social welfare funds through the state support, social support, establishing economic entities and some other measures so as to provide welfare for the handicapped, the old-aged, children and women while gradually increasing the number of the state funds allocated for social welfare and relief work.

Cui Naifu finally said that at present, our country's social security work is separately administered by the civil affairs, public health, labor and personnel and insurance departments and their affiliates. Our country lacks a unified organization which can administer the work in an all-round way. So Cui Naifu suggested that such a unified organization be established as soon as possible in order to design our country's social security structure in an all-round way, accelerate the economic structural reform, and coordinate the work of all the relevant departments and their affiliated departments.

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CSO: 4005/730

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUIDING IDEOLOGY ON EDUCATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Yang Jianyi [2799 1696 2814]: "He Dongchang [0149 2639 2490] Spoke at the State Education Commission's Working Conference: Six Suggestions Pertaining to the Present Guiding Ideology on Educational Undertakings: Recognize Clearly the Present Situations and Responsibilities, Rectify the Guiding Ideology on Work, Take Concrete Actions To Propel Educational Reform and Development Forward"]

[Text] On 4 March, at the opening ceremony of the 1986 Working Conference of the State Education Commission, He Dongchang, secretary of the party organization and deputy chairman of the State Education Commission, spoke on the situations on the educational frontline, on guiding ideology on work, and on how to take concrete action to actuate educational reform and development. In his speech, he brought up six suggestions on the crucial issues facing our educational undertakings today.

The Fine Situation on the Nation's Educational Frontline Is Unprecedented, We Have the Confidence and the Responsibility To Develop this Trend and Steer Educational Reform in the Direction Indicated by the Party Central Committee

Funding for education by all units and by local governments at all levels have generally increased. Since last September, in compliance with the request of the party Central Committee, the leading comrades of the party and the government of the provinces and the cities have personally gone to the colleges and universities to learn about the students' position and policy education. The results are good.

He Dongchang emphasized that all these are indications that the party's recognition of educational undertakings has reached a new height. Education has become a focal point among the tasks of the party and the country and has been put on the agenda of the party committee and government at all levels.

He Dongchang pointed out that the present situation on our nation's educational frontline is good. We have the confidence and the responsibility to develop this trend. We must properly guide the educational reform in the direction indicated by the party Central Committee. But we must also clearly

realize that implementing the party Central Committee's "Resolutions" is just a beginning, and in practice there will be many obstacles along the way. At present there are some noticeable problems in education which deserve special attention. We must continually overcome these problems and obstacles before we can push forward any reforms in the educational system and ensure the healthy development of educational undertakings.

Work Solidly and Diligently for the Sake of Realizing the Central Mission and Objectives of Educational Undertakings in the Next 5 Years

In his speech, He Dongchang also said that in the next 5 years, the central mission of our educational undertakings will be to implement comprehensively the party Central Committee's resolutions pertaining to restructuring the educational system. The main objective of our struggle is to strive to improve the quality of education and to realize the goals of developing educational undertakings as specified in the "Program for the Seventh 5-year Plan." At the same time, by restructuring the system and basically smoothing out the internal and external relations, we lay a better foundation for future reforms and developments, facilitate the implementation of the guiding principle which declares that "education must serve the socialist constructions and socialist constructions must rely on education," and enable educational undertakings to manifest their social benefits better.

He also pointed out that we are well endowed to achieve the objectives of our struggles but we also face many obstacles. We must work solidly and diligently to improve the quality of the leadership and enhance its macroscopic guidance and supervision.

He Dongchang's Six Suggestions on the Present Tasks

In discussing the present tasks, He Dongchang specifically brought up the following six suggestions:

I. Enhance and Improve Ideology and Political Work in the Schools.

He said that our main goal is to construct a socialist material civilization and a socialist spiritual civilization, and when we study and determine the goals in nurturing talents, we must accommodate this main goal. At the same time, we are nurturing talents under new historical conditions and must clearly understand that nurturing talents is the fundamental duty of education. Those we have nurtured must be the "four-haves" talents.

He pointed out that the mainstream of the young students is good. In recent years there has been good progress and the future is optimistic. But we should also notice the problems existing among the students under the new historical conditions. We must also see that in implementing the general educational policies there is still the tendency to alienate practicality and physical labor. There are also some problems in the guiding ideology for running the schools. These will require the area party committees and educational administration departments as well as all types

and levels of schools to pay special attention to, enhance the students' education in ideology and politics, and make the necessary changes where ideological work has not adapted to the new environment. They must also strongly reinforce ideology and political work on the contingent of teachers and staff members and reinforce the construction of a contingent of ideological and political workers.

II. Development of Educational Undertakings Must Start with Practicality, Emphasize Benefits, Demand Actual Results, and Implement the Guiding Principle That the Purpose of Education Is To Serve Socialism.

He Dongchang pointed out that at the present stage of development in our country's education, we must either arouse enthusiasm in education by restructuring the system, or we must find a way to provide education under the constraints of limited personnel and limited material and financial resources and still maximize social benefits. Therefore, in providing education, each profession and each region must consider its own situation and opportunity, set up a reasonable educational system to suit its conditions and needs, and adopt practical and realistic measures to fulfill its goals.

He said that as far as the country as a whole is concerned, we have to adopt a macroscopic view and carry out comprehensive studies of the scale, the set-up, the proportional structure, and the speed of development of the various levels and types of educational undertakings. This is the question of strategy in developing education, and the final goal is to attain overall results. As far as individual profession and individual region are concerned, each must also start with its situation in studying and planning its own educational development strategy. They should not simplistically compare goals or imitate the methods of other professions and regions.

III. Rectify Educational Ideology, Eagerly but Cautiously Revise Teaching Methods, Solve the Current and Eventual Problems in the Various Levels and Types of Education Where There Is a Varying Degree of Alienation from the Socialist Modernization Constructions.

He Dongchang said that these problems involve the society as a whole as well as the schools and we must come up with practical and realistic solutions. He indicated that conceivably, as far as the elementary and the middle schools are concerned, we must first forge a better understanding inside and outside the schools. We must also adopt measures to revise teaching methods, restructure examination systems, and establish a system of inspection and guidance. We must continue to grasp the structural reforms in secondary school education and develop and improve vocational and technical education. In higher education we must imminently improve the system of overseas studies and the method of nurturing graduate students to facilitate reforms in the undergraduate programs. In adult education, we must gradually implement the system of basic education, vocational training, and single-course certifications so that we can better integrate education with the needs of socialist constructions.

IV. Grasp Educational Undertaking's "Basic Constructions," Especially Team Constructions.

He Dongchang emphasized that at present, in grasping elementary and middle school education as well as all levels of teacher training education we must implement the duties, policies, and vocational principles brought up in last year's State Elementary and Middle School Teacher Training Working Conference. We must continue to mobilize a group of well-qualified cadres to help with the training and nurturing of elementary and middle school teachers. We must methodically implement the system of assigning or appointing teachers to specialized or technical teaching posts.

He Dongchang said that teaching materials are education's capital construction and must be emphasized and enhanced. He pointed out that teaching materials must be based on the present actual educational standards but should also embody the spirit of gearing up to modernization, to the world, and to the future. Accompanying the increase in the varieties, levels, and styles of education, there are new and steep demands on teaching material constructions. Constructing teaching materials is a formidable task but it must be accomplished.

V. Reinforce Educational Legislation.

He Dongchang pointed out that education depends on accurate educational ideologies and theories; education also depends on accurate guiding principles and specific policies, and there must also be educational laws and regulations. Facts proved that legislating education is an effective means to actuate the development of educational undertakings, reinforce its macroscopic supervision, and guarantee its healthy development. We must strengthen the legislative work on education and gradually promulgate an educational legal system which contains national laws and regulations but also has regional characteristics.

VI. Rely on the Support and Leadership of the Party Committees, the Government, and the Related Departments; Broadly but Profoundly Put the Idea That Socialist Constructions Must Depend on Education into Practice and Give Further Impetus to Implementing the Party Central Committee's "Resolutions."

Finally Comrade He Dongchang pointed out that there are many formidable tasks on the frontline of education, and there are intrinsic and extrinsic difficulties. "The imminent question is how to improve education under the constraints of limited financial and material resources to satisfy the urgent needs of the socialist modernization constructions." He hoped that the comrades on the education frontline will have a common understanding of this problem and individually establish his own resolution and confidence and, in the spirit of the foolish old man who moved mountains, seek progress in reform. Each year, try to accomplish a few goals and bring to reality the blueprint of the party Central Committee's "Resolutions" step by step.

12986/9835
CSO: 4005/618

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BANNING OF UNDERGROUND PUBLICATIONS URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAKAN BAO in Chinese 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Qi Ming [7871 7686]: "Underground Publishing Activities Should Be Banned"]

[Text] Last year, various places have acted in the spirit of the State Council's "Report On the Rectification of Publications With Unhealthy Contents" and the phenomenon of unhealthy publications spreading unchecked has basically be curbed. At present, a development which deserves our attention is that some criminal elements have moved from "above ground" to "underground," falsifying periodical registration certificates, book numbers, and names of publishers and periodical companies and illegally publishing newspapers, periodicals and books.

Not long ago, this reporter saw on the market publications by the Dongling Publishing House and Baihua Publishing House respectively and on the publication information pages, the registration certificates and numbers were all there. But when I enquired at the department concerned, the so-called "Dongling Publishing House" did not exist and Baihua Publishing House had never published such a publication. People cannot but ask: who publish these publications and where are they edited? Where are they printed and through what "network" were they distributed?

Such boldness of underground publishing activities is rarely seen since the founding of the nation. Reading through the topics or tables of content of such tabloids, publications and books, the contents are usually such short stories and martial-art novels as "The Beautiful Woman is Fair and the Swordsmanship is Brilliant," and "The Invisible Flying Knight-errant" which exaggerate sex and the martial arts. They are vulgar, silly and socially useless. But at a time when there is a shortage in the production and supply of paper, such publications are being put out in the hundreds of thousands; we should try to find out where the paper comes from.

In our investigation, we should focus on those well-known printing and publishing units which appears to be most difficult to deal with. For example, a certain newspaper printing plant in Jiangxi and a certain daily newspaper printing plant in Hubei even openly reprint for a company vulgar

literary works and books specifically banned by the government. A certain newspaper colluded with a certain post office to print illegally the novel "Short Stories of the Wedding Night" and distribute it to 79 cities and counties for sale. The "copyright fees" are privately divided among the post office and the personnel of the newspaper company.

Summing up, the publishing, public security and commercial departments should pay close attention to the emergence of this new phenomenon in the newspaper, periodical and book market, and adopt decisive measures to attack it firmly and seriously.

12380/12951
CSO: 4005/599

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLISHING TRENDS OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS VIEWED

Decline Seen

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN BAO in Chinese 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Figures provided by the Bureau of Newspapers and Periodicals Distribution reveal that in early 1986, the postal distribution of newspapers and periodicals declined from 3,866 of late last year to 3,620, a drop of 6.43 percent. The volume of circulation, especially for large-sized comprehensive newspapers and periodicals, has generally declined--11 to 38 percent respectively for RENMIN RIBAO, NONGMIN RIBAO, JINGJI RIBAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, and CANKAO XIAOXI--while that of 31 different provincial, municipal and district party committee publications has an average drop of 6.9 percent. Magazines such as HONGGI, BANYUETAN, and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN also experienced a decline of 4 to 20 percent.

The main reasons for the decline are: 1. municipal organs and enterprise units have cut back on their expenses, thereby reducing the subscriptions of newspapers and periodicals by public funds; 2. Leadership of rural basic units only partially understand the policy of reducing the peasants' burdens so that many villages have reduced their newspaper and periodical subscriptions; 3. Some of these publications have increased in prices and individual subscribers have decided to cancel the subscriptions; 4. The quality of some of the newspapers and periodicals has declined; 5. The postal services of some of the areas are substandard and cannot meet the demands of the readers. In recent years, the kinds of newspapers and periodicals and the volume of their circulation have increased sharply, exceeding the postal system's ability to cope with them. Consequently, the distribution of some newspapers and periodicals have been tied up or delayed, thereby making the readers less enthusiastic to subscribe.

Some newspapers and periodicals with special characteristics, such as ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO, SHIJIE BOLAN, WENSHI ZHISHI, XINHUA WENZHAI, SHONGWAI FUNU, and XINGUANCHA have all experienced different degrees of growth.

Worker Publications

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN BAO in Chinese 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Up to the end of last year, except for the 5 provinces and autonomous regions of Guangdong, Jiangxi, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xizang where

the federation of trade unions have not published comprehensive newspapers or periodicals, there are now in the country 24 provinces, autonomous regions and directly administered municipalities where the federation of trade unions have published 32 different kinds of worker newspapers and periodicals with a circulation of 3.25 million per issue. Among these, 23 newspapers have a circulation of 1.962 million per issue and 9 magazines a circulation of 1.288 million per issue. As for newspaper circulation, Shanghai's LAODONG BAO ranks first, with a circulation of 300,000 per issue, and among the magazines, Liaoning's DANGDAI GONGREN is first, with a circulation of more than 400,000 per issue.

At present, such worker publications have a definitive readership and play the role of "the voice of the trade union and the good friend of the workers."

12380/12951
CSO: 4005/599

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CURBING ILLEGAL PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES URGED

Notices Issued

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: Emergency Notices of the State Publications Bureau, State Industry and Commerce Administration and Management Bureau, and the Ministry of Public Security: "Strictly Curb Illegal Publishing Activities"]

[Text] On 4 March, the State Publications Bureau, State Industry and Commerce Administration and Management Bureau and the Ministry of Public Security jointly issued an emergency notice on the strict curbing of illegal publishing activities.

The notice points out that recently, the illegal activities of stealing publication numbers of fabricating and passing off as legitimate publishing, distribution, and printing units to publish newspapers, periodicals, and books have become rampant. Such illegal publications mostly propagate fighting, sex, murder, and feudal superstitions. These illegal publishing activities seriously harm the socialist publishing activities, damage the construction of socialist spiritual civilization and interfere with social stability. They must be dealt with quickly. The notice requires that,

1. the publication, industry and commerce administration and management, and public security departments everywhere must, under the leadership of the local government, concentrate their efforts and time to adopt effective measures to ban all illegal publishing activities.
2. Besides confiscating all their publications and incomes, all those units and individual engaged in illegal publishing activities will be fined and the individual in charge or the leadership of the unit will be held responsible.
3. Units or individuals engaged in the publication of books, newspapers, and periodicals should voluntarily put their business in order; when they discover illegal publications, they should voluntarily turn them in and report their origins. Violators will be punished even to the extent of having their publication license suspended.
4. Those printing plants which have printed illegal publications should report promptly. In the future, if they are asked to print books, newspapers or periodicals not ordinarily produced by the plant, they should be examined, approved and certified by the provincial level publication departments.
5. Such retail units as Xinhua Bookstore should

actively provide clues to assist in the evaluation of questionable publications. 6. Illegal publications confiscated will, except for the retention of necessary samples, be completely destroyed.

The State Publications Bureau, State Industry and Commerce Administration and Management Bureau and the Ministry of Public Security point out that the investigation of and dealing with the illegal publishing activities is a task with a strong policy nature and all concerned departments should strengthen communications and the sharing of information. They should promptly inform and cooperate with each other in dealing with units and individuals involving other provinces, cities, and units.

Stipulations Stated

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN BAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "Curb Unhealthy Tendencies and Do a Good Job in Publishing Newspapers and Periodicals; the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Issues a Notice on Related Problems"]

[Text] On 27 February, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued a notice on unhealthy tendencies in the current work of publishing newspapers and periodicals. It points out that the relationship between post offices and newspaper and periodical publishers is one of cooperation between a socialist enterprise and a socialist business and post offices should treat the distribution work of all publishers equally. Personnel in the postal departments should not be bribed or accept invitations to become the publishing firms' "correspondents" or "special distribution agents." The notice stipulates that, 1. newspaper and periodical publication departments at all levels should follow the call of the party central and curb the invasion of the vulgar style of the capitalists. They should strictly deal with the gifts of money or things from the publishing firms and those receiving bribes should be required to return them or, if the case is serious, strictly disciplined. 2. From now on, all the gifts of daily necessities, souvenirs, banquets, or bonuses from publishing firms must be refused. 3. Cadres and personnel in publishing activities in post offices at all levels should not accept invitations to become "special distribution agents" or "correspondents" of certain newspapers or periodicals. Those who have already assumed such positions should immediately resign from those positions and their "subsidiaries" will be terminated. 4. Without the approval of the Bureau of Newspaper and Periodical Publication of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, post offices at all levels cannot send representatives to attend national, regional, or municipal publishing conferences sponsored by newspaper and periodical publishing firms (except for invitations from publishing firms to the post office where the items are published). 5. Based on the above requirements, all managing bureaus should set up a model and strictly supervise subordinate departments to act accordingly.

12380/12951
CSO: 4005/599

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONWIDE PLACE-NAME SURVEY COMPLETED

OW280739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--China's first nationwide survey and standardization of place-names, which began in 1979, has been completed in all areas of the country except Taiwan and Tibet.

This was announced by Ye Rutang, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, at a national meeting on the work held here today.

The 6-year project "has helped wipe out the confusion in place-names and introduced a fundamental standardization," Ye said.

Place-names that were irresponsibly changed during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976) have been restored or more suitable alternatives found, he said. Also changed are old place-names insulting to China's sovereignty or minority nationalities. Also, standard names have been fixed for places that had several names or shared the same names, the minister added.

According to statistics from 15 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, 126,355 place-names have been standardized and 68,083 new names introduced.

The work in Tibet will begin later this year, Ye revealed.

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CSO: 4000/289

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

HK140649 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee held its seventh enlarged plenary meeting from 5 to 7 March. During the meeting, the participants seriously conveyed and studied the spirit of the Seventh Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and summed up the discipline inspection work in our province last year. They also made arrangements for this year's work.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke. Xu Mengxi and Zhang Lixing, members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, attended the meeting.

The meeting held that our province scored very great achievements in discipline inspection work last year. The meeting proposed that discipline inspection commissions at all levels in our province should do four aspects of the work well:

1. It is necessary to vigorously curb unhealthy trends. In the first half of this year, we must really curb six kinds of unhealthy trends, such as buying imported cars, taking advantage of power to engage in commerce, and so on. We must also resolutely curb the special unhealthy trends of all places, trades, and professions.
2. It is essential to continuously and vigorously grasp the investigation and handling of big and important cases and to resolutely crack down on serious economic crimes.
3. We must be determined to straighten out party discipline and help departments concerned straighten out the discipline of personnel, finance, economy, foreign affairs, propaganda, security, and other aspects.
4. It is imperative to make full use of positive and negative typical examples to seriously do well in education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline. Moreover, in coordination with the organization department, propaganda department, and departments concerned, we must do well in regular education in the situation, ideals, morality, and the legal system.

The meeting demanded: Discipline inspection commissions at all levels and all discipline inspection cadres must arouse their enthusiasm, work hard, and make new contributions toward a turn for the better in party style as soon as possible.

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CSO: 4005/731

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG CRACKS CASE OF THEFT FROM BANK TREASURY

HK080837 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] A case of theft of the Lhasa City Central Branch Bank treasury--the biggest case of theft since the peaceful liberation of our region--has been cracked. Criminals including (Ciren Duoji) and (Nima Ciren) were apprehended by a public security organ on 3 May in accordance with the law.

In the dead of night on 13 April, criminals (Ciren Duoji) and (Nima Ciren) made an opening in a wall and sneaked into the Lhasa City Central Branch Bank courtyard. They smashed eight locks, opened four iron gates, and stole 225,000 yuan in cash from the treasury. After committing the crime, under the guidance and with the assistance of accomplices, (Ciren Duoji) and (Nima Ciren) fled to Gyangze and later to a border area of China and Sikkim in a vain attempt to leave our country with the enormous sum of money.

On the very day the case occurred, the regional public security department and Lhasa City Public Security Bureau set up a 13 April case group. The CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC committee also attached great importance to this case. Leading comrades concerned personally took up this case and demanded that the Ministry of Public Security regard this case as a key case in the country and concentrate forces to crack it.

On 30 April, when the criminals fled to (Jipu) township, Yadong County, with the large sum of money, they aroused the masses' suspicion. The masses immediately reported this matter to (Ciren), head of Kala District, who sent people to keep watch on the movements of the criminals and reported this matter to a border defense checkpoint and a public security department.

On receiving the information, the Kangmar County Public Security Bureau immediately organized a pursuit and arrest team of some 20 people, who blocked all major roads leading to the other country.

On 1 May at 0900, with the assistance of the masses, our public security personnel eventually arrested criminals (Ciren Duoji) and (Nima Ciren), who stole the enormous sum of money. Except for a small sum of money which was already squandered, the rest of the money, 213,517 yuan, was recovered.

On the afternoon of 5 May, the regional public security department and Lhasa City Public Security Bureau jointly held a news briefing to report the situation in cracking the 13 April case and the situation in the social order in our region since the beginning of this year. Regional public security department Director Baimaduojie spoke at the briefing. He said: The cracking of the 13 April case was the result of the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and regional CPC committee and also the result of the efforts of the public security cadres and policemen in coordination with the masses. That we could crack such a big case in such a short time shows that the professional quality of our region's public security front is gradually improving and that the ideological awareness of the masses of our region is being heightened. Then he introduced the situation in the social order of our region.

He said: Judging from the present situation, the situation in the social order in our region is good as a whole. However, we must see that the number of criminal cases in our region since the beginning of this year is more than that of last year in some aspects. In particular, the number of cases of theft from January to April this year was markedly more than in the same period last year. According to statistics, the number of criminal cases occurring in our region from January to March this year was 117, 105 of which were the cases of theft, which is 78.36 percent of the total number of criminal cases.

Baimaduojie said: The reason for the occurrence of these cases is that the leading cadres of some units do not have a strong sense of responsibility and have slack vigilance. The security personnel of some units have neglected their duties and not strictly enforced rules and regulations. Some family heads do not strictly educate their children and juvenile delinquencies have apparently increased.

At the briefing, Lhasa City Public Security Bureau Director (Shashi Zhenzhu) also reported the situation in the social order in Lhasa city. He said: Since January, cases of missing bicycles reported have continuously occurred. There are now about 200 cases. Not long ago, police station No 2 of the Lhasa City Public Security Bureau searched a motor vehicle and found 19 stolen bicycles in it. He said: Some 1,000 stolen bicycles have recently been recovered. Some 800 bicycles have not yet been claimed.

At the briefing, responsible comrades of the regional public security department and Lhasa City Public Security Bureau answered questions posed by reporters.

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CSO: 4005/731

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHONGQING TELECOMMUNICATIONS LEADERS SENTENCED

HK210606 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] According to CHONGQING RIBAO, the Chongqing Intermediate People's Court on 20 May held a public trial on the case of (Dai Buqi), former director of the Chongqing Central Posts and Telecommunications Bureau, and (He Tingchang), former director of the city telecommunications bureau, who showed dereliction of duty. The proceedings were instituted by the Chongqing People's Procuratorate.

The court confirmed that the two were directly and mainly responsible for the major telecommunications accident on 9 July, which was an act of dereliction of duty. Therefore, according to the law, the court sentenced (Dai Buqi) to 1 year imprisonment with a probation period of 2 years for suspension, and sentenced (He Tingchang) to 6 months imprisonment with a probation period of 1 year for suspension.

In the major telecommunications accident, the director of the Chongqing Central Posts and Telecommunications Bureau, (Dai Buqi), should have taken the lead in observing discipline and law and performed his job well. However, he paid no attention to the state law and abused power, causing an 8-hour break in telegram traffic. During that period 491 [as heard] telegrams piled up, showing that they committed the crime of dereliction of duty.

As the director of the telecommunications bureau, (He Tingchang) lacked a correct attitude toward his job and abused power. He incited the people concerned to refuse the other party's reasonable request of resuming telephone service. When the leadership at the upper level instructed him to resume the telephone service, he peremptorily criticized the leadership, thereby showing dereliction of duty.

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CSO: 4005/731

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

XIZANG OFFICIALS ON EDUCATION--The fourth session of the fourth regional people's congress held a full gathering on the morning of 25 May. Responsible persons of government departments concerned spoke on education, the building of grassroots political power, prices, and wages reform. (Qiangeba Gejioufu), deputy director of the regional education department, said in his report: Xizang has after readjustment initially established an educational setup composed of schools of various types. The region now has 3 institutes of higher education, 14 secondary technical schools, 56 ordinary secondary schools, and 2,315 village-run primary schools. The total number of students is 146,000. We should focus on stepping up basic education and give priority to developing it. [passage omitted] We must pay attention to teaching and using the Tibetan language and gradually establish two systems, one teaching in Tibetan and the other in Chinese. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 May 86 HK]

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CSO: 4005/742

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

HEBEI SECRETARY AT MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS--On the evening of 30 April, more than 2,000 people from all circles in Shijiazhuang happily gathered at the assembly hall of the Shijiazhuang Workers' Cultural Palace to ceremoniously celebrate the 100th May Day anniversary. Attending the soiree were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial discipline inspection commission, Shijiazhuang Prefecture, and Shijiazhuang city; and heads of the PLA units stationed in Shijiazhuang, including Xing Chongzhi, Xie Feng, Yang Zejiang, Yin Zhe, Ye Liansong, Guo Zhi, Yue Zongtai, Wang Manqiu, Fu Liang, Jia Ran, Wang Baohua, Ma Youli, Qian Guolian, Qin Dianyong, Zhong Heguang, Bai Zhenwu, Sun Xinwu, and Zhao Xin. Ye Liansong, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor of the provincial government, made a speech at the soiree. [Excerpts] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 86 p 1 SK] /6091

CSO: 4005/730

NORTHEAST REGION

EDUCATION AGAINST BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGICAL CORROSION URGED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 86 p 4

[Commentary by Zhao Qingshuang [6392 3237 3642] and Feng Guozhong [6265 0948 1813]: "Strengthen Education Against Corrosion and Improve Party Style"]

[Text] Combating bourgeois ideological corrosion has always been an important part of our party's effort to strengthen itself. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has again given high priority to the struggle against corrosion, while making it clear that it is necessary to open to the outside world and enliven the national economy.

In the past few years, in the new situation brought about by the open-door policy, some party-member cadres and even senior party cadres, unable to withstand corrosion by bourgeois ideas, have forgotten moral principles at the sight of profit and acted as an umbrella for economic criminals. A small number of party-member cadres have even participated directly in criminal activities and degenerated into sinners against the people. According to a survey, the proportion of party-member cadres involved in cases of economic crimes in this province was markedly higher in 1985 than in 1984. It is obvious that bourgeois ideological corrosion is a major source of the impurities that exist in our party in ideology, work style and organization. Therefore, we must put education against corrosion as an important item on the agenda.

First of all, to strengthen education against corrosion, we must educate every party member and cadre to have a clear understanding of the necessity, complexity and protractedness of the struggle between the corrosive and anti-corrosive forces under the new historical conditions and increase their consciousness in resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideas. The struggle between corrosion and anti-corrosion is in essence a concrete manifestation of class struggle in the ideological and economic spheres in the new situation. Although the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes in China today, class struggle to a certain extent will continue for a long time to come. At home, counterrevolutionaries, all kinds of criminals, and bad elements undermining the socialist order and new exploiters engaged in graft, embezzlement, speculation, and profiteering are taking advantage of the shortcomings of our management system to carry out brazen criminal activities in the economic field. Internationally enemy agents and other forces hostile to socialism

are also trying in every possible way to carry out sabotage activities. However, under the powerful people's democratic dictatorship, they can only use money to corrupt our party members and cadres and look for "umbrellas and fellow travelers" in our party. A small number of party members and leading party cadres do not have a sober understanding of this and may even have been completely disarmed against ideological corrosion. Therefore, an important task before the whole party is to guide party members and leading party cadres to study conscientiously the theory on class struggle since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and increase their understanding of the struggle against corrosion.

Second, we must organize party members and leading party cadres to study anew the writings of Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong on combating the corruption and degeneration of communist party members, strengthen the party's ideological and organizational building, strictly enforce party discipline and insure the party's character as the vanguard of the working class. The RENMIN RIBAO on 7 May 1982 carried selected writings by Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong on upholding the principles of the proletarian party, resisting corrosion by capitalist ideas with the communist ideology, enforcing law and discipline even more strictly among communist party members and so forth. These are important teaching materials in strengthening education against corrosion. The RENMIN RIBAO editor's note pointed out: "The basic principle and spirit in these writings are all applicable today." Studying these writings again will help us remain clear-headed under the new historical conditions and really achieve "immunity against corruption."

Third, to strengthen education against corrosion, we must criticize the bourgeois idea of "putting money above everything else" in the party. "Putting money above everything else" is a refurbished version of the bourgeois profit-before-everything world outlook, which is entirely different from the Marxist principle on material benefits and the socialist principle of a commodity economy. Under its domination, a small number of party members and leading party cadres have forgotten completely the communist ideal and belief and the purpose of serving the people. For "money," some people can forsake personal and national honor and ignore party discipline and state laws to do things to benefit themselves at others' expense and even commit such heinous crimes as murdering someone for his money. Therefore, we must firmly criticize the bourgeois idea of "putting money above everything else" and prevent it from spreading into a disaster in the party through constant communist ideological education.

Fourth, to strengthen education against corrosion, we must resolutely expose and eliminate the degenerates in the party. These degenerates are a small minority in the party, but they are extremely harmful to the party and have created an extremely bad impression among the masses. Only by resolutely eliminating them will it be possible to check the unhealthy trends and evil practices in the party, educate and save large numbers of party members and cadres, increase the party's prestige and remove the hidden danger in the party. To expose, eliminate and punish the degenerates in the party, we must resolutely

break the "connections" and "umbrellas" and must not be softhearted or over-lenient out of consideration for someone's feelings.

The party's own development in the new period is a long and difficult task. Only by strengthening education against corrosion in the whole party will it be possible to effectively resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas, fundamentally improve the party style and insure the smooth progress of the "four modernizations" and the reforms.

12802/12795

CSO: 4005/642

NORTHEAST REGION

HARBIN PUNISHES CORRUPT PARTY CADRES

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Shi Jiwei [4258 1323 0251]]

[Text] Recently the Harbin City Discipline Inspection Commission issued a circular on the investigation and handling of 10 cases of misuse of power for personal gain in violation of law and discipline, in which 13 leading cadres who were also party members were dealt with according to party and administrative discipline or punished according to law. The circular calls on party organizations at all levels and party members and cadres in Harbin to draw lessons from the cases, resolutely correct all kinds of unhealthy trends in party and government organizations and wipe out all phenomena of corruption.

Included in the 10 cases are the cases of Yang Cheng [2799 6134], former chief of the Harbin municipal industry and commerce bureau and secretary of its leading party group, and Yi Jingshan [0122 2529 1472], former secretary of the Harbin municipal real estate bureau CPC committee, who took large sums of money in bribes; cases in which the offenders resold fake goods for profit, taking advantage of loopholes in the current reform; cases in which the offenders fraudulently used their power to get housing or built houses in excess of authorized standards; and cases in which the offenders accepted money and things from Hong Kong businessmen in violation of foreign affairs discipline. Involved in the 10 cases were three cadres at the bureau level, seven at the department level and three at the section level. Four of the cadres violated the criminal law, and they have been expelled from the party, dismissed from their administrative positions and handed over to the judicial organs to be punished according to law.

The Harbin Discipline Inspection Commission points out in the circular: The 13 party-member cadres embarked on the criminal road, because their selfish desires became so strong that they could no longer withstand corrosion by decadent capitalist ideas and style, and because they were blinded by lust for gain and became captives to money. Therefore, every communist party member and leading cadre must always remain clear-headed, adhere to the principle of party spirit and revolutionary integrity and resist corrosion and contamination spiritually and materially. In the new situation, they must also strengthen the concept of law and discipline, strictly implement the party's policies and discipline and the state's laws and decrees, consciously accept supervision by

the party and the masses and set an example in observing law and discipline. At the same time, it is necessary to tighten control over the party's organizational activities, and the party must be run according to strict rules. In the new situation, it is imperative to strengthen education and supervision of party members and cadres, solve problems promptly and check erroneous ideas at the outset. Violations of law and discipline must be dealt with seriously, and it is certainly impermissible to take a laissez-faire attitude, turn big problems into small problems and small problems into no problem at all, even shield the wrongdoers and tolerate and abet evil.

The circular in conclusion calls on party organizations at all levels to use the cases as teaching materials by negative example to educate party members and cadres in order to increase their consciousness and fundamentally improve the party style.

12802/12795
CSO: 4005/642

NORTHEAST REGION

LEADERS TAKE CHARGE OF CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 21 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Ji Da [4764 6671]: "Leaders of the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government Took Charge of Crime Investigations and Seized the Leadership Initiative: Jilin Province Obtained Legal Breakthrough in a Group of Major and Crucial Economic Crimes"]

[Text] Leaders of the Jilin provincial party committee and the provincial government took personal responsibility of crime cases, directly took over the investigation and verification of economic crimes, and swiftly solved a group of major and crucial cases.

In 1985 Jilin Province successfully cracked down on serious economic crimes. However, because some area leaders and unit leaders did not fully understand the seriousness and the danger of economic crimes, they did not fight against these crimes with full force and thus generated the phenomena where cases were not filed, case handling was slow, and sentencing was abnormally lenient. In order to expedite solutions to major and crucial cases, the members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, the provincial governor, and the lieutenant governor each took charge of one case. These were cases which involved huge sums of money or were complex and had far-reaching ramifications and consequences. Gao Di [7559 3695], the provincial party committee secretary, spearheaded the handling of a grand larceny case, obtained reports on the investigation and verification of the case, and made practical guiding suggestions on further investigations. Good progress was made in the case. Wang Xianjin [3769 0341 6651], the provincial party committee deputy secretary, and Gao Dezhan [7559 1795 0594], the provincial party committee deputy secretary and provincial governor, and other leaders too, obtained reports on the cases they were in charge of and assisted in analyzing the facts, removed obstacles, and transferred manpower, thus expediting the handling of these cases. Last April, in Dongshengyong Township in Longjing County, there was a major corruption case, and because of a shortage of finance and accounting personnel, there was still no lead in the case as late as in September. Hui Liangyu [0932 5329 3758], member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, and Zhang Hungru [1728 3163 0320], vice chairman of the Water Conservancy Department, took over the case and transferred 12 accountants from the Yanbianzhou Water

Conservancy Bureau; they concentrated on auditing some 500 accounts and took only 20 days to wrap up the case.

The Jilin provincial party committee and the provincial government leaders' taking charge of the crime cases inspired the other provincial party committee and government leaders at all levels to do the same. The municipal, prefecture, [autonomous] prefecture, and county (city and district) party committees and governments (administrative offices) broadly established and implemented the system of leadership responsibility in criminal cases. Up to now, 597 leading cadres at and above the county level have taken charge of 576 major and crucial cases, organized 576 case-responsibility groups, and transferred 2,006 personnel to handle these cases. This leadership responsibility system not only speeded up the handling of court cases but also enabled the leading cadres at all levels to understand better the meaning of "grasping with both hands," strengthened leadership abilities, and enabled the struggle to develop in depth. There has been a significant increase in the number of economic crime cases filed as well as in the rate of cases closed throughout the province. Last November and December alone, 778 economic crime cases were investigated and closed, among which 215 were major cases. Over 2.7 million yuan in stolen properties were recovered, and 369 criminal elements who participated in these economic crimes were sentenced: among these, 107 were handed to the party or the state disciplinary offices for punishment, 53 were taken into custody, 202 were given fixed-term imprisonment, 5 were given life sentences, and 2 were given the death penalty.

12986/9835
CSO: 4005/618

NORTHEAST REGION

SUN WEIBEN AT COMMENDATION MEETING FOR MODEL EDUCATORS

SK130853 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Our province's 42 outstanding workers emerging from the special education front were commended by the State Education Commission, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped.

On the morning of 24 April, leading comrades, including Sun Weiben, Hou Jie, Li Jianbai, Wang Zhao, Chen Yunlin, Zhang Xiangling, and Jing Bowen, on behalf of the three units mentioned above, presented honorary certificates and cash rewards to these model workers at the theater of Beifang Building.

The China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped dispatched its personnel who made a special trip for the occasion to relay the congratulations extended by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Deng Pufang, director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, on the achievements scored by these model workers.

Special education is aimed at rearing handicapped children, such as the blind, the deaf and mute, and the intellectually weak, and is a yardstick for measuring whether a society has achieved development and become civilized. Some areas of special education in Heilongjiang ranked first in the country. The province has 62 schools for the blind and deaf-mutes, which account for one-sixth of the total number of such schools throughout the country. The province's enrollment rate of blind and deaf-mute children is 48 percent, while that of China as a whole is only 8 percent. In addition, the province has made an early start in training teachers for special education. In 1981 the teacher's school of Zhaodong County opened a class of training teachers for special education and produced 45 graduates in 1985. The province has also taken the most prompt step in paying attention simultaneously to cultural lessons and to vocational and technical education. Mishan County is the only county in China that has popularized education for the deaf-mute. The number of model workers commended at the provincial event accounts for one-tenth of the total number in China.

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CSO: 4005/734

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION CONCLUDES

SK281333 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT
27 May 86

[Excerpts] The 10-day Fourth Session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee successfully concluded this afternoon after satisfactorily fulfilling the scheduled agenda. During the session, all the members and nonvoting delegates heard and discussed the opening speech delivered by Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee given by Vice Chairman Yang Zirong, and the report on the handling of motions submitted to the fourth session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee given by Vice Chairman Huang Dexin. The members attended as nonvoting delegates the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, heard and discussed the report on Heilongjiang's Seventh 5-Year Plan given by Governor Hou Jie, and other reports. They also carried out full democratic consultation and exploration on the important items of the agenda, such as the building of the two civilizations throughout the province, structural reforms in various fields, strengthening work concerning reunification of the motherland, implementation of the compulsory education law, and the further creation of a new situation in CPPCC work.

Yang Zirong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the closing ceremony. Chairman Wang Zhao gave a speech. He said: The implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the establishment of the one country, two system policy -- a basic national policy -- have provided a new field in which the CPPCC can play its role. We should enhance our understanding of the position and the function of the CPPCC in the new period.

The session elected Le He as Standing Committee member and vice chairman of the fifth provincial CPCC Committee, Ma Jinglin as secretary general of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee, and (Sun Lianquan), Shen Genrong, and (Li Yongning) as Standing Committee members of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee.

Attending the closing ceremony were vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Yang Zirong, Tang Liandi, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang,

Li Min, Huang Dexin, Fu Shiyong, Hu Yuxian, Hong Jing, and Ma Xinquan. Also attending were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress, government, Discipline Inspection Commission, and military district, and the PLA units stationed in the province, including Sun Weiben, Hou Jie, Li Genshen, Zhou Wenhua, Zhang Lin, Li Jianbai, Wang Fei, (Yu Jianchen), and (Zhang Zhenying). Retired cadres Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei, Wang Mingguai, and Jin Langbai also attended.

The closing ceremony concluded amid the playing of the national anthem.

/12640

CSO: 4005/734

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN MEETS ON PARTY STYLE--On the morning of 17 May, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible party-member cadres of the provincial-level organs to relay the guidelines of the conference of cadres of the central organs, to sum up the situation in which the provincial-level organs straightened out party style and consolidated the workstyle of organs in the preceding stage, and to make arrangements for further straightening out party style and consolidating the workstyle of organs. The meeting held: The provincial-level organs have made a good start in straightening out party style. Some of the problems such as leaders occupying above-quota housing areas and organs occupying guesthouses to handle their affairs have been solved while some of such problems are being solved now. Such tendencies as organs arbitrarily sending their cadres to foreign countries, cadres being allowed to go abroad in turns, or cadres receiving special care to go abroad, have been notably eliminated. The amount of foreign exchange spent in foreign countries by those who went abroad showed a drop of 60 percent over the corresponding period last year. Such unhealthy practices as using public funds to go sightseeing, to give dinners and gifts, and to have lavish wining and dining have been basically eliminated. [Excerpt] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 17 May 86] /12640

LIAONING ESTABLISHES NEWSPAPERS--ZHONGGUO SHANGYE BAO AND LIAONING JIZHE BAO [CHINA COMMERCIAL and LIAONING CORRESPONDENT] were formally established in Shenyang City on the morning of 27 May. (Deng Fei), former vice minister of the Ministry of Commerce, and (Xing Zhaoping), director of the ZHONGGUO SHANGYE BAO office, arrived in Shenyang City on a special trip from Beijing Municipality to preside over the official founding. [Excerpt] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 27 May 86] /12640

CSO: 4005/734

NORTHWEST REGION

COMMENTS ON MISUSING POWER OF OFFICE

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Never Promote Those Who Usurp the Power of the Office for Private Gain"]

[Text] In recent years, we have promoted a large group of middle-aged and young people to leading positions at all levels. A vast majority of these are good people; they are idealistic and are eager and ready to make something of themselves. Many of them have already accomplished much and have been lauded by the people. Some of them intended to enhance the "four modernizations" constructions and implement reforms, but because they lacked experience, they have made some mistakes along the way. But as long as they consciously make amendments, they are still commendable.

But there are few people who seemed worthy before they were promoted, but once they are promoted, they misuse the power of their office for private gains. They scheme to profit themselves on matters of housing, promotions, job titles, promoting relatives, use of prize money, automobiles, trips and overseas travel. Some scheme to get rich by setting up all kinds of sham companies and centers. They profit themselves but cause the state to suffer economic losses. Some proffer vulgar "artistic and cultural" materials and exert adverse effects on the next generation. These people, in order to achieve their selfish goals, abandon democratic centralism and instead act despotically. They deceive and defraud those above and below them. Some even feel that their "office is too lowly and blatantly seek out access and connections to get higher positions, to climb even higher. These people dread hardships. To them, going down to the countryside is a fate worse than death. When their selfish needs are not satisfied, they blame their leaders, they spread rumors, and they grumble. Some even go so far as to express dissatisfaction with the party's guiding principles and specific policies.

Although these are individuals acting on their own, the effects can still be detrimental. These people must not be allowed to remain in leading positions. When they violate party discipline and national laws, they must be sternly investigated and punished.

When this types of problem occurs, some comrades blame it on the failure of the cadre promotion process. This complaint seems valid. But no matter how we pick and choose, we cannot be 100 percent accurate. Carelessness may be part of the reason; but at present, because of the rapid replacement of cadres it is impossible to test individuals for extended periods of time, and some unethical people take advantage of the situation to deceive the leaders and the people. For example, some people speak eloquently for the "people" and therefore manage to amass popular "votes." These individuals may be elected, but when facts prove that it is a bad choice, and the people too realize that it is a mistake, then they must be removed. In appointing cadres, we should boldly promote the good and dismiss the bad. This is also the essence behind the abolition of the system of permanent tenure of cadres. There will be other errors in cadre promotions and we must act as soon as the mistakes are discovered.

This also brings up another issue. When we promote cadres, we must uphold the criteria of the cadres's "four modernizations," especially the criterion on revolutionizing the cadres. From now on, in promoting cadres, the candidates must go through longer periods of practical training and testing, and ordinarily they should be promoted step by step. Promotions must be democratically recommended, democratically appraised, collectively inspected, and approved by the leaders. Inspections should concentrate on assessing whether the candidates would usurp the power of the office for private gains or whether they are selfish and incapable of serving the interests of the people. Their past accomplishments should also be examined. After the promotion they should be educated further and inspected frequently. New cadres must consciously increase the level of their understanding of Marxism-Leninism; they must work wholeheartedly for the people; they must endure hardship first and enjoy pleasure later; and they must not mix their private lives with their official duties. Older cadres should relay the fine tradition of the party to the young.

To attain a good party style, we must first have a good work style among the leading cadres and among the leading groups. The masses are most dissatisfied with those who usurp the power of the office for private gain. We must never promote those people, not even one of them.

12986/9835
CSO: 4005/618

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI CPC COMMITTEE ON RURAL PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Suggestions on Party Consolidation in the Rural Areas (Excerpts)" by the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee; date not given]

[Text] 1. Proceed from the actual conditions and implement in a creative way the "circular" of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation. Party committees at all levels must follow the guidance of the "Circular on Party Consolidation in the Rural Areas" issued by the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation, proceed from the actual local conditions and make meticulous arrangements for and give proper guidance to party consolidation in the rural areas. In the light of the actual conditions of rural party organizations and party members in our province, the stress should be put on rectifying the party style, strengthening party members' sense of party spirit, investigating and handling the big and important cases and consolidating the leading bodies, and efforts should be made to solve the problems of some primary party organizations which are paralyzed or semi-paralyzed and some party members whose understanding of the party's rural reform and other rural policies is vague and confused, and to solve the major problems in each area, each unit and among party members, which hinder the reforms and the creation of a new situation and undermine the relationship between the party and the masses. In short, it is necessary to solve the problem of primary party organizations in rural areas which fail to adapt to the new situation, and the problem of developing the role of primary party organizations as fighting bastions and the exemplary vanguard role of party members.

Running the party strictly to insure and accelerate the reform--this is the most fundamental guiding ideology for the current party consolidation. In the rural areas, overall arrangements should be made to combine closely party consolidation with the second stage rural reform and development of commodity production, aimed at fulfilling the party's general tasks and goals in the new period in an all-round way.

In consolidating the party in rural areas, even greater attention should be paid to the basic principle of "solving problems without causing confusion." The problems of most people should be solved through education by positive examples. A very small number of party members who have committed serious mistakes should be dealt with according to party discipline and policies.

A few degenerates, antiparty elements and those who have brought damage to the party must be resolutely expelled from the party. However, no mass criticism and public accusation meetings should be held; it is impermissible to obtain confessions by compulsion and to give them credence; it is not right to elevate minor mistakes to the level of principles, or to expand the scope of attack; and it is impermissible to repeat the "leftist" mistakes.

In consolidating the party in rural areas, the timing, tasks, educational methods and forms of activities should be adapted to the time, place, and people, taking into consideration the farming activities, party members engaged in production under contract and the actual conditions of party organizations and party members, which vary from place to place. Attention should be paid to summing up and creating new experiences.

2. Put the stress on consolidating party organizations at the district and township levels. Districts and townships, including county-owned enterprises and establishments located in districts and townships, are the focal points of party consolidation in rural areas. Party committees at various levels should first concentrate on consolidating party organizations at the district and township levels, and then start consolidating those at the village level. Special attention should be paid to solving the major problems in rural party organizations at present in the light of the actual local conditions. For the primary party organizations which are good or comparatively good, it is necessary mainly to conduct education on the party's current policies to further increase their consciousness of the importance in serving the people and their consciousness of the need to carry out the reform and implement the party's principles and policies. For the primary party organizations with more problems, it is necessary to pay particular attention to education on party spirit and conduct serious criticism and self-criticism to correct their mistakes and rectify their work style, and it is necessary at the same time to readjust their leading bodies. As to the ossified and semi-ossified primary party organizations, resolute action must be taken to either hold new elections or reorganize them completely. In short, through party consolidation, efforts should be made to build the rural party organizations into fighting bastions, which follow the correct ideological and political line and are honest and upright in work style, united as one, full of vigor and vitality and capable of leading the masses in building a socialist new countryside.

To consolidate rural party organizations, attention must be paid to strengthening the leading bodies, first of all the district and township party committees. To readjust the leading bodies, it is necessary to proceed from the realities of the rural areas, act in a manner suited to local conditions, and not to demand uniformity in every case. Stricter demands should be made on party cadres at the district and township levels. It is necessary to solicit the masses' opinions extensively so as to make the readjusted leading bodies embody the wishes of the rank-and-file party members as much as possible. The leading bodies should be rationally composed of ideological and political cadres who are familiar with grassroots-level party work and have a certain level of policy understanding and administrative and management cadres who have knowledge in commodity production and some professional ability, both of whom must

be cadres who are more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent. As to age, attention should be paid to the ratio between old, middle-aged and young cadres to form basically a ladder-shaped structure. At the same time, attention should be paid to recruiting outstanding educated young people from among the peasants to join the party.

3. Put the stress on education by positive examples, aimed at increasing the ideological consciousness of the great majority of party members. The ranks of rural party members in our province are basically good. Therefore, in rural party consolidation, especially at the village level, the stress should be put on education by positive examples, aimed at increasing the ideological consciousness of the vast numbers of party members. In view that some ideological problems exist among party members, party committees at all levels should actively adopt various kinds of effective measures to conduct education on the party's fundamental purpose, education on ideals and discipline, education on the current situation, events and policies, education on the legal system and education on the correct handling of the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. Through education, the vast numbers of party members' ideological consciousness will be enhanced constantly, and they will consciously subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the state and the people, consciously march in the front ranks of reform and really play an exemplary role in building a socialist new countryside.

To conduct education by positive examples, it is necessary first of all to organize party members to study conscientiously the party consolidation documents. The number of documents should not be too excessive, but they should be studied carefully and thoroughly. Proceeding from the actual conditions, each locality can prepare a list of specific topics for discussion while studying documents, and correcting mistakes while examining them.

Education should be purposeful and systematic with the stress on practical results. Short-term training and party classes are the main forms of education, designed to provide enlightening answers to major problems among party members and questions of common interest in simple and clear language and illustrated with vivid local examples. Education activities should include both concentrated and scattered forms. Such activities as studying party consolidation documents, attending party classes, measuring oneself by the standards of party members and registration of party members should be conducted in a relatively concentrated manner.

It is necessary to conduct proper criticism and self-criticism. In dealing with party members and cadres with more problems in thinking and style, it is necessary to step up ideological and political work, hold heart-to-heart talks and actively conduct criticism and self-criticism, presenting the facts and reasoning things out, to help them correct their mistakes and make continuous progress. Even those party members who have committed serious mistakes should be sincerely criticized, helped, educated and rescued, so long as they do not conceal their mistakes for fear of criticism and are willing to correct their mistakes. It is necessary to combine the seriousness and acuteness of criticism and self-criticism with a scientific attitude and attain the goal of clearing up ideology, correcting mistakes and uniting with our comrades to achieve common progress.

4. Insist on "townships first, villages next," proceeding by stages and in groups. Rural party consolidation began in January this year and will be completed in the spring 1987. The first step is to concentrate mainly on party consolidation at the district, township and town levels and, at the same time, to carry out party consolidation in some village-level organizations as pilot projects during this spring, generally taking 3 to 4 months. Party consolidation at the district-township level should be carried out in four stages: studying documents, comparison and examination, consolidation and reform, and organizational measures and registration of party members. Where it is possible to solve problems by carrying out party consolidation simultaneously with reform, it may not be necessary to go through a separate stage for consolidation and reform. In principle, party consolidation in county-owned enterprises and establishments located in districts and townships should follow the same procedures as party consolidation in district-township level organizations, and it can be carried out simultaneously with party consolidation at either the district-township level or the village level. The second step is to concentrate on party consolidation at the village level during the coming winter-spring period, generally taking 2 to 3 months. The consolidation of rural party branches can be carried out in three stages--studying documents to increase understanding; comparison and examination, criticism and self-criticism; and organizational measures and registration of party members--or on the basis of publicity and education, it can be a process of simultaneous study and discussion, criticism and self-criticism, examination and rectification and finally organizational measures and registration of party members. Village-level party consolidation should not interfere with farm work, but should be carried out full scale or group by group during slack farming seasons or between busy production periods. In order to enable the county party committees to concentrate their attention and energies on party consolidation at the county, township and village levels, one level at a time to insure quality of work, generally the work should be finished at a higher level, before it gets started at a lower level.

5. Strictly pay attention to policies. We must properly handle the problems arising from rural party members getting rich. It is necessary to strongly commend and encourage party members who lead the masses in achieving common prosperity and firmly protect party members who observe law and discipline in getting rich through hard work. As to problems arising from implementing economic contracts as a result of poor management, someone getting more than his fair share, for example, solutions should be found mainly by improving the management system.

Attention should be paid to making a clear distinction between violations of law and discipline and common mistakes owing to a lack of understanding of policies and mistakes committed knowingly. Those who knowingly violate law and discipline must be severely dealt with. Those who do not meet the requirements for party members must be expelled from the party, and if they have committed criminal offenses, they must be punished according to law. As to a few party members who have made serious mistakes, particularly district and township cadres who have committed such serious offenses as using their power to seek personal gain, seeking personal gain at public expense and other acts in violation of law and discipline, it is necessary to make a

thorough investigation and deal with them seriously. Those whose mistakes have caused more serious consequences should make self-criticism publicly. Those who have profited at public expense must be required to return what they have unlawfully taken or pay compensations. And if they have violated party discipline and administrative discipline, they should be dealt with according to party discipline and administrative discipline. Those who have made mistakes due to their lack of understanding of policies should be helped to sum up experience and learn from it. Problems of a common and general nature should be solved through education, self-examination and self-discipline. A lot of financial questions have yet to be cleared up in the rural areas, and efforts should be made to solve them in real earnest even in the preparatory stage of party consolidation. The emphasis should be placed on solving the problems that have accumulated since the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities.

In dealing with party members and cadres who have made serious mistakes, we should adhere to the principle of strict ideological education and lenient organizational measures, putting the stress on ideological education to help them heighten their ideological and political consciousness, sum up experience and continue to make progress. We must use the method of making concrete analysis of concrete problems and pay attention to distinguishing between subjective and objective causes and between leadership and personal responsibilities. Those who persist in their mistakes and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition should be dealt with severely according to the principle of running the party strictly.

6. Carry forward the spirit of serving the grassroots units and strengthen leadership over rural party consolidation. Success of party consolidation in the rural areas has a direct bearing on the success of party consolidation in our province as a whole, the more successful implementation of the party's line, principles and policies at the grassroots level, the further improvement of the relationship between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses and the further improvement of the party style and social conduct. All prefectural (city) and county (city) party committees must effectively strengthen leadership over rural party consolidation. Prefectural and city party committees should do a good job in overall planning, supervise and speed up the work, seize typical examples and insure quality. The key to the success of rural party consolidation lies in the county party committee. If a county party committee is to exercise full and responsible leadership, the secretary must take charge personally, the deputy secretary in charge must do his best, and leading comrades in charge of other departments should also provide better guidance for grassroots-level party consolidation, in addition to their own work. District and township party committees not only should take the lead in doing a good job in their own consolidation, but must exercise direct leadership over party consolidation at the village level. Counties, districts and townships should all set up competent and efficient working organizations to bring into full play the role of discipline-inspection, organization, propaganda, rural work and other functional departments and insure the sound development of rural party consolidation.

Party consolidation should be combined with the implementation of the party Central Committee's 1986 Document No 1 and with the second stage rural reform.

The cadres sent to the countryside by the provincial, prefectural and county party committees should actively help the local party committees do a good job in rural party consolidation. The leading organs at the prefectural and county levels should select a number of cadres who are good ideologically and in work style and have a certain level of policy knowledge and experience in mass work, have them undergo a period of study and training and then send them to the rural areas to serve as publicity men, liaison officers and inspectors and participate in specific guidance for party consolidation work.

Leading cadres of party committees at all levels should go frequently to the countryside, conduct investigation and study, listen to reports, draw experience from selected units to promote overall work and give different guidance to different units. The grassroots-level leading bodies which are troubled by complicated circumstances and serious problems and unable to provide leadership for party consolidation should be readjusted first. In dealing with individual party organizations with serious problems, arrangements should be made separately to strengthen their leading bodies, and capable cadres should be sent to give concrete assistance to their consolidation. Leadership for party consolidation in grassroots units in the fields of industry and communications, finance and trade, culture and education, public health, scientific research and so forth should come from both the departments in charge of them and the regions where they are located. Generally it comes mainly from the local district and township (town) party committees, and the relevant departments in charge should actively cooperate and send capable cadres to help. Party consolidation offices and information and propaganda departments at all levels should constantly sum up, spread and publicize the experience of successful units in party consolidation.

12802/12859
CSO: 4005/621

NORTHWEST REGION

XIZANG HOLDS FORUM OF PATRIOTIC PERSONAGES

HK160335 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 May, the regional CPC committee held a forum of patriotic personages to consult with them about personnel arrangements for the regional people's government and regional CPPCC committee. Regional CPC committee Deputy Secretary Gyanincain Norbu presided over the forum. Attending the forum were Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, and Samding Doje Pamo, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee; Gyibug Puncogcedain, vice chairman of the regional people's government; Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, Danzeng Jiacao, Gaxoi Qoigyai Nyima, Lhalu Cewang Doje, Huokang Soinam Bianba, Tangmai Gongjue Baimu, Qaba Gaisang Wangdui, and Yongzeng Tudent Tangba, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee.

At the forum, patriotic personages stated constructive views on personnel arrangements for the regional people's government and regional CPPCC committee. Comrade Gyanincain Norbu expressed heartfelt thanks for the views they had put forward. He declared that in the future the regional CPC committee would resolutely implement the principles of long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, showing utter devotion to each other, and being in harmony; strengthen cooperation with the patriotic personages in working together; do Xizang work well; and together with them, build a new socialist united, rich, and civilized Xizang.

Attending the forum were Zheng Ying, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC committee; Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; and (Ji Hongshen), deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC committee and secretary general of the regional CPPCC committee.

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CSO: 4005/731

NORTHWEST REGION

SONG HANLIANG ATTENDS FORUM OF NON-PARTY FIGURES

HK240916 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] This morning, the regional CPC Committee held a forum of some non-party figures to report the situation in the work of the regional CPC Committee over the past 6 months to them and to listen seriously to the criticisms and suggestions of the non-party figures attending the forum.

Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, including Song Hanliang, Amudong Niyazi, Janabil, Zhang Sixue, and (Liang Guoying), and responsible persons of relevant departments of the regional CPC Committee.

Regional CPC Committee Secretary Song Hanliang first reported the situation in the work of the regional CPC Committee over the past 6 months.

After that, regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Amudong Niyazi discussed the fifth session of the sixth regional people's congress and the fifth session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee which are to open soon.

In an unconstrained, happy, and relaxed atmosphere, many non-party figures stated their views. They fully affirmed the work of the regional CPC Committee over the past 6 months and were satisfied with the relevant matters of the sessions of the people's congress and CPPCC Committee, which are to open soon, and with the changes in personnel.

At the forum, non-party figures also put forward valuable views on education, qualified personnel, and exploitation of resources.

In conclusion, Song Hanliang said: To do work well in Xinjiang, the concerted efforts of the people of all nationalities are needed and the vigorous support of figures from all democratic parties and religious circles is also needed. He would welcome criticisms and suggestions that the non-party figures will continuously put forward to the regional CPC Committee through other channels after the forum.

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CSO: 4005/742

NORTHWEST REGION

LIU BING SPEAKS AT SYMPOSIUM ON PARTY STYLE

HK271532 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning [24 May], at the symposium of organs at the provincial level on straightening out party style, Liu Bing put forward: It is necessary to further implement the principle of the central authorities on the necessity of seriously straightening out party style for 2 years and to continuously develop in depth the work of straightening out party style in the organs at the provincial level so that they can truly become an example for the whole province.

At the symposium, propaganda and education departments at the provincial level, the Provincial Agriculture Bank, and Lanzhou University introduced their experiences in straightening out party style. The Provincial Personnel Bureau, Provincial Agricultural Reclamation Corporation, Provincial Civil Affairs Department, and Provincial Seismograph Bureau provided written data.

In his speech, Liu Bing summed up the experiences of these advanced units. After pointing out the problems existing in the organs at the provincial level in the course of straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends, he put forward the work for the next stage:

1. It is necessary to seriously study Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech and to further understand the important significance of straightening out party style. The provincial CPC Committee has demanded that the leading cadres of the departments at the provincial level must seriously study it and carry out discussion in June so that better results can be achieved in straightening out party style.
2. It is essential to grasp the problems of party style that have the characteristics of our own trades and to straighten it out in a planned and systematic way. We must seriously correct unhealthy trends of our trades.
3. It is imperative to continuously do well in investigating and dealing with big and serious cases.
4. It is necessary to constantly enhance party members' concepts of party spirit, organization, and discipline, to improve their work style, and to put on a sound basis and maintain healthy inner-party political life.

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CSO: 4005/742

NORTHWEST REGION

PARTY SCHOOL WORK CONFERENCE HELD IN SHAANXI

HK280449 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpts] The second provincial party school work conference, which concluded on 26 May, put forward that in the next 3 years, we must regularize the education of party schools.

The second provincial party school work conference opened on 20 May. The conference held: Over the past 3 years, the province's party schools at various levels have switched their development from restoration and reconstruction onto the track of steady development and running schools in a regularized way. The provincial CPC Committee's party school, as well as 9 prefectural and city party schools and 18 county party schools, have established their education systems at the university, college and polytechnic levels. Party school teachers number more than 1,000. Over the past 3 years, the schools have trained 139,000 cadres. Party school work has therefore scored remarkable successes. At the same time, we must also realize that because of an incomplete understanding among some leading comrades about the work of running party schools, some party schools face actual problems in the areas of teacher quality, school buildings and funds. There are also problems concerning the teaching of political work. In particular, some county party schools are greatly affected by the problems.

In the course of meeting, leading comrades such as Bai Jinian, Zhang Ze, Bai Wenhua, Zhang Bin, (Bai Jinxin) and Tao Zhong attended the conference.

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CSO: 4005/742

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SHAANXI EXECUTES CRIMINAL--(Zhang Jianwen), a criminal who specialized in undermining and stealing agricultural electric power equipment, was executed according to law in Wugong County yesterday [11 May]. (Zhang Jianwen), 35, a native of (Zhanwen) township in Changwu County, resided at (Tuanji) village, (Louguan) township, Zhouzhi County before he was arrested. In 1972 he was sentenced to 12 years in prison for undermining railway transportation and robbery. After his release from prison, he showed no sign of repentance. From August 1984 to March 1985, he stole the copper cores of 33 transformers for agricultural use. The copper cores weighed 3,200 jin and were worth 27,650 yuan. The transformers were thus depreciated to 52,000 yuan. (Zhang Jianwen) sold 30 of these copper cores and obtained 6,200 yuan in illicit money. He was caught on the spot when stealing a transformer at (Puji) village, (Pujijie) township, Wugong County on the evening of 25 March 1985. (Zhang Jianwen) stole many transformers which were in use, seriously jeopardizing irrigation of farmland and inflicting heavy losses on the state, collectives, and the people. The Xianyang City Intermediate People's Court sentenced (Zhang Jianwen) to death for his crime of undermining electric power equipment and deprived him of political rights for life. (Zhang Jianwen) lodged an appeal. The provincial higher people's court rejected his appeal and upheld the verdict. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 May 86 HK] /6091

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO AT MEETING--This afternoon, the region held at the People's Hall the first annual rally commending advanced collectives and individuals among youths in the work of national unity. Ninety-five advanced collectives and 170 advanced individuals were commended. Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the national CPPCC and chairman of the regional advisory committee, as well as leading comrades of the regional party, government, military, CPPCC and the production-construction corps such as Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Amudun Niyaz, Zhang Sixue, Keyum Bawudun, Liu Haiqing, (Tan Guangcai), (Shi Zeng), Huang Baozhang, (Liang Guoying), (Feng Dazhen), (Tu'erjun Atangwula), Ren Gebai, Mayenur, Meng Shulin and Cao Guoqin attended the rally. Also present were Tan Shanhe, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and (Zhang Siqing), member of the national CPPCC. Keyum Bawudun, standing committee member of the regional CPC committee, delivered a warm speech. On behalf of the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government, he congratulated the opening of the rally. He said: CYL organizations at all levels and CYL

members and youths must seriously study the national theory of Marxism-Leninism. They must firmly establish the Marxist-Leninist thinking of nation. They should heighten, safeguard and constantly improve their consciousness of national unity. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 May 86 HK] /6091

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS--The fourth session of the Sixth Gansu Provincial People's Congress concluded in Lanzhou on 17 May after satisfactorily completing its agenda. The session called on the people of all nationalities to work in concert, unite as one, display the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountain, actively plunge into implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and strive to fulfill this year's tasks and the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The closing ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in the province including Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Wang Bingxiang, Ma Weizhi, Pei Jiuzhou, Chen Xu, Guo Hongchao, Liu Shu, Zhang Wule, Yang Yongbin, and Chen Hailin. Also present were the newly elected Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Liu Bing, Governor Jia Zhijie, and People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Li Fusheng. Wang Shitai, Yang Zhilin, and Li Keru were also present. The session elected Liu Bing chairman and Wang Daoyi and Li Fusheng vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Jia Zhijie was elected governor. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 May 86 HK] /6091

CSO: 4005/731

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HARBIN GROUP ARMY, PAP, CIVILIAN JOINT ACTIVITIES

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Hu Menglong [5170 1125 7893]]

[Excerpt] A protocol on joint army (armed police) and civilian activities to build Harbin into a civilized city was signed formally on the morning of 27 February by representatives of Harbin City and five military units stationed in Harbin, marking the entrance of joint army-civilian activities into a new stage in this city.

The signing ceremony was held in the city party committee's conference room in a solemn and enthusiastic atmosphere.

The ceremony began at 10 am. First the protocol on joint army (armed police) and civilian activities to build Harbin into a civilized city was read out. Next, six representatives, from Harbin City, the PLA Heilongjiang Provincial Military District, a certain group army stationed in Harbin, the PLA Air Force Unit 86001, the People's Armed Police Heilongjiang Zongdui and the People's Armed Police Huangjin No 1 Zongdui, solemnly signed the protocol.

The representatives spoke after the signing in a warm atmosphere of fish-and-water relationship between the army and the people. Yu Dianchen [0060 3013 5256], deputy commander of the provincial military district, said with feeling: We drink the water of the Songhuajiang River and live in Harbin City. Harbin is our second hometown. It is our unshirkable and glorious responsibility to build up Harbin and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social conduct in Harbin. Zheng Hailin [6774 3189 2651], deputy commander of a certain group army stationed in Harbin, said: Building Harbin into a civilized city with good social order, a prosperous city with a growing economy and a garden city with a beautiful environment--this is a great cause that will benefit future generations for centuries, a strategic task in the interests of the country, the people and the army, and an act of courage and insight. We of the group army firmly support this important decision. Shao Wenchao [6730 2429 6389], deputy political commissar of Unit 86001, and Li Xianping [2621 7359 1627], deputy political commissar of the provincial armed police zongdui, said: We certainly will work hand in hand with the other units

in the joint development activities to fulfill the tasks assigned us in the protocol and make Harbin, the jewel on the neck of the swan, shine with even greater brilliance.

Gong Benyan, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor, expressed heartfelt thanks to the beloved and respected army of the people's own on behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government. He recalled the energetic support and assistance given by the vast numbers of cadres and fighters of the units stationed in Harbin to the local government in all fields of work and gave a brief description of the city's major tasks in the future. In conclusion, he vividly expressed the desire of soldiers and civilian in the city to build jointly a civilized Harbin with the phrase "Who doesn't wish his own hometown well."

12802/9190
CSO: 4005/646

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

RECTIFICATION EFFORTS IN BEIJING GROUP ARMY

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 23 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] (Special report from Beijing) "Looking back" on party consolidation, units at and above the division level of the Beijing Military Region have come to understand that "those who practice fraud cheat the bureaucracy, and the bureaucracy shields those who practice fraud. They are determined to draw a lesson from this, examine the seriousness of their own bureaucratism," pay close attention to work at the grassroots level and do a good job in reorganization and reform.

A principal leading member of the party committee of a group army in the military region said: "An important aspect to improve fundamentally the party style is to combat bureaucratism. Bureaucratism is a bad habit left over by the feudal ruling classes. If the CPC's senior cadres (officers) are tainted with this bad habit, giving good guidance to the units and paying close attention to the grassroots level will be just empty talk.

When a regiment under the group army was being deactivated, some seriously unhealthy trends were noted in such matters as recruiting party members, giving awards for meritorious services and discharging soldiers. When an investigation was ordered by higher authorities, the regiment resorted to trickery to deceive the work groups. The case was of an extremely serious nature. Because the regiment's problems were also common elsewhere, members of the group army party committee did some deep thinking and found themselves to be at fault.

The group army party committee dispatched a work group headed by the political commissar and the director of the political department to investigate and handle the problems at the regiment. After the problems were dealt with, six meetings were held successively by the standing committee of the group army party committee to take a "look back" at party consolidation and focus on lessons that should be learned in carrying out party consolidation at the grassroots level, using the regiment as a mirror.

The standing committee of the group army party committee blamed itself for the problems in the grassroots units. The root cause is that it normally paid more attention to the units' achievements than problems and listened

more to praises than criticisms of them. It failed to recognize the full extent of the units' involvement in philistine relations and lacked the acumen to see clearly the new problems in the grassroots units. As a result, it failed to give different kinds of guidance with different emphases to different companies, and failed to take effective measures for some units to avoid likely problems, leading to detours and mistakes.

Three senior officers of the group army inspected the regiment separately in October last year, and 11 work groups also went to investigate, but they found nothing wrong with the regiment. This shows the seriousness of the bureaucratic work style in the army at present. The leadership at each level is content with holding meetings, issuing documents, distributing circulars, making calls, giving a hurried and cursory glance at things, listening to briefings and doing something superficial just for show. This bureaucratic work style is shielding those who practice fraud.

Inspired by this group army, the party committees of other units under the military region have one after another called for efforts to straighten the upper beam, support the lower beams, start from oneself, regard overcoming the bureaucratic work style as a breakthrough in rectifying the party style, pay close attention to work at the grassroots level and do a good job in reorganization and reform.

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CSO: 4005/646

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

TRANSFER OF JIANGXI PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES CADRES

Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Gan Fuchu [3927 3940 2806]]

[Text] The provincial military district party committee has made serious efforts to do a good job in transferring and assigning people's armed forces cadres so that a contingent of cadres who are good in thinking and work style and professionally competent can be handed over to the local governments. As of 5 March, assignments of cadres for all county (city) people's armed forces departments in the province had been completed according to the new personnel strength authorized.

The provincial military district party committee regards the transfer and assignment of cadres as the focal point of the work to turn over the people's armed forces departments to the local organizational system, and has transferred and assigned cadres at various levels and of different kinds in good time and in a reliable way. In making assignments, their first consideration is the principle of allowing cadres to return to their native places, and to the extent possible retaining only locally born cadres. Among the department-level leading cadres already assigned, those who are natives of the province account for 38.6 percent. Secondly, they insist on selecting the best qualified to improve the quality of the cadre force. The readjusted ranks of people's armed forces cadres all have a senior middle school or higher educational background; 40 percent of the department-level leading cadres have received training in military academies and schools; and the cadres' average age is 38.3 years old. Thirdly, attention is paid to retaining the backbone members to insure the continuity of people's armed forces work. Of the 180 department-level leading cadres, the overwhelming majority have been doing people's armed forces work for a long time. Through the personnel assignments, the vacancies in people's armed forces cadre positions have been filled, and surplus cadres have been well taken care of, insuring full personnel strength of the people's armed forces departments at the time they are turned over to the local organizational system, with properly selected cadres to take over the functions.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FIRST SICHUAN COUNTY-LEVEL PAP UNIT FORMALLY TRANSFERRED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Liu Chuanyou [0491 1557 0645] and Shu Xuehua [2885 1331 5478]]

[Text] The first county people's armed forces department in Sichuan to be transferred to the local organizational system--the Meishan County People's Armed Forces Department--has been formally transferred. A meeting was held to mark the turning over by the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial military district in Meishan on 11 April.

Present at the meeting were Yang Rudai [2799 3067 1486], Zhang Changshun [1728 7022 7311], and Gao Shuchun [7559 2885 2504], responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial military district; Wei Zhaosheng [7614 0340 3932], deputy chief of staff of the Chengdu Military Region; Qiao Zhimin [0829 1807 2404], deputy leader of the provincial turning over group; and responsible comrades of Leshan City and Meishan County.

At the meeting, Zhang Changshun, commander of the provincial military district, read the order of the provincial government and the provincial military district on transferring the 214 county (city, district) people's armed forces departments in the province to the local organizational system. The signing on the turning over was carried out ceremoniously. A new nameplate was presented to the Meishan County People's Armed Forces Department.

In his speech, Gao Shuchun, political commissar of the provincial military district, fully affirmed the good experience gained by the Meishan County People's Armed Forces Department as an experimental unit for the turning over of all the people's armed forces departments in the province. He thanked the local party committee and government for the energetic support they had given to the transfer of the Meishan County People's Armed Forces Department. He stressed that after the transfer the county people's armed forces department should continue to carry forward the army's glorious traditions, do a good job in militia and reserve service work and write a new chapter on strengthening the reserve forces for national defense.

Comrade Yang Rudai spoke on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. He called on local party committees and

governments at all levels in the province to show solicitude for and give support to the people's armed forces departments, strengthen leadership over their work, conscientiously implement the central documents in the forthcoming turning over of the remaining 213 people's armed forces departments in the province and effectively solve the practical problems in the process. It is necessary to readjust and fill up the personnel of the people's armed forces departments, do a good job in the handling over of weapons, equipment and funds and the settling of cadres and their families and properly solve the practical problems with regard to retired cadres and surviving family members of deceased military personnel who have moved with the units, people managed by the departments and to be turned over at the same time, to the satisfaction of the army, the local authorities and the people's armed forces departments. Comrade Yang Rudai stressed in his speech that after transferring to the local organizational system, comrades of the people's armed forces departments in the province should as always respect and obey the leadership of higher military departments, firmly carry out tasks assigned by the higher military departments, continue to preserve and develop the army's glorious tradition and style, fight in unity and make new contributions to strengthening the militia and reserve national defense forces in the province and promoting Sichuan's economic development.

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CSO: 4005/646

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

DENG HONORS DECEASED 2D ARTILLERY LEADER

OW300239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA)--Comrade Li Tianhuan, former political commissar of the Second Artillery Corps, died of illness, despite all medical treatment, on 19 May 1986 in Beijing at the age of 74. A ceremony to pay homage to his remains was held today in the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

Wreaths were sent to the ceremony by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, Qin Jiwei, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Li Desheng, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Chen Xilian, Geng Biao, Liao Hansheng, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, and Lu Zhengcao.

Comrades Ye Jianying and Liu Bocheng also sent wreaths.

Also sending wreathes were the CPC Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Public Security, the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, the Second Artillery Corps, the headquarters of the People's Armed Police Force, Hubei Province, and Hongan County.

Over 500 people attended the ceremony to pay homage to Comrade Li Tianhuan's remains. Among them were Wang Ping, Li Desheng, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Chen Xilian, Huang Huoqing, Liao Hansheng, Hong Xuezhi, and Zheng Tianxiang.

When Comrade Li Tianhuan was seriously ill, Comrades Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, Xiao Ke, Huang Huoqing, Cheng Zihua, Hong Xuezhi, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaido, and Huang Kecheng went to the hospital to see him.

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CSO: 4005/745

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU 'TWO CIVILIZATIONS' MEETING--From 20 to 24 May the Guangzhou Military Region held a meeting at the Foshan Military Subdistrict to exchange experiences in building the two civilizations. Zhang Zhongxian, political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region, awarded merit certificates to advanced cadres' sanatoriums. The meeting also formulated requirements for civilized cadres' sanatoriums and conventions for civilized families. In his speech Zhang Zhongxian stressed that showing concern for veteran comrades politically and taking good care of them in their daily life is a glorious task endowed to us by the CPC Central Committee and its Military Commission, and an important part of cadres work in the army in the new historical period. CPC committees and leadership organs at all levels must effectively strengthen their leadership over the work and demonstrate the party's concern for the veteran cadres in a practical way. [Text]
[Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 25 May 86 HK]

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CSO: 4005/745

TAIWAN

PAPER AFFIRMS 'NO CONTACT' WITH MAINLAND

OW231125 Taipei CNA in English 1020 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpts] Taipei, May 23 (CNA)--A Taipei newspaper Friday lauded Tung Kwang-hsing and Chiu Ming-chih, co-pilot and technician of the China Airlines [CAL] B-198 cargo jet which was diverted to the Chinese mainland May 3 during a flight from Bangkok to Hong Kong, for their courage and wisdom in making a right choice under dangerous circumstances.

The CENTRAL DAILY NEWS said in an editorial that the return of the two loyal crew members to Free China has proved that if a person sticks to his own basic principles and convictions, he can attain his final goal.

It pointed out that the diversion of the plane to Canton was an isolated flight incident and that the talks between CAL and Peiping's Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] over the return of the plane and its crewmen was essentially a business-type discussion with no political implications involved. Moreover, CAL agreed to negotiate with CAAC representatives in Hong Kong just because it wanted to rescue its employees and protect its property.

The paper continued that the CAL-CAAC talks only touched on those topics that were definitely related to the hand-over of the aircraft and crew members. The talks, therefore, did not violate the country's established "three no" policy toward the Chinese Communists, the paper asserted.

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CSO: 4000/290

END