

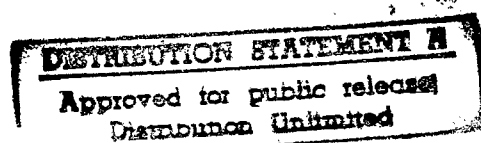
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10 JULY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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10 JULY 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

USSR'S GORBACHEV, SHEVARDNADZE MEET INDIA'S SHANKAR

OW150046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0035 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 14 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union will consistently respect India's independent foreign policy and its choice of independent road of development, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said here today during his meeting with visiting Indian Foreign Minister P. Shiv Shankar.

The two sides deemed that consistent and strict respect for national characteristics and rights is one of the basis of unity, strength and progress of multinational states and that foreign countries should not interfere in the internal affairs of these countries.

The Soviet News Agency TASS said that Shanker passed to Gorbachev a letter from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, but it did not disclose its content.

According to well-informed sources, the two sides have agreed initially that Gorbachev will pay a visit to India in October or November.

Meanwhile, in a meeting here today, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Indian counterpart expressed satisfaction with the development of their two countries' relations and pledged to further promote their contacts and cooperation on the international arena.

TASS quoted Shankar as saying at the meeting that his talks with Gorbachev were important, of rich content and fruitful. The Indian foreign minister also spoke highly of the nuclear disarmament proposal put forward recently by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet foreign minister noted that the non-aligned movement has made great contribution to safeguarding world peace and security.

Shankar arrived here Friday for a short working visit.

/8918

CSO: 4000/299

GENERAL

SYMPOSIUM HELD ON 'RED MANSIONS' IN HARBIN

OW131431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1359 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Harbin, June 13 (XINHUA)--More than 100 Chinese and foreign scholars gathered here today for the start of a 6-day symposium on the 18th Century classical Chinese novel, "a dream of red mansions" (also translated as "the dream of red chamber") and its author, Cao Xueqin (1715-1763).

The meeting was sponsored jointly by Harbin teachers University in Heilongjiang Province and the University of Wisconsin in the United States, which have established friendship ties. Heilongjiang Province and the state of Wisconsin have a similar relationship.

The novel, a monumental work in the history of Chinese literature, is famous for its vivid description of the rise and fall of a noble family in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) and its sharp criticism of the decadence of the feudal system.

"Redology," the academic study of the novel, has transcended China and is a pursuit among scholars the world over, said Xu Guolin, the meeting's honorary chairman and president of Harbin Teachers University.

During the meeting the Chinese and foreign scholars will discuss Cao's family, his life and ideology, the theme and historical background of his novel and its impact on later periods of literary creation.

About 100 papers would be exchanged at the meeting.

Meanwhile, an arts festival, an exhibition and lectures on the theme of the novel will be held simultaneously.

/8918

CSO: 4000/299

GENERAL

BRIEFS

WORLD RELIGION, PEACE MEETING--Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA)--China will host the first meeting of the International Council of the World Conference on Religion and Peace later this month in Beijing. More than 120 representatives of 11 religions from 30 countries and regions will attend the meeting. The conference, an international religious organization, encourages world peace across religious boundaries and opposes actions which threaten peace. The meeting will be the first in China by an international religious group since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1408 GMT 16 Jun 86 OW] /8918

CSO: 4000/299

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

SHANDONG-CONNECTICUT FRIENDSHIP TIES--A signing ceremony to formally establish friendship ties between Shandong Province and the State of Connecticut was held in Hartford on the afternoon of 27 May. Governors Li Changan and William A. O'Neill signed the agreement. More than 150 people, including representatives of the government of the State of Connecticut and personages of all circles, attended the signing ceremony. A press conference was held after the signing ceremony. Governor Li Changan described the economic situation of Shandong Province and the province's favorable conditions and preferential policies for opening to the outside world, and answered reporters' questions concerning the prospects for developing the friendship ties between the province and the state. [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 May 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4005/751

NORTHEAST ASIA

NAKASONE ELECTION STRATEGY, OUTLOOK ANALYZED

OW281715 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 28 May 86

[By Tan Jianrong]

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--Yasuhiro Nakasone still needs to clear a major hurdle in his efforts to obtain a third term as prime minister after Tuesday's decision by the Japanese cabinet to convene an extra session of the Diet (Parliament) in early June paved the way for his bid for a snap election of both houses.

Political observers believe that Nakasone intends to stay in power, although he has refused to confirm such speculation.

Nakasone, who proposed the founding of the country's self-defense force in 1953 and fought for the creation of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in 1955, wants to continue his program of pushing Japan to take a more active role in the international community. He would also like to continue his program of improving trade relations with the United States and building up the country's defense system.

However, Nakasone's second two-year term expires in October and current LDP rules ban anyone from serving a third term.

The Japanese prime minister has succeeded in getting an agreement within the LDP on the convention of the special Diet session, which would allow him to use his power to dissolve the more powerful lower house and call for an early election, which would coincide with the scheduled vote for the upper house on 6 July.

A solid victory by the LDP, which is expected to gain the greatest support from uncommitted voters, could enhance Nakasone's political clout and encourage his supporters to change the rules or extend his current term.

The LDP won a resounding victory in 1980 in the country's last, and only, dual election. After a setback in the 1983 poll, it now has 258 seats in the 511-member lower house but eight are held by an LDP-splinter group, the new liberal club.

Nakasone, however, will find it difficult to circumvent the third-term ban. His move has sent three new LDP leaders considered as would-be-successors--

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and LDP Executive Board Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa into anti-Nakasone action, with Abe even telling his supporters that it was time to think "post-Nakasone."

Abe, who is the chosen candidate for party president from the faction headed by former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, stressed at a news conference Monday that Nakasone would have to step down if his three potential successors coordinated their strategy.

Meanwhile, Takeshita, who is regarded as the candidate for the post from the largest faction, made up of supporters of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, said at another news conference that the party president should abide by the strict party rules, hinting that he would raise strong opposition to Nakasone's attempt to change the rules.

Nakasone's most insistent political foe is Miyazawa, the candidate from the second largest faction, made up of supporters of former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. Although he did not oppose the convention of the extra Diet session at Tuesday's cabinet meeting for the sake of "party unity," he is not expected to abandon his opposition to any plan by Nakasone to gain a third term.

Japanese elections at this level are characterized by factional infighting, especially in the LDP, and a false move by partisan supporters can make them the target of harsh criticism. Bureaucrats, businessmen and soldiers have alternatively run Japan since 1867, when Emperor Meiji began to revitalize the country. Party politicians have traditionally kept a low profile. Nakasone's predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, for example, was a particularly reticent prime minister.

Although Nakasone is different, he is not foolhardy. His public popularity has fallen since the Tokyo summit of seven Western industrialized nations, at which his pleas for a joint intervention in the foreign market to check the steep rise of the Japanese yen were rebuffed.

He came under fire after more than 100 small and medium-sized manufacturers went bankrupt because of a lack of product competitiveness caused by the rise of the yen and the fall of the U.S. dollar. Opposition parties, led by the Japanese Socialist Party, even charged that his cabinet was incompetent to deal with state issues and should be dissolved.

The three rivals for Nakasone's job may unite to force the prime minister to give up his plan to seek another term and engage in a three-way battle for the party leadership and prime minister's office.

As the three men continue to build up their individual power bases in order to reach the same goal, the likelihood of Nakasone's being a "lame duck" prime minister is believed to be high. Nevertheless, his four years on center stage have probably convinced him of the possibility of retaining influence over policy-making even if he is actually forced to step down.

/9274

CSO: 4000/292

10 July 1986

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GROUND DEFENSE--Tokyo, 13 May (XINHUA)--The Defense Agency of Japan has decided to concentrate its defense in the northern part of the country by thorough redeployment of ground self-defense force to contain possible invasion from the north. In a front-page scoop today, the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported that the ground self-defense force, following the decision of the Defense Agency, will have 110,000 out of its total strength of 180,000 positioned in Hokkaido and the northeastern part of Japan. The force will regroup its rocket units for air and maritime defense so as to enhance its repulsing capability on the sea and along the coast. The Soviet military build-up in the Far East has greatly enhanced the strategic importance of the northeastern part of Japan including Soya and Tsugaru Straits. This situation has accounted for the deployment of more Japanese self-defense force in the northern part of the country. In view of the current military development, a Japanese Diet member of the Liberal Democratic Party was quoted as noting that "it is essential to carry out energetically the reform of the self-defense force" with the majority of its ground force "containing the north." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0611 GMT 13 May 86] /9604

JAPAN UNDECIDED ON SDI--Tokyo, 13 May (XINHUA)--Japan today took a step forward in taking part in the U.S. star wars program, but said further discussions are still needed before it can make the final decision. According to a JIJI press report, a group of cabinet ministers today discussed the possibility of Japan's participation in the U.S. star wars program, officially known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The discussion, the second of its kind, ended up with no official documents. The JIJI press said, however, that the participants have achieved a better understanding of the project which, according to the Pentagon, is defensive in nature. Japan has repeatedly announced that it will not deviate from its three-point policy of not possessing, introducing or bringing nuclear weapons into the country. The Diet (Parliament) also adopted a resolution on peaceful space exploitation. Meanwhile, Defense Minister Koichi Kato told a press conference here that the SDI, if defensive, should be understood. The Japanese Government will continue its inquiries into, and examination of, the project, he added. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 13 May 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/288

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MEETING DISCUSSES BURMA-YUNNAN BORDER AREA CONTROL

HK050819 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 4 June, the provincial public security department held a press briefing on the Sino-Burmese border control situation. At the briefing, the provincial public security department said that according to the party's policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, and to develop the economy in the province's border areas, the provincial government has decided to designate counties and cities bordering Burma as border trade areas so as to make it convenient for people on both sides of the border to trade with each other.

Since 20 March 1985, the provincial public security department has ceased to issue border area passports to those going to border areas.

While relaxing restrictions on those going to border areas, the province has strengthened control over boundaries. The results have been good over the past year. According to incomplete statistics, the number of border residents passing through the Sino-Burmese boundary line in 1985 doubled that in 1984, thus promoting lateral economic, cultural, scientific, and technological ties between prefectures, autonomous prefectures, counties, and cities on border areas and interior areas. This has also promoted friendly ties between Chinese and Burmese people and developed the friendly relations between the two countries. Practice has proved that strengthening controls over boundaries is beneficial to opening up to the outside world. Only by strengthening controls over boundaries is it possible to guarantee the healthy development of opening up to the outside world. In the future we must attend to the following three concerns in strengthening boundary controls: 1) We must safeguard our country's sovereignty and security and maintain normal public order in border areas; 2) the controls must be beneficial to promoting the friendly and good-neighborly relations between the Chinese and Burmese people; and 3) the controls must make it convenient for people on both sides of the border to visit each other.

/9274

CSO: 4005/751

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

POLISH PARLIAMENTARIANS END VISIT--Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--The Polish parliamentary delegation led by Marshal Roman Malinowski wound up its friendly visit to China and left here for home today. Ye Fei, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, saw the delegation off at the airport. Before his departure, Malinowski told reporters that most of his delegation members have been on their first trip to China, which proved the Chinese saying "seeing is believing." China's traditional culture, industrious people and the ongoing economic restructuring have left a deep impression on them, he said. He noted that both China and Poland have taken a creative attitude towards theory and practice, and the two countries, though in different conditions, have also adopted same or similar methods. Malinowski expressed the wish that the Chinese people will realize their great goal. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1019 GMT 13 Jun 86 OW] /6662

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN HEILONGJIANG--At the invitation of the provincial people's government, a nine-member delegation headed by Dragan, ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the SFRY to China, arrived in Harbin City by plane on 2 June to pay a 3-day visit in the province. Greeting the delegation at the airport were responsible comrades, including Wang Yaochen, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the provincial foreign affairs office; and Xiu Feng, director of the provincial economic and trade department. On the afternoon of 2 June the Yugoslav honored guests visited the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province, received them and held a cordial and friendly talk with them. Sun Weiben and Hou Jie also gave a banquet that evening in honor of the foreign guests. Attending the reception and banquet were leading comrades, including Zhou Wenhua, Huang Feng, Wang Yaochen, He Shoulun, and Du Xianzhong. During their stay in the province, the delegation will visit the exhibition "The Beautiful and Richly Endowed Province--Heilongjiang" and the Harbin brewery. Wang Yaochen, director of the provincial foreign affairs office, and Ki Jia, vice mayor of Harbin City, on behalf of the provincial and city people's governments, will hold talks with the ambassador concerning friendly contacts, economic and technical cooperation, and trade exchanges. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 86 p 1 SK] /6662

CPC DELEGATION TO SFRY--Belgrade, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, a delegation of CPC workers, headed by Wang Shaofen, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, arrived in Belgrade today. After a short stay, the delegation proceeded to the Macedonian Republic by special plane. Members of the delegation include Wang Zhaorong, secretary of the Political and Legal Commission of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee; Li Aisun, secretary of the Nanchang Municipal CPC Committee; and Professor Li Ke, member of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and president of the Jiangxi Academy of Social Sciences. The delegation will make a week-long friendly visit to Yugoslavia. After that, it will proceed to Romania to continue its tour. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0641 GMT 13 Jun 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/764

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

DONATION AGREEMENT WITH GRENADA--St Georges, Grenada, 20 May (XINHUA)--An agreement providing for a donation by the Chinese Government to Grenada was signed here today. The agreement was signed by Grenadian Foreign Minister Ben Jones and Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian. Under the agreement, the Chinese Government is to provide the Grenadian Government with a donation to be used for covering the costs of projects or provision of general commodities and technical assistance by China to Grenada as may be agreed upon between the two sides. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 21 May 86] /9604

PROTOCOL WITH ANTIGUA, BARBUDA--St John's, Antigua and Barbuda, 23 May (XINHUA)--China and Antigua and Barbuda signed here today a protocol on the using of the second Chinese donation. Signing the protocol on behalf of their respective governments were Lester Bird, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and economic development of Antigua and Barbuda, and Lu Xuejian, head of the Chinese Government economic delegation and vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade. The donation will be used to continue the implementation of an agricultural program under the first donation offered by China in 1983, in addition to completing a workers' low-cost housing project, according to the protocol. A 14-member Chinese technical group has been in this eastern Caribbean country since November 1984 to carry out an aid program which includes Chinese vegetable and dryland crop growing, a sea-island cotton cultivation experiment and the setting-up of a laboratory. Before signing the protocol, the two sides reviewed the development of economic and technical cooperation between them and both expressed satisfaction with the smooth expansion of friendly relations between the two countries since they established diplomatic ties in 1983. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 24 May 86] /9604

PRC-AIDED WATERWAY IN COLOMBIA--Barranquilla, Colombia, 12 May (XINHUA)--A newly-improved waterway serving the Colombian port of Barranquilla was opened to traffic today with praise from Colombian officials for China's help in the project. Colombia's public works and transport minister, Segovia Salas, cut the ribbon for the new canal, after which he, the government ministers and Chinese technical personnel took a cruise up the new 7-kilometer-long, 90-meter-wide and 10-meter-deep waterway which allows passage of vessels with a tonnage up to 10,000. Dredging of the river

started last August and was completed one month ahead of schedule, with some 90 Chinese experts and workers and three mechanical dredgers from China joining in the work. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Minister Segovia praised the Chinese technicians and workers for their "industrious work," adding that such cooperation between the two countries should continue to contribute to the well-being of both peoples. Colombian Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo, in an interview with XINHUA, expressed great satisfaction at the project, describing it as the beginning of closer ties between the two countries. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1410 GMT 13 May 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/288

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PENG ZHEN STRESSES SELF-RELIANCE, HARD WORK

OW131636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Xian, June 13 (XINHUA)--Self-reliance and hard-work should continue to be stressed in the realization of China's modernization program, said Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the country's highest legislative body.

"This doesn't run counter to the open policy which encourages studying and introducing advanced technology from foreign countries," he told local officials here Wednesday.

He is now on an inspection tour of Shaanxi Province.

"Socialism should be built by using the advanced achievements of science, technology and cultural developments of the world," he added.

He called on government officials to carry forward the "spirit of Yanan," which is characterized by self-reliance, working diligently.

Yanan, in Shaanxi Province, was a base area for the Chinese revolution, where the Chinese Communist Party led the people in the resistance war against the Japanese imperialists in the 1940's.

Another aspect of the "Yanan spirit," he said, is serving the people wholeheartedly. "This was and still is the guideline for every communist," he said.

"Those communists who abuse their power for personal gains have actually forgotten this spirit.

"All communists must remember that they are the servants of the people and not lords above the masses," he said.

/8918
CSO: 4000/298

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LAW SOCIETY RESERVES SEATS FOR TAIWAN, HONG KONG

OW251444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--Nine seats of the newly elected council of the Law Society of China are reserved for Taiwan Province, Hong Kong and Macao, three for each, according to the second congress of members of the Society which ended here today.

A 207-member council of the Society was elected today and Wang Zhongfang, was reelected chairman of the Society.

"According to the decision of the congress, we welcome Chinese jurists in Taiwan Province, Hong Kong and Macao and in other parts of the world to join the Law Society of China," the reelected chairman said in an interview with XINHUA today.

Well-known jurists Zhang Youyu and Qian Duansheng, and Liu Fuzhi, former minister of public security and deputy secretary of the central political science and law committee of the CPC, were appointed honorary chairmen of the Society.

/9274

CSO: 4000/297

10 July 1986

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC MEMBERS TO MAKE INSPECTION TOURS

OW301124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1047 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA)---More than 300 members of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) will go on inspection and investigation tours to various parts of the country from this month to the end of the year, a CPPCC official said here today.

The CPPCC is China's top advisory body and is made up of experts and scholars from various fields. To organize its members to go on inspection tours and put forward suggestions and criticisms of local government work is an important way for the CPPCC to play its role in democratic supervision.

The members will be divided into more than 10 groups and go to old revolutionary base areas including Jinggangshan in Jiangxi Province, Longyan in Fujian Province, and Wuzhi Mountain on Hainan Island; areas inhabited by minority nationalities such as the Xinjiang Uygur, Guangxi Zhuang, and Ningxia Hui autonomous regions as well as Beijing, the Daqing oilfield in Heilongjiang Province, the Baoshan iron and steel complex in Shanghai, and Shenzhen and Zhuhai special economic zones in Guangdong Province, an official of the general office of the CPPCC national committee told XINHUA.

At the same time, the official added, working groups of the CPPCC will also organize experts to go to various parts of the country to conduct investigations on many subjects. These include capital construction, utilization of land, development of the upper waters of the Yangtze River, secondary professional education, rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents, education in minority nationality areas, the implementation of regional national autonomy, protection of cultural relics, religion and traditional Chinese medicine.

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CSO: 4000/297

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OVER 8 MILLION YOUTHS JOIN CYL NATIONWIDE IN 1985

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 9 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Jiang Daming [5637 1129 2494]: "Last Year 8.87 Million Youths Joined CYL; Responsible Comrades of CYL Central Authorities Raise Demands on Membership Development"]

[Text] In 1985 more new developments occurred in national membership recruitment for the CYL compared to 1984. According to figures from the CYL's organizational department, a total of 8.87 million advanced youths of all nationalities joined the league, an increase of 640,000 over the year before.

There are currently more than 300 million young people between the ages of 14 and 28 in the nation. Along with the increased liveliness of CYL work, more and more youths have been attracted by the organization and membership continues to grow. At present, the total number of CYL members exceeds 5.2 million.

However, from the overall national point of view, membership development work has not been even, with outstanding weak links existing at the rural and town levels. Membership development in the countryside has been slow, and many advanced youths have not joined the organization. The percentage of CYL members of all youths there is low, and an abnormal phenomenon has emerged in which there are fewer CYL members than party members. In light of this, Song Defu [1345 1795 4395] and Liu Qibao [0491 1142 5508], both responsible comrades from the CYL central authority now engaged in leading work teams in the grass roots, have raised demands regarding membership development work in the new period. They pointed out that there are two problems that should be noted in improving membership development work. One is the small number of rural CYL members, which is insufficient to meet the demands of the times and of development of the league's work. The other is that not enough has been done regarding the model role of CYL members. Simply stressing quantity could lead to grabbing anybody to meet the quota, while merely emphasizing the model role of members could cause isolationism and elitism. Therefore, in dealing with these problems, two things must be said: (1) "Enhance the ranks of the membership"; (2) "give full rein to the model role." The work of CYL branches should be made somewhat broader to include showing an overall concern for the healthy maturation of youths so that young CYL members can feel that "by following the CYL branch, we have made progress in our thinking, improved professional skills, resolved problems, and received help in study."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATE COUNCIL URGES MORE POWERS FOR UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES

OWO40610 Beijing XINHUA in English 0602 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--Presidents of Chinese universities and colleges will now have the power to appoint or dismiss their administrators and teaching staff, according to a document issued earlier this month by the State Council, China's highest government body.

The college presidents may also nominate vice-presidents for approval by higher authorities, say the "Provisional Stipulations Concerning the Administration of Schools of Higher Learning."

The eight-article document specifies the decision-making powers of universities and colleges in all fields of school administration--teaching, financial affairs, capital construction, personnel affairs, scientific research, academic exchange, and appraisal of teachers' qualifications.

Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY published a summary of the document on its front pages. An accompanying commentary described the schools of higher learning as China's major bases for training competent experts. As such, it says, they should be relatively independent organizations for education and scientific research.

The new "Stipulations" allow schools to start cooperative programs of education between different areas or ministries for trainees or students studying at their own expense, on the condition that they produce the required number of graduates for the state.

With approval from the proper authorities, some schools may appraise and determine the qualifications for associate or full professor, or the qualifications for Ph.D. candidates.

As long as they fulfill the research tasks assigned to them by the state, the document says, schools of higher learning may undertake other research items or sell technical consultancy services.

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CSO: 4000/297

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDY ABROAD 'FEVER' NOTED, CRITICIZED

Beijing GAOJIAN ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 3, 13 Mar 86 p 39

[Article by Xiao Hang [5135 5887]: "Do Not Disregard 'Study Abroad Fever'"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the implementation of the open-door and domestic economic-stimulation policies, China has sent several batches of students and other personnel in need of advanced training to a few dozen foreign countries based on the needs of the construction of the four modernizations, something which is totally necessary. At the same time, some young people have gone abroad to study using their own financial resources, which as a supplement to the sending of state-sponsored students is necessary and beneficial to both the state and individual.

However, for some time now, a "study abroad fever" or a blind desire to study abroad has emerged among some students and younger instructors of some institutes of higher education and shows indications of further development. According to a responsible comrade from a certain university, people are now saying: "Senior middle school students rush to the universities, university students rush to graduate school, and graduate students rush to study abroad." Last year the number of students at this university who signed up to take the TOEFL examination to study abroad on their own increased sharply. Some students even begin to think of how they can go abroad as soon as they enter the university and inquire about ways to do so whenever they encounter a foreign scholar. Going abroad has become their major objective in life. They place much of their energy in making the right contacts to go abroad and, in their studies, emphasize foreign languages at the expense of other courses, which has a detrimental effect on their ability to complete their overall study tasks. Because they rarely consider the state's needs and blindly choose their major subject based on whether it can facilitate their going abroad, it has had to a certain degree an effect on the normal implementation of the state's plans for the training of personnel. Together with other factors, this could lead to a brain drain, a waste of investment in education, and other problems. Especially noteworthy is the negative effect this "study abroad fever" will have on the ideology of even more students and young instructors

and the creation of a "study abroad fever" vicious cycle. Therefore, it is my belief that the "study abroad rage" is an abnormal phenomenon deserving of serious attention.

The emergence of this phenomenon is related to the inability of some young people to understand correctly the way to become a good, useful person. In their confused view of things, they often feel that only those who have studied abroad can become successful and that only by obtaining a foreign diploma can one be considered genuinely learned and have a good future. This view certainly represents a rather roundabout way to success. Some people do not even consider the capacity of foreign universities to absorb students, thinking: "So long as I can get out, any university will do." It never occurs to them that attending a poor foreign university will not necessarily be helpful to them in becoming successful. This is because there are plenty of first-rate institutions of higher education in China. The level of undergraduate and graduate instruction at our best, top-priority universities is comparable to that in foreign countries. After the last few years of rearming, the laboratory facilities of some universities rank highest. Even many foreign experts have admitted these facts. We must not deprecate ourselves, blindly worship anything foreign, and lower and turn our first-rate universities into "study abroad prep schools."

To restate it at a deeper level, certainly there are advantages for an ambitious youth who wishes to become useful in China's socialist modernization drive to study abroad and learn foreign science and technology. However, it is even more important first to strike roots in the soil of China, tempering oneself in practice and soaking up wisdom among the people. It will not be too late to study abroad once one has grown more mature. One's results may even be greater that way and knowledge learned can be used to serve the motherland.

Solid measures must be taken to resolve the problem of "study abroad fever" among some young students. First of all, the appropriate departments should, within the framework of state policy and based on the real needs of state construction and domestic and international realities, improve the overall guidance and direction of work with students going abroad, including those going on their own. Second, the schools must strengthen ideological and political education, encourage young students to regard the real needs of national construction as the starting point for their actions, help them to understand that "going to the university and graduate school and studying abroad" are certainly not the only good ways of becoming a success, and guide their invaluable thirst for knowledge onto the correct path.

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CSO: 4005/729

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES YIHETUAN MOVEMENT

HK270351 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 86 p 3

[Article by Yuan Shuyi [5373 2579 5030]: "Two Questions About the Yihetuan Movement"]

[Excerpts] I would like to air my humble views on two questions that have cropped up in the academic discussion about the Yihetuan Movement.

1. Can we say that the Yihetuan Movement was a national war instead of a peasants' war?

Confirmation of the Yihetuan Movement being a national war against imperialist powers is based on the following two characteristics, which were different from those of the previous national wars. First, the movement was different from the wars launched by the Qing Government. The two opium wars, the Sino-French war, and the Sino-Japanese war were led by the Qing Government, which played a principal part in declaring and organizing the wars as well in coming to peace terms. The Yihetuan Movement, however, was a spontaneous mass movement against imperialism in which the Qing Government was subsequently involved. Some people say that the Yihetuan Movement was a "rebellion under orders." This, obviously, is not consistent with historical facts. Instead of being a "rebellion under orders," the Yihetuan Movement was an anti-imperialist mass storm which forced the Qing Dynasty to split and change its strategy. Second, the main force in the war was different. In the two opium wars, the Sino-French war, and the Sino-Japanese war, the Qing Government army remained the main force, while the Qing Government hampered the people from going to the wars and put up passive resistance against the invaders. Although the people had spontaneously risen in resistance against the enemy, they only played a secondary role. Whereas the Yihetuan Movement was a spontaneous anti-imperialist storm of the people, a mass war in which armed masses constituted the main force. The Qing army united with the Yihetuan against the enemy only after the movement had reached a climax. As soon as the Qing Government surrendered to the foreign forces, the Qing Army turned its gunpoint on the Yihetuan. The Yihetuan thus combined the campaigns of "eliminating foreign invaders" and "overthrowing the Qing Dynasty" and began to resist the attacks by joint domestic-foreign forces.

Confirmation of the Yihetuan Movement being a national war does not lead to a conclusion that it did not bear the class nature of a peasants' war.

2. Can we negate the historical role of the Yihetuan Movement because it took place after the bourgeoisie had come upon the political stage?

It is true that the Yihetuan Movement was a spontaneous peasants' movement occurring after the bourgeoisie arrived on the political stage. But the criterion for judging the historical role of a spontaneous peasants' movement is absolutely not whether the bourgeoisie appeared on the political stage but its attitude toward imperialist and feudal forces which hampered the development of the productive forces in Chinese society.

Although the peasants who took part in the Yihetuan Movement did not and could not propose a social reform, they consciously understood and spontaneously paid attention to the crucial problem of the life and death of the Chinese nation and feared no sacrifice in waging a heroic struggle against the imperialist forces which began to carve up China, thus dealing serious blows at the imperialist forces and crushing their dream of carving up China. In addition, the Yihetuan Movement also shook the feudal role of the Qing Dynasty, encouraged the bourgeois left-wingers to turn toward the revolution, and brought about a certain degree of unity between the bourgeoisie and the peasants.

By comparing the bourgeois and peasants' movements, we will discover that the national bourgeoisie tried to carry out a social reform but that the peasants attempted to settle the contradictions between the imperialist forces and Chinese nation, as these contradictions had become the principal contradictions in society. The former corresponded with historical development whereas the latter absolutely did not aim at turning back the wheel of history but, instead, paved the way and created conditions for the bourgeoisie to carry out social reform. When the Yihetuan Movement was just over, some bourgeois revolutionaries confirmed the "Yihetuan's contributions to China" and asserted that "one day when the country becomes independent, we might attribute this to the Yihetuan, our forerunner!" ("Soul of Huangdi," p 293). Lenin also pointed out: "The bourgeoisie has awakened Asia, where national movements are arising everywhere. The trend of these movements is to build national independent countries in Asia." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 2, p 511) Although the Yihetuan Movement did not help bring about an independent nation, it laid a foundation for building such a country.

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CSO: 4005/748

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL DEFENDS EXECUTION OF HONG KONG CITIZEN

HK021305 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0337 GMT 30 May 86

[Report by Xie Jianxu [6200 1696 5872]: "Responsible Person of Guangzhou Intermediate People's Court Interviewed on Execution of Hong Kong Thief Sin Shui-yau"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 30 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--On 24 May, in accordance with the law, the Guangzhou City Intermediate People's Court announced and enforced the execution of Sin Shui-Yau, a jobless man from Hong Kong, who had been convicted of robbing a Hong Kong compatriot in Guangzhou. Today, this reporter interviewed a responsible person of the Guangzhou Intermediate People's Court, asking him several questions about the case.

Question: When were the first and second trials? How were the verdicts considered?

Answer: On 31 March 1986, in accordance with the law, the Guangzhou intermediate people's court openly tried the case and arrived at the conclusion that in disregard of the country's laws, Sin Shui-yau and his collaborators had seriously jeopardized Guangzhou's social order and had seriously violated a Hong Kong compatriot's legitimate personal and property rights by secretly planning their actions and robbing the victim after luring her to Guangzhou and that all this constituted a serious robbery offense which had produced very undesirable consequences. In accordance with Part 2 of Article 150 and Articles 24, 52, and 53 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China," Sin Shui-yau was sentenced to death for robbery and his collaborators were sentenced to imprisonment and life imprisonment, respectively. Sin Shui-yau and his collaborators refused to accept the verdicts after they were announced and they subsequently appealed to the Guangdong provincial higher people's court.

In accordance with the second trial procedures stipulated in the "Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China," the Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court formed a collegiate bench to review the case. The collegiate bench found that the verdicts were accurate, the sentences appropriate, and the procedures in keeping with the law. On 21 April 1986, in accordance with Part 1 of Article 136, the "Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China," the court's judicial committee ruled after

discussing the case that, "The appeal is rejected and the original verdicts are upheld."

Question: Will Hong Kong and Macao citizens be punished according to mainland law if they have committed offenses in the mainland?

Answer: Article 3 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" says: "This law is applicable to all who commit crimes within the territory of the People's Republic of China except as specifically stipulated by law." The "Special stipulations" refers to those applicable to foreigners enjoying diplomatic privileges or immunity, to those special stipulations applied in areas inhabited by minority groups, and to those special stipulations included in other laws and regulations after the promulgation of the criminal law.

Sin Shui-yau has committed a crime in China and his crime has led to serious consequences within Chinese territory. In addition, he is not one of those to whom "special stipulations" are applicable. Thus, he should be, and indeed has been, sentenced in accordance with this country's laws.

Question: Is it necessary to secure the approval of the supreme people's court in sentencing Hong Kong and Macao citizens?

Answer: In September of 1983, the NPC Standing Committee approved the "Decision on Sternly Punishing Criminals Seriously Jeopardizing Social Order" and the "Decision on the Revision of the Law Governing the Organization of the Courts of the People's Republic of China." In accordance with the revised law governing the organization of people's courts, the supreme people's court has empowered the provincial and autonomous region higher people's courts and the higher people's courts of the cities directly under the central government to approve death sentences for murderers, rapists, robbers, and those who seriously jeopardized public security and social order by causing explosions and by other means. Thus, the Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court is empowered to approve the death sentences passed by the Guangzhou Intermediate People's Court, including those for robbers.

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CSO: 4005/748

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CROWD CHEERS BEATING OF MOROCCAN STUDENT

HK041258 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun (AFP)--A foreign student was beaten up on a Beijing street as a crowd encouraged his attackers and police turned a blind eye, a newspaper reported Wednesday.

Chinese journalists who witnessed the fight Saturday outside People's University in a northwestern suburb reported in CHINA LEGAL NEWS that the fracas began when a Chinese youth stroked the face of a Japanese woman.

When a Moroccan student accompanying the woman objected, five other young Chinese set upon him and a crowd gathered to urge them on, the newspaper said.

The "hooligans," who continued to beat the Moroccan after he appealed for them to stop, left him badly bruised, it added.

Two police cars passed by without stopping and when the journalist sought help at a nearby foreigners' hotel, security personnel refused to intervene because the incident was taking place outside hotel grounds, CHINA LEGAL NEWS said.

The journalists finally caused the attackers to flee by producing their press cards, it added.

In a commentary, the newspaper expressed regret at the incident and said police and hotel personnel were at fault.

In another incident almost 2 weeks ago, students at Tianjin University surrounded a cafeteria where foreigners, mostly Africans, were holding a party, and prevented party-goers from leaving in the 5 hours it took police to arrive.

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CSO: 4000/297

10 July 1986

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LONG MARCH COLLECTION, PRC HANDBOOK--"Long March" Memories. A collection of reminiscences by 87 veteran revolutionaries about the Chinese Red Army's Long March in the 1930's has been published by the People's Publishing House. Senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has inscribed the title of the book, "Look Back on the Long March." A reference handbook of the People's Republic of China, compiled by the XINNUA News Agency, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, and the Central People's Radio Station, will be published this December by the Social Sciences Documentation Publishing House. It will list China's political, economic, social, cultural and scientific developments between 1949, when the People's Republic was founded, and 1985. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1007 GMT 12 Jun 86 OW] /9274

STATE LITERARY PRIZE SUGGESTIONS--Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--Chinese writers and critics have suggested that a state literary prize be established "as early as possible," according to the latest issue of the weekly, WEN YI BAO [LITERARY GAZETTE]. During a recent discussion held by the Chinese Writers' Association, they said this supreme literary prize will "promote social respect for good writers." Various literary prizes are offered in China, but none is authoritative enough. Participants were of the opinion that such prizes should be few in number and highly selective. The possibility for China to establish an international literary prize was also discussed at this meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 19 May 86 OW] /9274

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY ON YAO PEOPLE--Guangzhou, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--An international society to study the Yao people, an ethnic group with a distinct traditional culture, has been set up by 25 Chinese and foreign anthropologists who are visiting the Yaoshan Mountains in Guangdong Province. The society will aim to promote the exchange, understanding and cooperation between experts in Yao study in China and abroad. Of the 2 million Yaos in the world, 1.4 million live in China, and the rest are scattered across Canada, France, Laos, Sweden, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0032 GMT 6 Jun 86 OW] /9274

SEYPIDIN VISITS SHANDONG--Seypidin Aze, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, cordially visited the staff members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee at the official building on the afternoon of 22 May and heard the work report given by Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. During his visit, he gave an important speech on the People's Congress work and on the issue of enhancing the building of democracy and the legal system. [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 May 86 SK] /9274

10 July 1986

MOBILE LIBRARIES FOR COUNTRYSIDE--Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Culture is planning to set up a system of mobile libraries to take culture to the people of China's vast countryside. The Wuhan Hubin Machinery Factory and the Wuhan Library have jointly developed a vehicle on the lines of a city bus. It can carry up to 5,000 books and serve the customers from the flapboards. The ministry has ordered 65 of them. Such automobiles have been plying between three counties in Hubei Province in central China in the past few years, and are very much appreciated by local peasants, an official of the ministry told XINHUA. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 14 Jun 86 OW] /8918

CSO: 4000/298

EAST REGION

SUCCESSFUL CRACKDOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIME IN JIANGSU REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 14 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Jiang De [5592 1795]: "Outstanding Progress Seen in Attack on Economic Crime in Jiangsu; Wait and See Attitude and Fear of Difficulties Overcome by Beginning with Typical Cases"]

[Text] While encountering difficulties in the attack on economic crime, the procuratorial organs at all levels of Jiangsu Province have adhered to taking the lead and focusing on major cases and have accelerated the pace of the crackdown which had been dragging. In the 7 months from last August up to and including this February, 225 major cases in the province were registered and investigated and more than 7.7 million yuan in economic losses were retrieved, for respective increases of 1.6- and 2-fold compared to the first 7 months of last year.

In the first half of last year, the number of cases registered for prosecution by the procuratorate at all levels in Jiangsu Province had fallen and more time was being taken to bring the cases to a close. After investigation, the provincial procuratorate found that in fact, there had been no reduction in the number of economic crimes, but that there was a wait and see attitude and fear of difficulty among personnel handling the cases. The leadership of the provincial procuratorate organized procuratorial personnel in studying the Central Committee's relevant documents while also taking the lead to go down to the grass roots to investigate. Under the leadership of the provincial procuratorate, investigators of economic crime provincewide participated with a clear conscience. More than 2,000 cadres went down to the grass roots led by each city and county chief procuratorate and quickly discovered over 4,000 clues to economic crimes of various types. Nearly 1,000 cases have now been registered for prosecution and another group of leads in cases not yet constituting crimes has been handed over to the appropriate departments.

In the investigation, the procuratorial organs of all levels in the province adhered to the principle of the chief procuratorate providing leadership over major cases to spur on the investigations of other ordinary cases. Last September, in the major 1.93-million-yuan graft case involving Sun Yongxiang [1327 3057 4382], employee of the Yan City Danhuo Suburbs Agricultural Bank, Yuan Zhanggao [5913 7022 7559], and others, the deputy provincial procuratorate, Shi Wenshou [2457 2429 1108], who is also in charge of economic investigations, immediately led the work team to the site of the crime and began work, quickly assisting the city and prefectural procuratorates in revealing major details of the case and enabling them to crack down on criminal elements.

EAST REGION

LIAO HANSHENG CONDUCTS INSPECTION IN SHANDONG

SK160952 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the central patriotic public health campaign committee, arrived in Jinan City from Taian Prefecture to conduct his inspection tour in the province.

During his inspection tour, he gave important instructions on building legal systems, conducting thoroughgoing education on legal popularization, and launching the patriotic public health campaign.

After hearing the report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concerning the strengthening of legal systems, Vice Chairman Liao Hansheng pointed out: Fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan requires long-term social order and peace. This compels us to strengthen the legal system. The lessons learned during the 10 years of turmoil, the current situation, and the future tasks also demand that we do a good job in building legal systems. Only by grasping construction on the one hand and legal systems on the other, and by grasping material civilization on the one hand and spiritual civilization on the other, can we build China into a socialist country reflecting Chinese characteristics and with highly-developed democracy and civilization.

He stated: The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have issued a directive with regard to popularizing basic legal knowledge within 5 years. The NPC has also issued a resolution on implementing the directive. Such a task is very arduous and should be carried out by regarding it as a big event. At present, we have, basically, the law. Thus, we have come to a point where there is the law to follow and there will no longer be lawlessness. The work of the People's Congress Standing Committee is to supervise the implementation of the law. We used to rely on policies in doing things in the past; now, we should not only rely on policies, but also depend on the law. This demands that we strengthen propaganda work and education on legal systems in order to enable the people throughout the country to increase their understanding of legal systems and to enable everyone in the country to know the law, master the law, and abide by the law. He stated: In conducting education on popularizing legal knowledge, we cannot only rely on the judicial departments, but should have leading personnel at all levels take the lead in the activities. The provincial People's Congress Standing Committee should bring into play the role of the more than 200,000 deputies at all levels and enable them to set examples in conducting education on popularizing legal knowledge.

EAST REGION

SHANDONG PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ANNOUNCEMENTS REPORTED

New Congress Personnel

SK050516 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 86 p1

[Announcement No 1 of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress on the election of additional personnel issued by the Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress on 19 May]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress held a by-election for 4 vice chairmen and 14 members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 19 May. The namelist of the newly elected vice chairmen and members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee is as follows:

Vice chairmen: Feng Lizu, Lu Hong, Xu Sen [6079 2773], and Yan Qingqing [0917 1987 3237].

Members (their names listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Yu Bohai [0060 3134 3189], Liu Yude [0491 3768 1795], Sun Zhiyuan [1327 1807 3850], Li Wen [2621 2429], Li Fan [2621 5400], Li Yongchen [2621 3057 5256], Li Hongcheng [2621 3163 2052], Chen Maozhen [7115 2020 6966], Gong Yumpan [1362 0061 3140], Wen Zhizhong [5113 5268 0022], Hou Yuzhang [0186 6661 3864] (female), Yuan Shoufang [5913 1343 5364], Gao Wenzhen [7559 4850 4176], and Chu Jianhua [0328 1696 5478].

New People's Court President

SK050517 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 86 p 1

[Announcement No 3 of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress on the election of the president of the provincial People's Court issued by the Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress on 19 May]

[Text] On 19 May 1986, the Fourth Session of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress elected Han Bangju [7281 6721 5112] president of the provincial Higher People's Court.

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CSO: 4005/736

EAST REGION

SHANDONG ORGANIZES REPORT GROUP ON STRESSING PARTY SPIRIT

SK290447 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] The first report meeting on party-member cadres stressing party spirit and straightening out party style sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee was ceremoniously held at the Zhenzhuquan assembly hall on the afternoon of 27 May, and evoked strong repercussions. More than 1,700 party-member cadres of the provincial-level organs at or above the section level attended the report meeting. Attending the report meeting were Lu Maozeng and Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Yang Xingfu, Miao Fenglin, and Zhang Quanjing, members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee; and Li Farong, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

Comrade Lu Maozeng made a speech at the meeting. He said: Through carrying out party rectification and consolidating the workstyle, the provincial-level organs have made notable improvements in their party style and workstyle. But some party-member cadres still fail to purify party spirit or straighten out party style.

He pointed out: The key to straightening out social conduct is to straighten out party style. Therefore, party-member cadres of the leading organs should persistently grasp the work of straightening out party style. While consolidating the workstyle of the organs and investigating violations of law and discipline, we should sum up experiences and commend those excellent party members and party-member cadres with strong party spirit and correct party style. We should vigorously advocate and carry forward such good practices as stressing ideals, party spirit, and discipline; but resolutely oppose such unhealthy practices as establishing relationship networks, abusing power for selfish ends, and practicing liberalism.

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CSO: 4005/736

10 July 1986

EAST REGION

NAMELIST OF NEW SHANDONG CPPCC LEADERS PUBLISHED

SK020909 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 86 p 1

[Namelist of newly augmented vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee]

[Text] Vice Chairman: Zhou Zhenxing, Zheng Weimin, Jin Baozhen, Liu Yong, Yang Da [2799 6671], and Zheng Shouyi [6774 1343 0308].

Standing Committee members: Zhou Zhenxing, Zheng Weimin, Liu Yong, Yang Da, Zheng Shouyi, Mao Renzhong [5374 0088 0022], Liang Feng [2733 0023], Yuan Chengen [5913 2110 1869], Zheng Ming [1728 2494], Wang Xinkui [3769 2946 1145], Lu Daoxin [7773 6670 0207], Wang Fangming [3769 2455 2494], Tan Shufen [2905 2885 2780], Hu Lixiu [5170 3810 0208], Zhang Jiazhen [1728 1367 7201], Liu Lingcheng [0491 7117 1004], Liu Zhimin [0491 1807 3046], Miao Shuju [5379 3219 5468], Wang Zunong [3769 4371 6593], Zhang Rongxiang [1728 2837 4382], Su Yingheng [5685 2019 5899], Wen Siben [3306 1835 2609], Chen Minglong [7115 1125 7893], Yin Chengyi [1438 2110 0168], Zheng Hongsheng [1728 7703 3932], and Li Yuhuan [2621 5940 2719].

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CSO: 4005/736

EAST REGION

HU PING SPEAKS AT FUJIAN CPC COMMITTEE SESSION

OW021301 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The Third Plenary (Enlarged) Session of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Committee ended in Fuzhou on the afternoon of 11 May after 3 days in session.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee. All provincial CPC committee members attending yesterday's meeting unanimously endorsed the "Decision on strengthening the work of eliminating poverty and becoming rich in old revolutionary base areas, districts inhabited by minority nationalities, frontier areas, and various islands where people are fairly poor."

Hu Hong, chairman of the provincial advisory committee, and Cheng Xu, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, addressed the session on separate occasions. They supported the convocation of this important session by the provincial CPC committee and the various decisions adopted by the session.

Hu Ping, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of Fujian, made a summing-up speech. He said: This session has unified all ideas, all leading comrades, all plans, all policies, and all actions in eliminating poverty and helping people become well-to-do.

At the end of the session, Comrade Chen Guangyi expressed his views on how to disseminate the guidelines set at the session. He said: 1. We must unify our ideas, that is, we must turn all ideas which prevailed at the enlarged plenary session of the provincial CPC committee into the unified ideas of all party members, cadres, and people throughout the province. 2. We must creatively carry out the work of eliminating poverty and helping people become prosperous. 3. We must resolutely put this work into practice on a solid basis. 4. We must try one thousand and one ways to increase production this year. This is the fundamental way to further develop the favorable situation and help people eliminate poverty and become prosperous.

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CSO: 4005/736

EAST REGION

FUJIAN PROCURATOR REPORTS TO PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW250958 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] In giving a report on the work of the Fujian Provincial People's Procuratorate at the fifth meeting of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress today, (Chen Yourong), acting chief procurator of the Fujian Provincial People's Procuratorate, pointed out: In addition to relentlessly cracking down on serious criminal activities, we must also regard curbing serious economic crimes as our major task this year. He said: This is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and also a crucial year in steadily improving social order and in cracking down on serious economic crimes. We must build up a strong force to combat economic crimes under the unified leadership of the party committee and the supervision of standing committees of the people's congresses at various levels, and with the support of governments at various levels and cooperation of discipline inspection departments of party committees, administration and law enforcement departments, as well as all economic units concerned. At the same time, we must not relent in combatting serious criminal activities, and we must hit hard at criminal elements in cooperation with public security departments and courts. We should also take extensive measures to prevent and reduce crimes and to strive for a better social order. In addition, we should aiming at cracking down on criminal activities and economic crimes, further carry out inspection work, promote socialist democracy and legal system, and enhance inspection departments' role in enforcing the law in order to protect the people, punish criminals, and ensure the simultaneous implementation of polices and the law.

/9274

CSO: 4005/736

EAST REGION

FUJIAN GOVERNOR DISCUSSES OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS

OW222338 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee under the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress held a meeting of overseas Chinese representatives from all walks of life this morning. Those attending the meeting discussed how to bring into full play the role of overseas Chinese in Fujian. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee; Standing Committee members of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial government Hu Ping, Cheng Xu and Huang Changxi, as well as the responsible persons of the provincial General Office for Overseas Chinese Affairs and the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. The meeting was held in the conference room on the 10th floor of the (Meifeng) Building. Guo Ruiren, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, presided over the meeting. Cheng Xu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, addressed the meeting first. After his speech various deputies attending the meeting also spoke, expressing their views and offering suggestions on how to handle overseas Chinese affairs and make use of funds provided by overseas Chinese in accelerating development of the four modernizations program in the province.

Before the meeting ended, Governor Hu Ping spoke. He said: Over the past few years Fujian has attained tremendous achievements in handling overseas Chinese affairs. However, we still have not kept pace with the developing situation. Governor Hu Ping said: We must bring into full play the role of overseas Chinese, fully realize the significance of handling overseas Chinese affairs, and further correct our guiding ideology on overseas Chinese affairs. We must correctly handle the relations between overseas Chinese affairs and economic construction, earnestly implement various policies on overseas Chinese affairs, strengthen our leadership, and pay full attention to overseas Chinese affairs. At the same time, we must vigorously develop socialist spiritual civilization and bring about a fundamental change for the better in the social climate of various native places of overseas Chinese.

/9274

CSO: 4005/736

EAST REGION

MEETING APPROVES NAMELIST OF PRESIDUM OF FUJIAN CONGRESS

OW231909 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 86 p 1

[Text] Namelist of the Presidium and Secretary General of the Fifth Session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress

(Approved on 13 May 1986, at a preparatory meeting)

Presidium: 45 members (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames)

Wang Yan, Wang Zhi, Wang Hanjie, Wang Keming [3769 0344 2494], Wang Peixiang [3769 1014 4382], Wang Yinhu [3769 6892 5706], Wang Oudi (f), Lu Shiqian [4151 2429 7720], Liu Yongye, Li Zhenghan [2621 2973 3352], Hua Fuzhou (f), Yang Weijie, Shen Maohuai [3088 5399 2849], Zhang Yiqing [1728 0308 0615] (f), Zhang Quanjin, Zhang Qizai [1728 0366 6528], Zhang Haixian [1728 3189 0341], Zhang Yumin, Zhang Dezhen [1728 1795 6297], Chen Guangyi, Chen Jinfu [7115 6855 1381], Chen Zengguang [7115 1073 0342], Lin Zhize, Lin Meili [2651 5019 7787] (f), Lin Haofan, Zhou Keyong [0719 0668 8673], Xiang Nan, Hu Hong, He Minxue, Hou Linzhou, Jing Fusheng, Jia Jiumin [6328 0036 3046], Guo Ruiren, Kang Beisheng (f), Cheng Xu, Wen Xiushan, Qin Shaoyi [6009 4801 1837], Zeng Ming, Lei Shixuan [7191 4258 6513] (f), Cai Li, Cai Liangcheng, and Liao Shuzhen [1675 3219 6297] (f).

Secretary General: Cai Liangcheng (concurrent)

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CSO: 4005/736

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

JINING CITY PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS--The Third Session of the 10th Jining City People's Congress was held in Jining from 23 to 28 April. At this session, Zhao Yonggui [6392 3057 6311] was elected chairman of the city People's Congress Standing Committee; Han Yuqun [7281 1384 5028], mayor of the city, and Zhang Zhiping [1728 4249 1627], vice mayor of the city. [Text] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 86 p 1 SK] /9274

JINING CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETS--The Third Session of the Sixth Jining City CPPCC Committee was held in Jining from 22 to 27 April. Through full consultation and democratic discussions, the session elected Chen Jizan [7115 4949 6363] chairman of the city CPPCC Committee. [Text] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /9274

ZIBO HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The Fifth Session of the Eighth Zibo City People's Congress was held in Zhangdian from 21 to 26 April. At this session, Wang Tao [3769 7290] was elected chairman of the city People's Congress Standing Committee; Wang Huaiyuan [3769 2037 6678], mayor of the city; and Liu Jianye [0491 1696 2814], vice mayor of the city. [Text] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /9274

ZIBO HOLDS CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION--The Fifth Session of the Fifth Zibo City CPPCC Committee was held in Zhangdian from 20 to 25 April. Through full consultation and democratic discussions, the session elected Niu Liang [3662 5328] chairman of the city CPPCC Committee. [Text] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /9274

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG AT REEDUCATION CENTER--Comrade Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made an inspection tour of the Shilting Center for Reeducation Through Labor in Quzhou City yesterday. Accompanying Comrade Wang Fang on the inspection were Wu Jian, director of the provincial Finance Department; (Ding Yueqiang), deputy director of the provincial Justice Department; and (Wang Xianbao), director of the provincial Reeducation Through Labor Bureau. [Excerpts] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 May 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4005/736

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN ISSUES REGULATIONS ON TELEVISION PLAY LICENSES

HK2611615 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] To promote the creation of television plays and upgrade their quality, and to strengthen the management of television plays, the provincial radio and television department, in accordance with the spirit of the regulations issued by the Ministry of Radio, Cinema, and Television, recently issued a circular. The circular states that the province will institute the system of issuing licenses for television plays beginning 1 June.

The circular reads that from 1 June, all units in the province, including television stations at all levels, must have licenses regarding the production, sales, exchange, and presentation of television plays. Units which have no licenses have no right to produce television plays. Individuals are not allowed to produce television plays. Television stations at all levels in the province can only broadcast the television plays produced by the units that have the licenses. Audio and publishing units are not allowed to publish and distribute the television plays produced by the units which have no licenses for producing television plays.

The circular reads that the licenses for producing television plays will be issued by the provincial radio and television department. The supervision office under the department will be in charge of issuing licenses and will register the licensing with the Ministry of Radio, Cinema and Television. Units producing television plays must first apply for licenses. If they are qualified after examination, licenses will be issued to them.

The circular stresses that units applying for licenses for producing television plays must have a professional team consisting of playwrights, directors, and cameramen who can produce television plays independently, and must also have special equipment and funds for television production. Units that have licenses for producing television plays cannot sell, rent, or transfer their licenses to other units in any way.

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CSO: 4005/737

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN'S ZHENGZHOU CITY URGES PERSEVERING IN REFORM

HK271540 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] In May, after the Zhengzhou city CPC committee and city government seriously analyzed the problems in the leadership groups of enterprises and in the course of industrial production, they held that except for objective factors such as shortages of electric power, capital, and raw materials, an important reason for the drop in industrial production in the whole city in the first 4 months of this year was that leaders at all levels did not sufficiently estimate the potential obstacles in the course of reform.

To develop production, we must persevere in reform and cannot retrogress. Therefore, at a rally for organizing industrial production held in the middle of May, they clearly announced that all enterprises in which implementation of the factory director responsibility system was approved must persist in implementing the system and further perfect and improve it. They also reiterated that in the enterprises that were implementing this system, the factory directors had power to appoint mid-level cadres. When they appoint cadres, they must consult with their CPC committees as far as possible and adopt the mass line, but the ultimate decisionmaking power lies in the factory directors.

Enterprises that are implementing the factory director responsibility system must also implement the system of the factory director assuming responsibility for achieving his target during his tenure of office. A factory director who achieves his target during his tenure of office must be promoted and rewarded. When his tenure of office expires or he is transferred to other work during his tenure of office, the audit bureau must audit the accounts and must not consider things finished when a factory director leaves.

The city leaders' attitude toward persevering in reform has further aroused the enthusiasm of leaders at all levels. At present, all commissions, bureaus, districts, and counties are sending cadres to help enterprises analyze the situation and solve their difficult problems. Industrial production has begun to increase. The whole city's gross industrial output value in the beginning and middle of May was 10.46 percent higher than in the same period last year.

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CSO: 4005/737

10 July 1986

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PARTY MEETING READJUSTS ADVISORY COMMISSION

HK220515 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] The fifth enlarged plenary session of the fourth Hubei Provincial CPC Committee was held in Wuchang on 19 and 20 May. Guo Zhenqian, Zhao Fulin, Wang Qun, and Qian Yunlu, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee, presided. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee standing committee, Comrade Zhao Fulin gave an explanation of the partial readjustment of the provincial advisory commission.

In accordance with the principle of further promoting the handover from old to new in the leading organs, the meeting made a partial readjustment of the provincial advisory commission after full discussion and debate. The meeting agreed to the request of a number of veteran comrades not to serve any longer as members of the commission. Twenty-four of these comrades are now in their 70's. There are also two comrades who will no longer serve on the commission in order to act in the spirit of reducing concurrent appointments.

After full discussion and consultation, the session elected by secret ballot 26 new members of the provincial advisory commission. All these comrades have retired from leading posts in the provincial organs and from prefectures and cities since the second half of last year. Most of them are in fair health.

On the afternoon of 20 May, the meeting approved the eight new members of the standing committee of the provincial advisory commission elected by the fourth plenary meeting of the commission.

Li Haizhong, Liu Qizhi, Ding Fengying, and Zhang Xueqi, members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee; Xu Daoqi, chairman of the provincial advisory commission, and vice chairmen Liu Huinong, Li Erzong, and Shen Yinluo; Huang Zhizhen and Rao Xingli, members of the CPC Central Committee; and Han Ningfu and Xia Shihou, members of the Central Advisory Commission, attended the session.

The eight new members of the standing committee of the provincial advisory commission are, in order of the number of brush-strokes in the surname; Ma Liang, Wang Kui, (You Hongtao), (Feng Qichen), (Li Leng), Chen Fusheng, (Yi Peng), and (Qi Gengying).

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CSO: 4005/737

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES--The fourth session of the Sixth Hubei Provincial People's Congress victoriously concluded in the Hongshan Hall, Wuchang, today. Present at the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee Guo Zhenqian, Zhao Fulin, and Wang Qun; Rao Xingli, a member of the CPC Central Committee; and responsible persons of the provincial advisory commission, government, CPPCC, discipline inspection commission, and military district including Liu Huinong, Li Erzong, Liang Shufen, Wang Libin, Cai Yongkang, Qi Penghang, and Chen Ming. The session elected Huang Zhizhen as chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and Guo Zhenqian as governor. Tian Ying, Wang Ruisheng, and Huang Zhengxia were elected vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Han Nanpeng was elected vice governor. (Li Qifan) was elected president of the provincial higher people's court. [Excerpts] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 May 86] /9604

HUBEI CADRES TO GRASSROOTS UNITS--The provincial CPC committee recently decided to select 5,000 cadres from organs at and above the county level and send them to work in grassroots units. Zhao Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Liu Qizhi, director of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC committee, stressed the significance of selecting and sending cadres to work in grassroots units. They pointed out that this is an important way for training cadres in a more practical and all-round manner. At present, about 60 percent of the cadres in provincial organs are under the age of 45. Many of them have not worked in grassroots units or assumed grassroots leading posts. This is harmful to their growth to a certain degree. [Excerpts] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 May 86] /9604

CSO: 4005/737

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION CONCLUDES

HK310151 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee successfully completed all items of its agenda and concluded in the hall of the Regional CPPCC Committee on the afternoon of 29 May. The closing ceremony was presided over by regional CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgya and attended by regional CPPCC Committee Chairman Raidi; Vice Chairmen, including Zheng Ying, Samding Doje Pamo, Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, Gaxoi Qoigyai Nyima, Danzeng Jiacao, Lhalu Cewang Doje, Yongzeng Tudeng Tangba, Huokang Suoland Bianba, Tangmai Gongjue Baimu, Gongbassa Tudeng Jizha, and Qaba Gaisang Wangdui; 55 standing committee members; and 336 committee members. Others attending were responsible comrades of the Regional CPC Committee, People's Congress, government, and Xizang Military District, including Doje Cering, Basang, Mao Rubai, Dangzin, Gyanincain Norbu, Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Cao Xu, Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, Pen Zhe, Puqung, Jyamco, Gybug Puncogcedain, Gong Daxi, Zhang Shaosong, and Zhang Fengjiao. CPPCC National Committee members who were in Lhasa and responsible persons of regional departments and bureaus concerned and Lhasa City CPPCC Committee attended the closing ceremony as nonvoting delegates.

Comrade Raidi, who was elected through a by-election to be the new chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee, spoke at the closing ceremony. He said: The fourth session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC committee has been held in the important period of the development of Xizang work. The session has summed up work, exchanged experiences, and put forward the problems of the CPPCC work in the new situation which should be urgently solved.

Chairman Raidi put forward four views on the future work of the regional CPPCC committee:

1. It is necessary to hold high the banner of patriotism and unity.
2. It is essential to give full play to the functions of the CPPCC.
3. CPPCC committee members must work hard and give full play to the role of a committee member.
4. It is imperative to vigorously open up a new sphere of the CPPCC work.

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CSO: 4005/751

NORTH REGION

RELAXED ENVIRONMENT IN POLITICAL WORK URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "A More Relaxed Environment Is Also Necessary in Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] In his "Report on the Seventh 5-year Plan," Premier Zhao pointed out: "The comprehensive development of the overall economic reform requires a more relaxed economic environment." Only in such an environment can the reform advance smoothly. Ideological and political work also requires the creation of a more relaxed social atmosphere, as only with such an environment can we obtain good results in ideological and political work and better serve the reform and the four modernizations.

By a more relaxed social environment in ideological and political work, we refer to the creation of an atmosphere and relationship of mutual equality, understanding, trust, harmony, and friendliness between the leadership and the educators and those being educated and between ideological and political workers and the youth and the masses.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, due to the party's resolute discard of the slogan "take class struggle as the key link," the end of political movements, the implementation of the principle of political guidance and of the "three no's" of not labeling, the end of attacking or nitpicking, a basic change has occurred in the social and political life of China and fresh, and new experiences have been seen in our ideological and political work which have obtained remarkable results. However, in comparison to the new demands of the reform, open-door, and economic-stimulation policies, there are still unsuitable aspects to our ideological and political work. The political situation characterized by democracy, freedom, and a happy, lively mood as well as centralism, discipline, and unity of will called for a long time ago by Comrade Mao Zedong has not yet been fully realized. In some places and units there is alienation to differing degrees between the leadership and the led and between ideological and political workers and the youth and masses. The basic reason for this is that for some time ideological work has been under the influence of the slogan "take class struggle as the key link," resulting in regarding many problems of understanding among the masses and even normal differences of opinion and views as part of the realm of

"class struggle" and causing many ideological and political workers who should have supported and assisted the masses in enhancing their understanding of their ability to remould the world to come gradually and inexplicably to stand in opposition to them. This has not entirely been eliminated and is primarily manifested as follows: (1) some comrades are still accustomed to regarding ideological and political work as a form of passive guard duty. (2) Some ideological and political workers are not good at treating youth and the masses equally or at consulting them and are accustomed to lecturing condescendingly. (3) The negative influence of past "leftist" ideological and political work remains, and many young people and many among the masses consciously or unconsciously regard it as a form of personal attack and that ideological and political workers are in charge of that. If the above-mentioned prejudices and psychological alienation cannot be eliminated among ideological workers and their subjects, and if a harmonious atmosphere cannot be created between the two, then there is no doubt that our ideological and political work will not be able to play fully the role for which it was intended.

How can we create a more relaxed social environment in which to conduct ideological and political work? This will require the concerted effort of both ideological and political workers and their target audience. Ideological and political workers will have to stop exaggerating the seriousness of problems and attacking, labeling, and nitpicking, and they will have to put an end to the "principled," dogmatic search for "problems" among young people, change passive "guard duty" into active guidance, concentrate primarily on how to arouse the enthusiasm and creativity of youth, and go down to the grass roots and make genuine friends there, thereby creating intimate relationships of mutual understanding and trust. As for the youth and masses, they must have a correct understanding of ideological and political work and workers. They must be able to see that today's ideological and political work is totally different from the so-called ideological and political work of the 10-year period of disorder and chaos. In the final analysis, they must be made to understand where their fundamental interests lie and to struggle to attain them. Overall, the type of "ideological and political work" that centered around attacking people has become history. We should understand that the process of correcting the work and the workstyle of ideological and political workers is a gradual one, just as the process of correcting our own personal shortcomings is.

The correct line, principles, and policies of the Central Committee have created the major conditions necessary for the smooth development of ideological and political work in the new period. Given these conditions, as long as our ideological and political workers and the vast ranks of youth and the masses pull together, we can certainly create a harmonious, friendly atmosphere and make our ideological and political work more lively and effective, thereby enabling 300 million youths and the 1 billion people in the country wholeheartedly unite to struggle for the realization of the magnificent goals of the Seventh 5-year Plan.

12221/9604
CSO: 4005/728

10 July 1986

NORTH REGION

RESULTS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' INTERESTS SURVEY REPORTED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 86 p 3

[Article by Shi Zhiying [0670 1807 5391]: "A Survey of University Students' Interests"]

[Text] I once did a random-sample psychological survey of the interests of 771 male and female university students of different specialties and ages in 5 different types of universities in the 3 cities of Beijing, Tianjin, and Baoding. A structural-type questionnaire of my own design was used in the survey, the subjects of which consist of the interests of university students in their professions, extracurricular activities, specialized social life (interests in social work and organized activity), and material matters. My main goal was to determine if differences in sex, age, field of study, and background (urban or rural) would lead to differences in interests among the students, and what those differences were.

From the results of the survey it can be seen that after they enter the university, their specialized training and studies cause students to become interested in their fields of study, as revealed in, for example, the fact that an average of 31.9 percent of all books owned by the students were on topics related to their majors. In addition, 53 percent of the students did outside reading in their field of study, something which could be viewed as an indicator of interest. In this regard there was a divergence between students of urban and rural origin, with the urban students more interested in outside reading in their specialities. This is clearly related to the urban students' past study experiences, habits, training, and interest in knowledge.

In addition, urban students like cultural activities while rural students prefer sports and more male students than female like sports. Also, more social science than natural science students, and more urban than rural students, enjoy participating in extracurricular interest groups. When asked what activities they look forward to on vacation, 41 percent indicated they would like to travel, which reflects how their interests have kept up with the times and how personal interests are intimately related to the level of development of material culture. Worthy of notice is the fact that university students are not interested in reading or labor during vacation--only 5.5 percent had plans to read or labor over vacation.

In the realm of social interests, 40.4 percent indicated a willingness to take on a certain amount of social work. There were divergences between males and females and urban and rural students in this category, with males more willing than females to take on social work. The main reason for the female students' aversion to this was that the fear that this sort of work would be too difficult. In addition, rural students were more willing than urban students to perform social work. The major reason for this was the fear of urban students that it would interfere with their study time. The attitudes of university students toward the various voluntary activities organized by the universities were: 60 percent participated in all such activities; 32 percent participated in some; and 8 percent did not participate in any.

As for material interests, when the students purchased clothing, they frequently showed a frequent, widespread interest in style, with 65 percent basing their clothing purchases primarily on appearance, with little consideration for quality or price. Female and urban students were particularly interested in style. In purchasing articles of daily use, the students showed a widespread interest first in practicality, then in style. In addition, urban students expressed a greater interest in entertainment items--39 percent have borrowed or saved money to buy less than necessary things that they love, such as statues of Venus, stamp albums, photo albums, musical instruments, toys, arts and crafts, etc. From the survey it was found that the commodities the students enjoyed looking at were mostly of the third category, such as study aids and entertainment and daily-use articles. They love to buy books the most, followed by window shopping at arts and crafts stores. When asked what non-daily use article they would purchase after attaining economic independence, they answered they would most like to buy a tape recorder, followed by a camera and then books.

12221/9604
CSO: 4005/728

NORTH REGION

HEBEI HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT ISSUES WORK REPORT

SK280801 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 86 p 2

["Excerpts" of the work report of the Hebei Provincial Higher People's Court, delivered by Zhang Pingdong, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress on 30 April]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies:

Since last June when the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress was held, under the leadership of CPC committees at all levels and the supervision of the People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels, and in line with the guiding ideology of serving the general tasks and the general goals of the party and the state and serving the socialist modernization drive, people's courts at all levels throughout the province have continued the in-depth struggle against serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, have further strengthened economic and civil trials and the work on appeals and petitions, have actively participated in the comprehensive administration over public security, have strengthened law enforcement, have vigorously intensified the building of the ranks of people's court workers, and have made remarkable progress in all fields. Now I would like to make a report on the major work done by the people's courts over the past year and on the opinions concerning the future work:

1. We Have Dealt Strict Blows to Serious Criminal Offenses.

Over the past year, thanks to the campaign of dealing strict blows to serious criminal offenses, the province's public security has witnessed a remarkable improvement. When comparing the period before the campaign with the period after the campaign, the number of criminal cases dropped remarkably, and the province's average monthly crime rate dropped by 35 percent, with the incidence of such serious crimes as rape, indecency, robbery, bombings, and arson dropping by a larger margin. The arrogance of such criminal offenses as acting indecently to create disturbances, killing others with bayonets, blocking the way and insulting women, and organizing gangs to commit crimes has been basically dampened. This has served to enhance the people's sense of security, strengthen their sense of the legal system, and buoy their enthusiasm for struggling against criminal offenders.

We have emphatically struck at such criminal offenses as destroying power installations, manufacturing and selling obscene articles, disseminating obscene video tapes, and larceny.

In the course of punishing criminals strictly and promptly according to the law, we have paid attention to implementing the party's policy of integrating punishment with leniency, and have given punishment or leniency as the case may require. We have reduced the punishment to those who surrendered themselves to the public security organs, who have rendered meritorious service, or who have done a deed meriting punishment reduction. Severe punishment according to the law has been dealt to those who have committed serious crimes but refused to recognize them. Over the past year, 1,600 criminal offenders have surrendered themselves to the public security organs.

Through more than 2 years of hard work, we have achieved great success in the campaign of dealing strict blows to serious crimes. Viewing the provincial situation as a whole, however, small-scale fluctuations in the public security and social order and some problems which cannot be neglected still exist. In some places, the social order and public security are not good enough, serious criminal cases still occur frequently, and some ugly social practices spread unchecked once again.

2. We Have Resolutely and Strictly Dealt Blows to Serious Economic Crimes.

In dealing strict blows to serious economic crimes, people's courts at all levels throughout the province have undergone a process of growth and development. In the first half of last year, some lawless persons took advantage of the loopholes in the reform to indulge in embezzlement, robbery, speculation, fraudulence, bribery, and tax evasion. Some places witnessed such illegal activities as manufacturing imitation bicycles, fake aluminium ingots, and fake cement. Due to the fact of experience and the confused policy boundaries for some problems, we have approached these illegal activities in an effective manner. To solve these problems, we held a provincial meeting of presidents of Intermediate People's Courts last July to study the important instructions of some central leading comrades concerning dealing blows to serious economic irregularities, and to discuss certain serious economic crimes in Hebei. After the meeting, people's courts at all levels have organized cadres and policemen to conscientiously study the "(Trial) Answers on the Several Questions Concerning the Specific Applied Laws for Handling the Current Economic Crimes" worked out by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. As a result, cadres and policemen have clearly understood the policy boundaries, and the campaign of dealing blows to serious economic crimes has spread gradually.

Over the past year, the province has concluded the trial of 1,841 cases of economic crimes, and given sentences to 3,033 criminals, essentially succeeding in concluding all cases and avoiding long-pending cases.

Over the past year, although people's courts at all levels have severely punished a number of serious economic criminals and made progress in dealing blows to economic crime, economic crimes are still very serious. Together

with the intensification of the campaign, a large number of cases will be brought to courts for prosecution, and thus the task of trials will become even more arduous.

3. We Have Vigorously Conducted Economic Trials.

The deepening of reform, the open policy, economic construction, and the work of invigorating the economy have required people's courts to control and regulate socialist economic activities through legal means, and therefore the importance of the economic trial has been manifested even more. To suit the needs of this situation, people's courts at all levels have readjusted the trial forces, established economic courts, and vigorously strengthened economic trial work. Over the past year, the province has concluded more than 14,200 economic dispute cases, 2.9-fold more than in 1984, while the total sum of lawsuits has reached more than 230 million yuan, 3.3-fold more than in 1984. Through trial activities, we have effectively protected the legal rights and interests of the state, collectives, and individuals.

4. We Have Strived To Conduct Civil Trials Well.

The civil trial has always been an important task of the people's courts. Success in the civil trial is of great significance in consolidating the stable and united political situation and in promoting the development of economic construction. To handle civil disputes in a correct, legal, and timely manner, people's courts at all levels have organized personnel to tour various townships to handle and try cases with stress on mediation in line with the principle of providing convenience for the masses in filing lawsuits and providing convenience for people's courts in handling cases. Over the past year, people's courts throughout the province have accepted and heard more than 54,400 civil cases. More than 47,100 were concluded, of which 79.8 percent were handled through mediation.

5. We Have Actively Participated in Comprehensive Administration over Public Security and Social Order.

Achieving success in the comprehensive administration of public security is a strategic measure for fundamentally improving social conduct and promoting spiritual civilization.

6. We Have Enforced Execution of the Law and Safeguarded the Dignity of the Socialist Legal System.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's legal system has become even more perfect. We have paid attention to organizing a large number of cadres and policemen to conscientiously study the Constitution and the law, and have stressed that law enforcement officials must study, understand, and observe the law and must enhance their consciousness in handling affairs according to the law. At the same time, all grassroots people's courts have replenished their prosecution forces and have prosecuted more than 20,200 economic dispute cases, thus protecting the interest of the state and the legal rights and interests of the people. Leading comrades of people's

courts at all levels must take the lead in studying, mastering, and observing the law, must execute the law accurately, must set an example in handling affairs according to the law, and should never replace the law with their speeches. We must resolutely resist and correct the practices of "replacing the law with speeches" and "replacing the law with power."

7. We Have Strengthened the Ranks of People's Court Workers.

Over the past few years, the ranks of Hebei's people's court workers have been replenished and strengthened. Tempered in party rectification and the campaign to deal strict blows to criminal offenses and economic crimes, the political and professional competence of people's court workers has improved greatly, and the main trend in this regard has been good. However, because there are relatively more new members in the contingent of people's court workers, and their educational and professional levels are relatively low, our contingent of people's court workers cannot yet meet the demands of the new situation. To strengthen the people's court contingent, we have, in line with the unified arrangement of CPC committees, organized a large number of cadres and policemen to conscientiously study Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought, have conducted education in party spirit, ideals, and the sense of discipline, and have enforced discipline in adherence to the principle of "administering people's courts in a strict manner." We have constantly enhanced the level of political theory, fostered the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, and strengthened the ability to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology.

Over the past year, under the leadership of CPC committees, the supervision of the People's Congress Standing Committees, and the vigorous support of departments concerned, people's courts at all levels throughout the province have given full play to their function of trials, and have done a great deal of work and scored great achievements in promoting the further improvement in public security and in defending the four modernizations. However, we have already noticed that many problems still remain in our work. They mainly are: Some cases have been handled in a rough manner; the quality of some trials is not high; and a small number of cases have been handled in a delayed manner. Some appeal cases have been pending for a long time, one-sided emphasis has been placed on the petition work, and the masses still find it difficult to bring a lawsuit against somebody else. The workstyle of some cadres and policemen is very rigid and is divorced from the masses, and some cadres and policemen have indulged in extravagant wining and dining, accepted bribes, and violated the law and discipline. Although these problems have occurred among a small number of cadres and policemen, they have had a very bad influence on the masses.

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CSO: 4005/758

NORTH REGION

HEBEI REPORT ON WORK OF PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE

SK310500 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 86 p 2

["Excerpts" of work report of the Hebei Provincial People's Procuratorate delivered by Liu Zhiqi, chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 30 April 1986]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies:

I fully agree with Chairman Sun Guozhi's work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and Vice Governor Li Feng's (draft) report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Since the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress (which will be called "third session" for short) the procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province have conscientiously implemented the relevant instructions of the central authorities and the resolutions of the NPC, have focused on the general task and goals of socialist modernizations to ceaselessly and deeply carry out the struggle against serious criminal offenses and economic crimes and to carry out procuratorial work in a comprehensive manner, and have made new contributions to promoting a sustained and stable turn for the better in public order and to ensuring smooth progress of economic restructuring and economic construction.

I now submit to the present session a brief report on procuratorial work carried out since the third session.

In the past 10 months from the third session to the present, we have made greater progress in procuratorial work than any other period during the past few years. In this period, the procuratorial organs throughout the province registered and investigated 1,630 cases of economic crimes, an increase of 64 percent over the 10 months before the third session; concluded 1,441 economic criminal cases, an increase of 52 percent; and arrested 1,021 economic criminals, an increase of 89 percent. Through handling cases, these organs retrieved economic losses totalling 22.64 million yuan for the state and the collectives, a 3.2-fold increase. In accordance with the law, the procuratorial organs approved the report on arresting 9,593 criminal offenders submitted by the public security organs, and submitted reports on public prosecution of

9,089 persons to the courts. These organs pursued and captured 158 criminals and instituted proceedings against 81 persons who had been released while considered innocent. In accordance with the law, these organs lodged appeals against 39 persons. A total of 362 cases of seriously neglecting duties, causing major accidents, seriously infringing upon the democratic rights of citizens, and violating the rights of persons were placed on file for investigation, an increase of 56 percent over that of 1984. Of this, 59 were appalling and major cases and 9 were especially serious cases--each involving more than 500,000 yuan of economic losses or 10 victims. A total of 220 criminals were arrested and 183 were prosecuted. These organs investigated and handled 95 criminal cases related to those who had been released upon the completion of reform-through-labor or reeducation-through-labor sentences. They also accepted and handled 24,499 visitors and incoming letters from the people, and investigated and concluded 885 raised by these visitors and the letters from the people.

Fellow deputies: Since the third session, while strictly and rapidly dealing blows to serious economic offenders in accordance with the law, the procuratorial organs at all levels across the province have grasped the following tasks in conducting the struggle against serious economic crimes.

1. We pointedly solved problems in ideology and understanding, and regarded dealing blows to economic crimes as a major task of the procuratorial organs.

We have always stressed that when carrying out their work in various fields, procuratorial organs should never forget economic structural reform and economic construction, which are the focus, and should adapt themselves to the new situation of reform, and take the initiative in serving the major goal of economic construction. In the latter half of 1984 when new unhealthy trends emerged, and some economic criminals were flaunting the banner of "reform and enlivening the economy" to carry out economic activities rampantly, a few leaders of some localities and units, subdued by the erroneous idea of doing everything for "money's sake," turned a blind eye to criminal activities and even regarded the criminals as "adept" in the reform, thus interfering with the procuratorial organs' investigations and handling of economic crimes. Because of this and the fact that some policy bounds were actually not clear enough at that time, many procuratorial cadres and policemen became passive and afraid of difficulties, trying to "wait and see." Many crimes occurred but few were placed on file, the investigations and conclusion of cases were slow, and measures were not effective. After enhancing their understanding, and while never slackening efforts in dealing blows to criminal offenses, procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province considered the crackdown on economic crimes their major task.

2. Last year we concentrated our efforts on dealing with economic criminal activities in the grain, banking, supply and marketing departments, and in trademark counterfeiting throughout the province. Procuratorial organs at all levels accepted 844 economic criminal cases reported by these departments and cases involving trademark counterfeiting, accounting for 30.2 percent of the total economic criminal cases they accepted. They placed 520 cases of them on file for investigation, accounting for 32.9 percent of the total number of

cases placed on file, concluded 434 cases, accounting for 28.8 percent, and recovered 5.947 million yuan of economic losses, accounting for 29.8 percent.

3. The leaders persistently concentrated forces and time on grasping major and appalling cases.

Since the third session, the procuratorial organs across the province have placed on file 413 major and appalling cases of economic crimes for investigation, a 3.6-fold increase over the 10 months before the session. Of these, 62 were especially serious cases--each involving more than 30,000 yuan in corruption funds, 20,000 yuan of bribes, or 100,000 yuan in speculation funds. These cases have brought about great damage to society and serious economic losses to the state.

4. The procuratorial organs strictly implemented the law and dared to and knew how to face difficulties.

Some people lacked the sense of the legal system due to the historical influence of feudal society. Over thousands of years and due to their failure to fully understand the democracy and legality established since the founding of the PRC. Thus, many people and fields were involved in economic criminal cases, and it is not unusual that the difficulties in investigating and handling economic cases are more and greater than the criminal cases.

5. We greatly enhanced the self-improvement of procuratorial organs.

In order to meet the needs in the development of the situation and ensure the smooth progress of the "two-blow" struggles and other professional work, and focusing on the self-improvement of procuratorial organs, we emphasized activities to encourage all the procuratorial cadres and policemen throughout the province to build procuratorates and be procurators with civility, and to establish a good image of procuratorial organs and procuratorial cadres and policemen in addition to conscientiously conducting study for party rectification and training cadres. In line with the guidelines of the national conference of advanced persons and units of procuratorial departments, the provincial procuratorate issued a decision on learning from "model procurator" Comrade Li Jinshan, introduced in a timely manner the advanced examples emerging in the procuratorial departments throughout the province, and urged the masses of cadres and policemen of the province to learn from and catch up with the advanced, to accept tests in the course of struggles, and to make more contributions. A number of advanced persons who showed no interest in great amounts of bribes and no fear in facing evildoers, shouldered heavy tasks and worked selflessly, exerted the same efforts as before after retreating to the second line, handled cases impartially, and dared to handle hard and difficult ones emerged. They made positive contributions to safeguarding the dignity of the law and the smooth progress of economic structural reform and economic construction. According to statistics, 40 units throughout the province were named as advanced collectives, 220 persons were cited and awarded, and 2,800 persons were named as advanced workers or procurators with civility.

Since the third session, we have scored great achievements in our work. However, it still lags considerably behind the current situation and tasks, and the requirements of the central authorities, the provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. In dealing blows to serious economic crimes, in particular, despite our efforts to carry out a great amount of work and punish a group of serious criminals according to law, criminal activities remain very serious. Judging from our work, some problems, chiefly the uneven development in the struggle, still exist. Some localities have investigated and handled many cases, concluded them very quickly, and achieved breakthroughs in dealing with problems of departments of different trades in a systematic manner. However, others were listless, investigated and handled few cases, failed to deal with the problems of departments of different trades in a systematic manner, and remained passive in doing their work.

Over the past few years the party committees and departments concerned at all levels have done a great deal of work in helping the procuratorial organs deal with the problems concerning personnel, funds, and material supply and have created favorable conditions for them to make progress in work. However, the procuratorial organs still have many difficulties in the fields of working conditions, technology, and equipment. Of these difficulties, prominent are the lack of funds in dealing with cases, the lack of traffic means in operation, and the strained situation in official buildings. Therefore, attention paid by the party committees, the people's governments, and the people's congresses at all levels to these difficulties is earnestly requested in order to ensure that the procuratorial organs assume the tasks given by law.

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CSO: 4005/758

10 July 1986

NORTH REGION

HEBEI HOLDS SESSIONS ON OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS

SK270319 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] The provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Work Conference and the second session of the Third Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese were simultaneously held in Shijiazhuang from 12 to 15 May.

After emphatically expounding the importance and necessity of further implementing the policies on affairs concerning nationals living abroad, the sessions called on overseas Chinese affairs offices and federations of returned overseas Chinese at all levels to work together with relevant departments to carry forward the spirit of the old foolish man who removed the mountains and to firmly grasp the work of implementing policies on affairs concerning nationals living abroad.

Li Pu, member of the Overseas Chinese Committee of the NPC, paid a special visit to the sessions to give guidance and deliver a speech.

Ye Liansong, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the provincial government; and Wang Yu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered speeches at the sessions.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHANG SHUGUANG MAKES INVESTIGATION TOUR

SK241002 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] From 13 to 15 May leading comrades, including Zhang Shuguang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and Tian Congming, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, went to the localities, including Ih Ju and Ulanqab leagues, to carry out investigation and studies.

On 13 May Zhang Shuguang and Tian Congming went to Jungar Banner in Ih Ju League to inspect the (Nalin) carpet factory, to (Gaodaigaole) township to inspect the (Jinqigao) timber plant, and to the three villages in (Nalin) township to solicit peasants' opinions.

From 15 to 19 May Comrades Zhang Shuguang and Tian Congming also went to the counties of Qingshuihe, Horinger, Liancheng, and Zhuozi in Ulanqab League to carry out investigation and studies. They went to many villages throughout these counties to learn about the situation prevailing in rural transformation and in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. They also held discussions with the leading personnel of Ulanqab League with regard to the grand plan for changing the poor situation in mountainous areas and enabling them to become wealthy.

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CSO: 4005/758

10 July 1986

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG LEGAL OFFICIAL ELECTED--[Notice No 2 of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress issued by the Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 29 May 1986] On 29 May 1986, the fourth session of the sixth provincial people's congress elected Zhang Guisheng [1728 6311 3932] president of the Heihe Prefectural Intermediate People's Court; and Guan Jie [7070 2638] chief procurator of the Suihua branch of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 86 p 1 SK] /6662

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTIONS--[Notice No 1 of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress issued by the presidium of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on 29 May 1986. On 29 May 1986, the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress elected Wang Yuehua [3769 1878 5478], Qu Shaowen [2575 4801 2429], and Li Ying [2621 5391] as members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress to fill vacancies. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 86 p 1 SK] /6662

HEILONGJIANG'S SUN WEIBEN AT FESTIVAL--Harbin City ceremoniously opened its theatrical festival of operas and programs adapted from the Chinese famous novel, HONG-LOU-MENG [THE DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER]. On the evening of 15 June, the worker's gymnasium of Harbin City was full of happy festive atmosphere, in which the first festival of such kind began in the country. Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, attended the opening ceremony for the festival and delivered a speech to express his congratulations to Harbin City on holding such a theatrical festival of HONG-LOU-MENG's episodes. Comrade Wang Meng from the Ministry of Culture made an impromptu speech at the opening ceremony. Also attending the opening ceremony of theatrical festival that evening were leading comrades of the province, including Sun Weiben, Li Genshen, Chen Yunlin, Liu Chengguo; Zhou Wenhua, Huang Feng, Wang Luming, Zhang Xiangling, Wang Zhao, and Jing Bowen; retired veteran cadres including Zhao Dezun and Wang Yilun; and Qi Guiyuan, director of the Propaganda Department under the provincial CPC committee. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 15 Jun 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4005/765

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI MEETING NOTES GRADUATE ASSIGNMENT PROBLEMS

HK310343 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] A provincial conference on college graduate assignment work stressed that it is essential to follow the state plans in this year's graduate assignment work. It is essential to deal severely with graduates who do not obey the unified assignment and with units that hold on to graduates.

This year there will be 14,700 graduates of 39 central and provincial universities in Shaanxi. Some 6,800 of them will be assigned within the province in accordance with the plan, and 3,600 of these will be directly assigned to prefectures and counties, 1,400 of them going to work in southern and northern Shaanxi.

A number of representatives of prefectures and cities attending the meeting called for the strengthening of the sense of plan and a resolute curb on the phenomenon of holding onto graduates. A representative of Hanzhong Prefecture said that 155 graduates of teacher-training colleges were assigned to Hanzhong last year. Of these, 51 did not report on schedule, and the whereabouts of 41 of them is still unknown. According to investigations, all these persons are being held by central and provincial enterprises.

The participants universally declared that the practice of holding onto university graduates seriously interferes with assignment work, wrecks the assignment plans, and corrupts the souls of the graduates. The provincial CPC committee and government have demanded an immediate halt to this anarchic and non-organizational practice, and have formulated specific measures for dealing seriously with this matter.

The meeting called on this year's graduates to regard the state's interests as the most important thing and go to work in places of hardship, remote areas, and locations in southern and northern Shaanxi, to contribute their youth to invigorating the province's economy.

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CSO: 4005/751

NORTHWEST REGION

POLITICAL LIBERALISM, 'UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES' CRITICIZED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Gu Do [4474 1122]: "Overcome Political Liberalism"]

[Text] Adhering to the party's line, principle, and policies since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and maintaining unity with central party authorities are part of the political discipline required of any party organization and every CP member and forms the major standard in judging the party's level of organization and the thinking, politics, and discipline of party members.

For a period of time recently, due to the fact that the negative influence of the 10 years of the chaos of the "great cultural revolution" on the party's ideology and workstyle had not been thoroughly eliminated, some leadership organs have not been serious in correcting unhealthy tendencies and have been lax in exercising party discipline, resulting in rampaging political liberalism in some places and units. Its main manifestations are: the failure of some people to study and implement the party's principles and policies and to heed organizational criticism. Some people do not voice their dissatisfaction through normal channels but make their opinions known everywhere regardless of time or place, and even widely criticize the party's line, principles, and policies. Certain individuals are, in essence, practicing bourgeois liberalism. Some people love to listen to hearsay, gossip, and spread rumors, believing and transmitting even the most vicious ones. This unhealthy tendency has an extremely negative effect on attempts to strengthen unity in ideology and on the actions of the party based on a foundation of a Marxist line, on the consolidation and development of stability and unity, and on the promotion of socialist modernization and various reforms. Its destructiveness is as bad as that of the use of power by a minority for personal gain in the economy and other areas. Therefore, we cannot let these tendencies go unchecked, but must take them very seriously and resolutely and conscientiously oppose and overcome them.

People who dabble in political liberalism do not understand the relationship between democracy and centralism, and between freedom and discipline. According to the party charter and certain regulations on the inner political life of the party, party members have the right to voice their

opinions within a certain framework on the creation and implementation of the party's principles and policies according to organizational procedures and to criticize the party's organizational work and individuals. But there is absolutely no room for violations of the principle of democratic centralism and the code of political life within the party, for irresponsible talk, or for doing as one pleases. Nor is it permitted to strive for democracy without centralism and for individual freedom of speech divorced from the need for unity of will in the party to voice any and all opinions against the party's program, line, principles, and policies. This is what is meant by party discipline. If irresponsible talk and the spreading of hearsay and rumors were allowed, they would lead to ideological confusion and would be detrimental to the party's political and organizational principles.

There has never been room for liberalism in our party and the revolutionary ranks--it is illegal. During the major struggle against the plot of Gao Gang and Rao Shushi to split the party and seize power at the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth CPC Central Committee in February 1954, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "Most instances of liberalism and feelings of pride can be used for the benefit of illegal individualistic actions and develop into serious cases of individualism. Can we tell where one leaves off and the other begins? Yes, we can. This can be determined by seeing whether or not the situation has evolved into one involving personal ambition, the seizing of power, violations of party discipline, and anti-party activities. The awareness, alertness, and ability to struggle of the entire party, and first of all of high-level cadres, will be elevated greatly; therefore, not only individualism, but also liberalism and proudful arrogance, should be opposed and constantly corrected by the entire party and, first of all, by high-level cadres."

In overcoming political liberalism, we should strengthen the party's ideological and political work, educate the vast ranks of party members to enhance their concept of the party, raise their sense of political responsibility, and unconditionally maintain ideological and political unity with the party. We must improve the internal life of the party and continue to develop democracy within it to enable party members to express their opinions fully via the normal channels. Each CPC member, whether he be an average member or a high-ranking cadre, must, without exception, participate in organizational activities on time, seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism, accept the supervision of the party, and enhance the party's unity. We must conscientiously investigate and seriously deal with bourgeois liberalism and violations of party discipline and the laws of the state and, by doing so, educate the vast ranks of party members to consciously observe party discipline.

12221/9604

CSO: 4005/727

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG'S SONG HANLIANG ATTENDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CEREMONY

HK041305 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] After successfully completing all items of agenda, the fifth session of the Sixth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress concluded in the people's hall this afternoon. The session made the call: Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, State Council, and regional CPC Committee, people of all nationalities throughout the region must strengthen unity, work with one heart and one mind, go all out to make our country strong, and struggle hard to successfully realize the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to build Xinjiang into a more prosperous, more civilized, and richer place.

The executive chairmen of today's session were the permanent chairmen of the presidium, who were Wang Enmao, Song Hanliang, Amudong Niyazi, Saifulayefu, Li Jiayu, Yang Yiqing, Caodanofu, Ren Gebai, Abulizi Muhemaiti, Mayinu'er, Yu Zhanlin, Maihesude Tieyibofu, Wang Heting, Husaiyin Siyabayefu, and Xiaerxibieke Sijike.

At 1600, Amudong Niyazi, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, declared the session open. The session first elected a vice chairman and members of the regional people's congress standing committee through a by-election. The session elected Zhang Shaopeng vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee through a by-election. After that, the session adopted the resolution on the region's Seventh 5-Year Plan for the regional economy and social development and the resolution on the report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The session decided to approve the report on the region's Seventh 5-Year Plan which was made by Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the region, on behalf of the regional people's government and approved in principle the region's Seventh 5-Year Plan for the regional economy and social development which was formulated by the regional people's government.

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CSO: 4005/751

NORTHWEST REGION

CADRES' LOVE FOR MASSES SAID IMPORTANT

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by special staff commentator: "We Definitely Must Have the Ideology and Feeling of Deep Love for the Masses of the People"]

[Text] Love for the people and deep feelings for the masses form the basic minimal conditions for all cadres, especially responsible party cadres, in doing good work in all fields.

There was a popular saying among official circles in the old society that went: "Love the people as your children." However, as members of the exploiting classes, both the wealthy feudal bureaucrats and the bourgeois magnates stood in direct opposition to the people's interests and exploited and oppressed them, rendering meaningless any talk of love for them. Since we communists come from the people, our basic principle is to serve them wholeheartedly. During the years of revolutionary warfare, what was it that made us unbeatable and allowed us to win over the 8-million-strong, well-equipped KMT reactionary army, while we ate only millet and were armed with ordinary rifles, capturing state power in the end, despite the most adverse conditions? It was our deep feeling for and complete harmony with the masses of the people that enabled us to win their complete support.

Today, more than 36 years after the party took power, although we cannot say that the party's members and cadres all have high positions with salaries to match, it would be fair to say that most of them lead fairly affluent, comfortable lives compared to the vast masses of workers and peasants. Given such a situation, can we still keep the masses of the people in our hearts? Do we still understand their problems? These are questions that must be correctly answered by each party member and state cadre, especially each leading cadre.

It should be confirmed that the great majority of party members and cadres deeply love the people and serve them wholeheartedly. However, we should not be afraid to point out that some party members and cadres are now quite distant emotionally from the masses. This is seen, first of all, in their casual attitude toward the cause of the party and the people, their great irresponsibility toward their work, and their efforts to seek personal gain.

The world view and attitude toward the meaning of life of some of them have changed fundamentally. Some people "show up for work at 9 instead of 8 and sneak off at midday." How much of their intelligence, ability, knowledge, and energy is actually used in their work? Some of them think all the time of ways to obtain titles, diplomas, official posts, and salary increases for themselves. As soon as they get power, they seize the opportunity to strive for personal gain. This leads to the constant occurrence of the use of power for personal gain, a deep concern to enrich oneself, the abuse of special privileges, bullying and the use of despotic power, bribery and the perversion of justice, and other unhealthy tendencies and illegal activities.

Second, it is seen in the serious separation from the masses. Some people in certain situations or locations like to show how they are different from and superior to the masses. In the last few years, very few cadres from leadership organs have visited the grass roots, including even cadres at the county and township levels. Even if they do, it is only for a brief period of time, and inspections are made of "the city, not the countryside, and of wealth, not poverty." Due to their long-term separation from the grass roots and the masses, some cadres have developed a definite aversion to going down to the grass roots, especially in the countryside, and to making contact with the masses, in particular, the peasants. Last year when the provincial CPC committee decided to send a group of cadres from provincial, prefectural, and county organs to the countryside, some people offered absurd arguments and bizarre excuses for refusing to do so. It is not hard to see from this the lack of true feeling for the masses that these people have!

Third, it is seen in the uncaring attitude toward the problems of the masses of the people. Take, for example, the implementation of policy in overturning unjust, false, and erroneous judgments. Some people dawdle in this work, leaving the wronged persons with a "tail" in the end. But once the policy has been implemented for those people who were persecuted during the "Cultural Revolution" their gratitude toward the party is unlimited. Some even include poems of thanks to the party in their letters to the leadership of the provincial CPC committee. See how good our people are! After suffering so much during the "Cultural Revolution" they are still thankful to the party after being vindicated. The masses still deeply love and are loyal to the party. In comparison, those people who have no feelings for the people and are not willing or do not energetically implement policy really have no right to be the recipients of the masses' gratitude. Why is it that some cases of unjust, false, or erroneous judgments have not to this day been thoroughly corrected? In addition to the continued pernicious influence of "leftist" things, the reason is that some cadres have no feelings for the masses of the people or the sympathy they ought to have for their problems.

Fourth, it can be seen in the lack of hatred for, and even protection given to, bad people and deeds. A few people openly use their power to oppress and ride roughshod over the people. For example, in one place there was the case of the gang rape of a young girl which was indescribably heinous,

but the judicial organs claimed it could not be called a crime. Finally the facts were made clear after the supervisory leading organ conducted an investigation and the culprits were sentenced to death. The effort it took to move the case from a refusal to arrest and try the criminals to their final execution highlights a flagrant contempt for the law. This causes one to think of the failure of some units to resolve problems that is reflected in letters from the people and other instances of failure to investigate and handle firmly violations of the law and discipline, from which we can see how uncaring some people have become! It is astounding how they do not feel alarmed and angry at such evil and how blasé they are about the suffering of the people! A great volume of facts has demonstrated that there are truly some serious problems in our political and legal institutions, if not in the entire body of cadres that urgently need to be rectified. Education and training must be strengthened in order to enhance the cadres' political and professional quality as rapidly as possible.

The existence of the above problems have had and are still having a negative effect on the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies; the smooth operation of the socialist modernization drive; the consolidation and development of stability and unity; and the relationship between the party and the masses of the people and the authority the party has among them. If it can be said that corruption, theft, speculation, bribery, waste, and other unhealthy tendencies and illegal, undisciplined activities are signs of corruption, then placing oneself far away from and above the masses, officials' behaving as lords and forgetting the party's basic principle of wholeheartedly serving the people, and their working for their own benefit and their failure to care about their problems are the major causes of that corruption, and are also the most serious and frightening manifestations of it and a source of danger. We must raise the alarm and arouse the vigilance of every party committee, all levels of the leadership, all members of the Communist Party, and the vast ranks of the cadres and conscientiously seek to overcome these problems.

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CSO: 4005/727

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI CONFERENCE ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION HELD

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Feng Zhizhong [1409 1807 1813] and Hu Weiyan [2073 4859 1484]: "More Than 2,800 Townships and Towns Throughout the Province Begin Party Rectification; Provincial CPC Committee Convenes Rural Party Rectification Work Conference in Hanzhong; Comrade Li Xibo Emphasizes Course To Innovate in Rural Party Rectification Work"]

[Text] The 5-day Provincial CPC Committee Conference on Rural Party Rectification Work held in Hanzhong came to a conclusion on 12 April.

Most of the party rectification work in Shaanxi's townships and towns (prefectures) began after this year's Spring Festival. With the exception of a few test sites and vanguard units where rectification work has already been completed, 2,813 townships and towns (prefectures) throughout the province have begun work that is now entering the verification stage.

Li Xibo [2621 3305 3302], head of the provincial CPC committee's party rectification group, reviewed the situation in his address made at the conference on behalf of the provincial party committee in which he called for maintaining quality in the rectification, and he further clarified the guiding ideology of rural party rectification. He believes that the province's township and town (prefecture) party rectification work is characterized by the fact that party committees at all levels have strengthened their leadership over the work, demonstrated the good workstyle of the party in linking theory and practice, and put the emphasis on resolving "old, outstanding problems" that bother the masses greatly, for which they have received their support.

Comrade Li Xibo called on the party committees at all levels to clarify the necessity and urgency of rectifying the party at the rural grassroots level, that is, the need to deal with the problem of the "three impures" (impure ideology, workstyle, and organization) that exist among rural grassroots party organizations and members and the "two unsuitable things" (the unsuitability of the level of ideological and work in meeting the needs of the new situation and tasks). Our basic goal is to build rural party organizations into a solid core in leading the vast ranks of the peasant masses in constantly developing the forces of production, working

hard to get rich, and going the route of enrichment for all. That is, our aim is to enable party members to become models in leading and supporting the masses of peasants in enriching themselves through their own efforts.

Li Xibo highlighted the need to have the courage to innovate in party rectification work and to avoid blind copying. We must proceed from reality, solving problems as they are discovered and starting work on whatever outstanding problems which the masses feel most strongly about.

Experiences concerning township and town (prefecture) party rectification were widely exchanged at the conference and problems relating to relevant policies were studied.

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NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS--The fifth session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress held its fourth plenary meeting yesterday afternoon. The executive chairmen of yesterday's meeting were Caodanofu, Maihesude Tieyibofu, Xiaerxibieke Sijike, Abu'du Wufuer Sibike, Kuerban Niyazi, (Abulizi Asimu), (Cai Wen), and (Ma Chengliang). The meeting adopted a resolution on the acceptance of Ren Gebai's resignation from the post of a vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee and (Zhang Dongyu's) resignation from the post of member of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee. [Excerpt] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Jun 86 HK] /9274

GANSU CPC COMMITTEE MEETS--The provincial CPC committee held a meeting of responsible comrades of provincial organs on 31 May. Hou Zongbin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided. Wang Zhanchang, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and deputy head of the provincial leadership group for party rectification, conveyed the spirit of the forum of 11 north China provincial and municipal CPC committee secretaries on party rectification and the speech of Comrade Bo Yibo at that forum. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 May 86 HK] /9274

CSO: 4005/751

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MERGING OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES

Beijing XIANDAIHUA [MODERNIZATION] in Chinese No 1, 25 Jan 86 pp 10-11

[Article by Liu Yichang [0491 5030 2490]: "A Discussion of the Developmental Trend of a Merging of National Defense and Civilian Industries"]

[Text] The developmental trend toward a merging of national defense and civilian industries in their technical structures, product structures and management systems is not just a reflection of the objective need for modern warfare's occurrence and development and for adaptation to the developmental laws of a mutual "interpretation" of the modern military industry and civilian science and technology. It is in addition the correct path for fundamental achievement of a prosperous nation and strong army.

I. The Objective Need for the Occurrence and Development of Modern Warfare

The national defense industry is the core of the national defense economy as well as the primary material foundation for the modernization of national defense and engaging in modern warfare. Generally speaking, its products are neither means of production nor means of livelihood. They are of a special class and serve directly as weapons forces used in military activities. Because the outbreak of war is determined by various factors like domestic and foreign politics, the military, foreign relations and so on, the historical process of development has been one of alternating war and peace. On the one hand, there have been frequent wars, while on the other hand periods of peace have been longer than war. In terms of "origin," therefore, modern warfare is economic warfare on an even greater scale and is dependent to an even greater extent on an enormous material foundation. To guarantee national safety, we must establish a strong national defense industry, which makes it essential that we keep a certain reserve force in military production at all times. Because of the different demand for military products during peacetime and war, however, there is an imbalance in the production of military products. This means that there is "excess" and idle" production capacity during peacetime in the national defense industry, and it will become a prominent contradiction. Failure to achieve greater utilization of this "excess" production capacity under such conditions and allowing it to lie idle for a long period obviously would be a type of waste. Nevertheless, blind expansion of the production of military goods could lead

to disequilibrium between production and consumption and create even greater waste. Moreover, the rapid development of military S&T has greatly accelerated the speed of weapons and equipment updating and replacement. True and positive preparation for war certainly does not involve blind reserves of large amounts of outdated weapons and equipment. Instead, it involves far-sighted and planned reserves of advanced technology and production capacity. Therefore, since the end of WW II, the strengthening of the national defense industry in many nations of the world has been accompanied by an active search for ways to use "idle" production capacity in the military industry. The basic method they have used has been to adopt various patterns to encourage close integration of the national defense and civilian industries in technical structures and product structures. The United States, for example, adopted patterns like integration at the top and decentralization at the bottom, joint manufacture and decentralized design, joint processing and decentralized assembly and so on. This led to a merger of 90 percent of the 146 military factories run by the U.S. government, almost 4,000 large private munitions companies, 25,000 contractors and 50,000 sub-contractors into a joint military and civilian integral whole. Although the Soviet Union continues to maintain a totally independent national defense industry system, 80 percent of its 135 large military full assembly factories and 3,500 military enterprises are involved in military-civilian integration. China's reforms in economic systems fully acknowledge of the continued existence of the threat of war, and they also have analyzed the continual growth in the factors and forces of peace that restrict war. By starting with the overall strategic situation, we have ended the long-term near-war state in which we "circled the horses and drew our arrows but did not fire" and formulated a strategic policy for centralizing forces for national economic construction. This has transformed the situation of a unique national defense industry system and gradually established a management system that integrates the military and civilian industries. This is totally correct.

II. Correct Principles for Service to National Economic Construction

The relationship between the national defense industry and the national economy is one in which the national economy is the foundation for the existence and development of the national defense industry. The national defense industry, moreover, cannot be an economic system that lies outside of the national economy. It is instead a special component of the national economy. The two are closely linked and cannot be separated. Although the national defense industry has definite special qualities in terms of its nature and uses, it certainly is not a "pure consumption" economy. It not only functions to strengthen the true might of the nation's military and protect national safety, but also plays an important role in promoting development of the national economy. Practice has proven that only a prosperous nation can have a strong military. Modernization of national defense is possible only on the foundation of a highly-developed national industry and agriculture as a whole. Therefore, readjustments in technical and product structures in the national defense industry according to the need for national economic construction during times of peace, a transition from a single-track system to a dual-track system that integrates the national defense and civilian industries, and encouragement of the unitary development

of the national defense and civilian industries to provide services to national economic construction in every possible manner can provide effective support to national economic construction, and it also could provide an even more enormous material foundation for development of the national defense industry on the basis of the national economy and promote development of the national defense industry. Of course, any nation's national defense industry should have the most advanced machinery and equipment and the best S&T personnel in that country. This is a vital army that is engaged in national economic construction. Since the end of World War II, many nations have paid extremely close attention to the advantages and potentials of the national defense industry and have striven to make it serve the development of the national economy. Most of the large munitions companies in the western nations also produce civilian products and the proportion of civilian products continues to rise. In the United States, for example, civilian aircraft and non-aviation products as a proportion of total sales in the aviation industry rose from 27 percent in 1975 to 50 percent in 1982. In the United States, civilian products accounted for \$ 9.7 billion out of a total of \$ 11.7 billion in exports in 1979. The Soviet Union's aviation industry produced more than 400 types of non-aviation civilian consumer goods during the 1970's. China's present civilian industry also requires substantial assistance from the national defense industry. The support of the national defense industry is needed in heavy industry, in the development and utilization of all types of energy resources, and in the machinery and equipment needed for development of the communications and transportation industries. Many enterprises in the light and textile industries now have outdated equipment, backward technologies and low levels of mechanization, and they need help from the national defense industry to carry out technical transformation. China certainly is not rich in household industrial goods and needs market supplies of good quality, low cost goods produced by the national defense industry.

III. An Excellent Form To Use for Promoting the Inter-Transfer of Military and Civilian Technologies

Because of the extremely close relationship between victory or defeat in war and the life or death of a nation, many nations of the world have paid extremely close attention to the utilization of the most advanced technical achievements in the military sphere. The result is that almost all the sectors of the modernized national defense industry like aviation, space, electronics, nuclear energy, communication, navigation and other systems are technologically intensive industries and have enormous scientific and technical advantages over the usual civilian industries. In terms of scientific and technical development, however, the fundamental structures, technical structures, production techniques and management forms of the national defense and civilian industries are similar or almost identical. There is no insurmountable gap and there should be mutual integration, interpenetration, and transition. In industrial production, it is not just that many of the products of industry like electronic equipment, blasting materials, transport aircraft, trucks, boats and so on can be put to civilian uses. There also can be a mutual "flow" of many advanced technologies used in special types of military and civilian products. The general purpose use and technical transferability of these military products

for civilian uses creates extremely favorable conditions for the integration and interpenetration of military S&T and civilian S&T. After World War II ended, many of the economically-developed capitalist nations of the world paid extremely close attention to the applications of many new achievements in military S&T in the civilian economy, which effectively promoted progress in civilian industry technologies. To speed up this conversion, the United States began taking steps in the 1970's to encourage thousands of scientists and specialists to focus on special research concerning conversion programs. NASA also established a "Technical Utilization Department" that assumed special responsibility for "various routes and methods for utilization of military S&T in the national economy" and made some obvious achievements. China also has undertaken work in this area in recent years. According to statistics, more than 7,000 technical transfer contracts were signed between military departments and local civilian industrial departments during 1984, and they have provided effective technical assistance to civilian industry. In addition, many of the advanced technologies of civilian industry have "flowed" into the national defense industry and strengthened the technical strengths of the national defense industry.

IV. A Major Strategic Measure To Strengthen Preparation for War

Engels pointed out that "the victory of force is based on the production of weapons, and the production of weapons is based on production as a whole." The development of modern military S&T has led to continual renewal in military weapons and equipment. This means that not only is modern warfare even more dependent on the national defense industry and on the entire national economic foundation, but also that it places even higher demands on the national economy for a shift from peacetime to a wartime orbit. This is manifested mainly in: (1) There are enormous quantitative increases and structural changes in military consumption, such as the demand for more and better quality non-ferrous metals, petroleum and other means of production, which makes modern warfare even more dependent on the industrial foundation of the entire nation; (2) The accelerated pace of weapons and equipment renewal and replacement not only has explosive effects on production costs but also requires large scale socialized cooperation; (3) The development of strategic nuclear weapons has made the easy destruction of national defense economic goals even more prominent and it has increased the ability of civilian industrial departments to make rapid shifts to military production, which is of extremely great significance; (4) The establishment of a strong and solid strategic reserve basic area that integrates military and civilian [industries] is especially important for sustaining a protracted war to achieve final victory. It is exactly for this reason that many nations of the world, especially the economically developed military powers, have developed their national defense and civilian industries in a organic manner to serve as important strategic measures for basic strengthening of war preparedness. While emphasizing the adherence of military industries to the principle of military-civilian integration, they also have paid close attention to cooperation and organic integration of civilian industry and the national defense industry to achieve a rational deployment and planning of industry as a whole. They have strengthened construction of reserve forces for war preparedness and actively prepared the various conditions for the

conversion of civilian industry production during wartime to serve war. In the United States, for example, Xijij [phonetic] put forth the concept of "converting economic forces into the appropriate military forces prior to war" in "The Economics of National Defense in the Nuclear Age" during the 1960's, and the proposals made by some national defense experts in recent years have led to additional readjustments in industrial structures and improved systems of war preparedness to perfect systems that integrate military and civilian industries and peacetime-wartime throughout industry as a whole. During the last half of 1983, [the United States] organized the most representative military industry contractors on a large scale to participate in an "industrial reaction modelling exercise" to search for effective methods for rapid expansion of military industry production during wartime. To adapt to the demands that modern warfare places on economic conditions, the Soviet Union not only has continued to strive for development of the national defense industry and major industries that are closely associated with it but also has formulated precise plans for the conversion of civilian industries to the production of military goods as needed based on the concept of future wars. Moreover, the proposals made in 1975 by Shisuluojin [phonetic] of the Communications College of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the descriptions given in the "Structure of Economic Preparation for War" by 15 high-level officers including Major General Woerkefu [phonetic] and published by the Soviet Ministry of National Defense have led to the establishment of an economic system for the entire nation in preparation for war to give all aspects of the Soviet economy the characteristics of a military economy.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

QUALITY CONTROL ISSUE IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES EXAMINED

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Huai Guomo [2037 0948 2875] and Zhou Xingru [0719 2502 1172]:
"Examination of Approaches To Quality Control That Are in Keeping with the
Characteristics of China's Military Ordnance---A Briefing on Military Ordnance
Quality Controls"]

[Text] National defense scientific and technical industries have been undergoing a revamping of quality ever since 1978 with the promotion of comprehensive quality controls and an examination of approaches to quality control that are in keeping with the characteristics of China's military ordnance, scoring preliminary successes in the steady improvement of product quality. These industries are determined to persevere in high standards, strict requirements, and conscientiousness, leaving no stone unturned with regard to the quality of military ordnance. As science and technology advances, as modern weaponry becomes increasingly complex, as research and production cycles become longer and costs mount, it is all the more necessary to pay extremely close attention to quality, beginning with research and development. Nowadays, military ordnance producers have to change-- away from the undiversified military wares of the past to a product structure that combines the civilian and the military. Not only do military ordnance producers have to fulfill scientific research tasks for military goods, but scientific research tasks for civilian goods as well to improve economic effectiveness. Both military and civilian goods are faced with intense competition on price and quality. Only by steadily improving quality controls, raising the quality of enterprise leaders and of staff members and workers, technical personnel, and administrative personnel will it be possible to establish an invincible position in the face of new challenges.

In the past, traditional quality control in scientific and technical industries has consisted primarily of inspections of quality. More than 30 years of practice attests to the strictness of this inspection system and its indispensability in assuring product quality. However, one cannot deny that inspection alone is severely limited. Its greatest shortcoming is that when inspection turns up a quality problem, it has already become a reality and neither the time nor the expense that has been lost can be recovered. Inspection is powerless to improve either product quality or project quality. That is to say, inspection can only control the results; it cannot control the

causes. In order to get themselves out of a passive situation regarding quality, back in the early 1960's many units came up with ideas to guard against quality problems and worked out some feasible methods through practice. Nevertheless, in terms of quality control in an overall sense, they did not part from traditional reliance on inspections primarily.

In 1978, national defense scientific and technical industries began to push full scale quality controls that differed from conventional quality controls most fundamentally in that post-production inspections changed to mostly preventive controls, comprehensive quality control being carried out by all personnel throughout the entire process, high work quality insuring high product quality. The total quality concept, systems principles, scientific methods, complete optimization ideas, and full coordination of control systems contained in this quality control system embodied fully requirements for the development of modern industrial production and scientific techniques. This was also a problem for which we had for many years explored solutions without finding any solution.

The push that national defense scientific and technical industries gave to comprehensive quality controls took 3 to 4 years in all from education and training and the organization of pilot projects to gradual spread to production. As part of the heightening of quality consciousness, some units that had performed fairly well began a quality control team campaign to mount attacks on key quality control problems. They instituted procedural controls, set up quality information feedback networks, took a firm grip on work quality, and produced top quality products, scoring definite achievements and gaining experience while also strengthening confidence and determination to promote comprehensive quality control. As a result of this period of practice in the promotion of comprehensive quality controls, we felt that study of both foreign and domestic advanced quality control experiences had to be linked to our own specific situations, and that there could be no mechanical copying of experiences. Promotion of comprehensive quality controls could not halt at a superficial pursuit of the flashy and the exciting, but a firm grip would have to be taken on the essence of things, genuine efforts being placed on the strengthening of scientific controls. Mass control would also have to work in tandem with scientific system controls if comprehensive quality controls were to become increasingly pervasive and not languish in formalism. At the end of 1983, the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission instituted a thoroughgoing promotion of comprehensive quality controls, implementing an organized, guided, and planned policy of quality control reform. This policy required the achievement within 2 to 3 years of a fundamental transformation of inconsistent quality to the achievement of a steady upgrading of product quality while keeping production stable. The emphasis in reform of quality controls was the carrying out of effective control of quality throughout the entire process from research and development to production of military ordnance, the emphasis in quality control shifting from primarily post-production inspection to primarily control in advance, with prevention and checking being linked. In order to meet needs for research and development of modern weaponry and the development of production increasingly in the direction of socialized large scale cooperation, a critique of practical experiences was used as a basis for formulation of "Provisional Regulations on Military Ordnance Quality Control." This regulation was mostly for the purpose

of instituting strict day-to-day control over the whole process of product control, including the research and development process, the production process, measuring and checking, items failing to meet specification, equipment purchased abroad, turnover and technical servicing of products, and information about quality for timely prevention of quality problems. Even if quality problems were to occur, they could be promptly uncovered and corrected and prevented from recurring. In addition, a method exists for tracking down product quality. It is possible at any time to check the time, place, and persons responsible for design and processing. The "Quality Control Regulations" include plants for insuring quality, the formation of quality control organizations, quality costs, and a system of awards and penalties. They were also produced mostly for implementation of the aforementioned quality controls.

Thanks to the publicity and implementation of the past 2 years, the "Quality Control Regulations" have permeated people's thinking more and more, and quality control in some military ordnance units is in the process of undergoing profound changes. Looked at from the standpoint of units that have implemented the "Quality Control Regulations" rather well, the most striking changes have been as follows:

First has been attention to legislation on quality with the drawing up of a complete and effective quality control handbook so enterprises will have guidelines for implementation of quality controls. This quality control handbook generally covers the following: a general program for insuring quality, responsibilities for quality of all units and personnel at all levels in any given unit, various kinds of quality control systems (including the quality control system of the handbook itself), and complete quality control procedures and standards. In the process of writing the handbook, units really set up a system for insuring quality and a process for perfecting quality legislation. By following the handbook, work on quality is handled according to law, "no changes resulting from changes of leaders, and no changes as a result of leaders' views and attention."

Second has been establishment of a fairly complete quality control functional organization that has become enterprises' professional unit for quality control matters and is responsible for quality legislation, quality controls, and supervision of quality. The quality control organization, like inspection organizations, possess authority to operate independently and objectively under direct control of plant managers and directors of research institutes.

Third, quality control has gradually moved toward the goal of placing under control the entire research and development and production process. It insures that all research and development and production activities will be carried out in accordance with set standards, scale and procedures.

Fourth, it has established an inter-plant system of assuring quality of final products. It has demolished boundaries between industries and regions, has set up direct horizontal links on the basis of cooperation in production, has instituted prompt feedback, transmittal and processing of data on quality, has instituted regular quality inspection and diagnosis, has formulated quality plans, and has put into practice synchronized production of top quality. More

than 30 inter-plant quality assurance systems have already been established in which nearly 700 member plants are taking part. They have scored marked successes while steadily upgrading product quality.

Fifth, as a service to customers, they have switched from passive returns of products to active initiation of after-sales technical services such as providing technical consultation, training, and inquiries about quality. This assures that products remain in fine usable condition, and it permits an understanding through technical services of problems about use requirements and product use that enables improvements in product performance and provides data for development of new products.

Sixth has been establishment of quality cost data in a linking of quality control activities and economic results, and checks on whether the cost structure is rational and where potential lies, thereby making it possible to achieve fine economic results in the lowering of overall product costs through planned, goal-oriented control and regulation.

Seventh has been a linking of the quality responsibility system and the economic responsibility system to give expression to a policy of quality first. The former adding together of quantity, quality, and management has been changed as a method for calculating bonuses to multiplying quality and quantity. Quality holds the veto power, blocking the loophole of seeking quantity without regard for quality.

Eighth, the method of quality control used for military ordnance has been transplanted to the production of civilian goods. Though the "Quality Control Regulations" apply specifically only to military ordnance, their spirit may equally well apply to civilian goods. Today when military ordnance enterprises are expanding the production of civilian goods through the linking of military and civilian production, by using the quality control methods that apply to military ordnance in the production of civilian goods and instituting "military transfers to the civilian sector" in quality control, making distinctions about control standards only where technical requirements for civilian and military goods differ, superior quality can be achieved to increase product competitiveness.

Two years of testing of the "Provisional Regulations on Military Ordnance Quality Control" have shown them to be substantially workable and that they have played a positive role in promoting reform of quality controls in the military ordnance system and in taking a road in quality control that is in keeping with China's national circumstances and the characteristics of military ordnance production. Critiquing will have to be done promptly as a result of future practice for revision and improvement of the regulations and for steady improvement in control, genuinely following a road in quality control that is in keeping with the characteristics of China's military ordnance to make a contribution to the modernization of national defense scientific and technical industries.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LANZHOU MR HEADQUARTERS STRENGTHENS WORKSTYLE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by XINHUA reporters Su Xinfu [5685 2450 4099] and Gai Yumin [5556 3768 3787]: "The Lanzhou Military Region Headquarters CPC Committee Firmly Establishes the Idea That 'Leadership Means Service'"]

[Excerpts] The Lanzhou Military Region Headquarters CPC Committee regards improving the workstyle of leading organs as an important part of rectifying the party style. It has led cadres in leading organs to establish firmly the idea that "to lead means to serve." As a result, a new spirit to pay attention to the grassroots level, do solid work and put the stress on efficiency has developed in the leading organs.

After its readjustment in August last year, the Lanzhou Military Region Headquarters CPC Committee conducted an in-depth investigation and study on the thinking and style of cadres of leading organs. It discovered that some cadres spent much time giving or attending parties, paid no attention to efficiency and had little interest in serving the grassroots units. Xing Shizhong [6717 0013 1813], chief of staff, pointed out clearly: The unhealthy workstyle of the leading organs is an important manifestation of the unhealthy party style. To create a new situation in the work of the leading organs, it is imperative to rectify their workstyle and help their cadres foster the idea that "to lead means to serve." Hence, beginning with rectifying the party style, the leading organs were consolidated in three steps. First, resolute actions were taken to transfer cadres, whose workstyle was bad and performance mediocre, away from their posts despite intercession in their favor by anyone. Thus the unhealthy workstyle of the leading organs was improved organizationally. Next, they vigorously encouraged criticism and self-criticism and guided cadres in leading organs to see how they had failed to measure up the idea that "to lead means to serve," lay bare the manifestations of their unhealthy workstyle and formulate measures for correction and reform. At the same time, vigorous publicity was given to a number of advanced models in rectifying the party style, standing up for what is right and observing discipline, and various rules and regulations were strengthened for the leading organs. Through learning and rectification, the leading organs have shown marked improvement ideologically and in workstyle. It has become a common practice for leading organs to serve grassroots units and cadres to serve rank-and-file soldiers.

Directly under the Lanzhou Military Region Headquarters are more than 50 units at and above the battalion level, scattered in five northwestern provinces and regions, in the Gobi Desert or on remote, thickly forested mountains. Some regimental-level units have to man more than 100 duty stations each. In the light of these circumstances, the headquarters CPC committee formulated a plan for strengthening the grassroots units and established a responsibility system for leading organs at various levels under its jurisdiction, spelling out each level's responsibilities in strengthening the grassroots units. During the first quarter of 1986, 38 work groups were dispatched to 87 companies directly under the headquarters to conduct investigations and studies and help the grassroots units solve problems in a down-to-earth manner. A certain unit's command equipment was quite obsolete, adversely affecting the normal development of training work. The work group from the headquarters signal department took the initiative to send newly developed equipment to the unit, and also cadres and technical personnel to help in installation and adjustment and technical training. Some companies stationed in remote border areas were unable to see a movie for a long time. A relevant headquarters department took the initiative to help the companies purchase video recording equipment and enliven the fighters' cultural life.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUO LINXIANG URGES PLA UNITS TO PROMOTE SOCIALIST ETHICS

OW050533 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0812 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Hangzhou, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--Speaking at a PLA political symposium today, Guo Linxiang, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, urged all PLA units to continue to work with local authorities in promoting socialist ethics so that the campaign will proceed even more extensively, thoroughly, soundly, and conscientiously and so that greater successes will be achieved in improving social conduct.

Guo Linxiang said: Working with local authorities in promoting socialist ethics is an important mission the party Central Committee has entrusted to the PLA in the new period. When the Armed Forces work successfully with local authorities in promoting socialist ethics, not only will they be able to propagate a new order and improve social conduct, they will also promote socialist spiritual construction on the whole. All PLA units should understand this so that even greater successes will be achieved in promoting socialist ethics with local authorities.

Guo Linxiang pointed out: In promoting socialist ethics with local authorities, officers and men alike must set examples for the masses with words and deeds and become genuine ethical army men in the eyes of the masses. They should combine spiritual and material construction and coordinate projects carried out by the Armed Forces and the local authorities together or by the local authorities themselves. All projects should proceed in such a way that they will facilitate economic construction, socialist modernization, and reforms in the economic and various other sectors. They must strive to make even greater contributions in changing and improving social conduct.

Guo Linxiang stressed: All PLA units must do mass work conscientiously, patiently and meticulously. All units that work with local authorities in promoting socialist ethics should strive to become advanced units in spiritual construction. To show that the military serves the state's economic construction with actual deeds, they should try their very best to do something of long-term significance for the local people.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YANG SHANGKUN WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR MARTYR'S STATUE

SK130816 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 86 p 1

[Excerpts] May 25 marked the 38th anniversary of the heroic sacrifice of revolutionary martyr Dong Cunrui, a nationally noted fighting hero.

On 25 May, the Huailai County CPC Committee and the county People's Government held a formal ceremony in Shacheng Town to unveil a statue of revolutionary martyr Dong Cunrui. Cheng Zihua, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission and vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, unveiled the statue.

On the observers' side of the foundation of the statue is a golden inscription by Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, reading "Long Live Revolutionary Martyr Dong Cunrui!"

Attending the unveiling ceremony were He Jinnian, member of the Central Advisory Commission and commander of the PLA unit where Dong Cunrui served during his lifetime; Duan Suquan, member of the NPC Standing Committee; Lu Ping, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee; Zhang Kai, adviser to the Ministry of Civil Affairs; Zhong Huikun, former deputy commander of the Beijing Garrison District; Cao Heqing, political commissar of a certain combined arms army; Zhi Shunyi, a comrade-in-arms of Dong Cunrui during his lifetime and a national fighting hero; Dong Guanzhong, father of Dong Cunrui; and relevant leading comrades of the Zhangjiakou Prefectural CPC Committee, the Zhangjiakou Prefectural Administration Office, the provincial CYL Committee, and the provincial Civil Affairs Department.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

STATISTICS ON YUNNAN MILITIA ACHIEVEMENTS

Chengdu XI'NAN MINBING in Chinese No 2, 10 Feb 86 p 9

[Text] In more than 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic, the people's militia of all nationalities in Yunnan Province have carried forward the glorious traditions of China's militia and added a glorious new chapter to the annals of its struggles. They are a brilliant fighting force in battles to defend the motherland, and they are both the main force and a shock force in socialist construction. In the development of the two civilizations, they have played an important role and made great contributions. Recently the Yunnan Provincial Military District had an article written, reviewing the course of the struggles of the militia since the founding of the People's Republic. With a great deal of facts and records, the article enumerates the heroic contributions made by the people's militia of various nationalities in Yunnan since liberation mainly in the following areas.

Participating in the struggle to wipe out bandits and put down armed rebellions in the early post-liberation period, annihilating 274 bands of bandits totaling 122,267 men in coordination with the PLA; fighting 1,981 battles against bandits independently or in cooperation with the PLA, with 49,590 militiamen taking part and 18,000 bandits wiped out; and fighting 2,000 battles against armed rebels in coordination with the PLA, wiping out 22,551 enemy troops.

Maintaining social order and guarding major targets. Assisting public security organs in catching more than 31,000 smugglers and drug traffickers in hiding or on the lam since liberation; dispatching 720,000 militiamen to help public security organs solve 982 cases and capture 7,159 criminals in the campaign to deal blows at criminal activities in the economic field in 1981 through 1983; dispatching 170,000 militiamen to help solve more than 10,000 cases and capture tens of thousands of criminals in the struggle against crime; and guarding more than 14,800 important targets, more than 11,000 kilometers of railways, highways and telephone lines, 85,700 mu of forests and more than 4,000 kilometers of dikes.

To vigorously promote the spiritual civilization, 3,3667 militia self-development centers have been set up in Yunnan 696 militia units have been named civilized units in counties and districts; 4,778 civilized youth centers and cultural activities centers have been set up.

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CSO: 4005/708

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PLA PUBLISHING HOUSE ANNIVERSARY--Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--The Liberation Army Literary and Art Publishing House, a principal military literature publishing organization of our country, marked its 35th anniversary recently. Xu Xiangqian, Zhang Aiping and public figures of literary and art circles inside and outside the army either wrote inscriptions for or sent letters to this publishing house to express congratulations. Meanwhile, the Liberation Army Literary and Art Publishing House announced a list of books that were winners of the 1985 awards for fine works. Among them, "Ride My Horse With My Lance in Hand," a lengthy revolutionary memoir by Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi, won an outstanding book award. [Li Xiuqing] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1127 GMT 11 Jun 86] /8309

AVIATION SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY NOTED--Beijing, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--The Air Force, the Navy, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry, the Ministry of Astronautics Industry, and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission cosponsored a meeting in Beijing today to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the former Northeast Aviation School. Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and Wu Xiuquan, member of the Standing Committee of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, both of whom had exercised direct leadership over the school, wrote inscriptions for the anniversary. Wu Xiuquan attended and addressed the meeting. During the meeting, which was attended by more than 200 veteran comrades who studied and worked at the school, Wang Hai, Commander of the PLA Air Force, recalled the arduous efforts in founding the aviation school. [Sun Maoqing] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1402 GMT 5 Jun 86] /8309

LEADER INSPECTS CHANGDAO UNIT--On 17 May, Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, inspected Changdao and realized that the PLA Unit 55051 stationed on the island possesses glorious traditions. In the past 30 years or so, this unit has settled down on the island and done pioneering work painstakingly. A great number of advanced persons who have dedicating themselves to the island have emerged in the unit. Liao Hansheng wrote "guards of steel and iron" for the unit with a brush and encouraged the broad masses of commanders and fighters to cooperate with the people while guarding the eastern great gate of the motherland so that the Changshan islands will become beautiful, civilized and richly endowed islands of steel and iron. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 May 86] /8309

GAS MASKS DESCRIBED--At present, most PLA units are equipped with the Type 65 gas masks. This type of gas masks' filter element consists of two layers of filter boards and two layers of smoke filter paper. The filter boards are composed mainly of active carbon and a small quantity of chemical cotton fiber with chemicals added. They cannot be exposed to water or moisture. If exposed to water or moisture, they will form cakes and lose their filter effect. Therefore, when used in training in the rain or in rice paddies, rivers, lakes and the sea, it is necessary to prevent water from getting into the filter element. When perspiration stains and dirt accumulate inside the mask, it should be wiped clean with a soft cloth. The face of the mask should be carefully cleaned with cotton balls or clean rags dipped in 75 percent alcohol. It is strictly forbidden to wash masks in water. After cleaning, masks should be placed in plastic bags (for Type 59 and Type 64 masks, tighten the lid of the can and fit in the stopper) for protection against moisture. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN SHENGHUO [PLA LIFE] in Chinese No 1, 13 Jan 86 p 29] 12802/12859

CSO: 4005/708

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VETERAN SOLDIER VIEWS MILITARY TIES WITH JAPAN

OW101135 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] A veteran 8th Route Army soldier pointed out the following when commenting on the question of friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese armed forces:

Recently, a growing number of so-called friendly visits have been paid to Japan by principal leaders of our army. On the other hand, Japanese military leaders have frequently visited our country as distinguished guests. The two sides have held candid talks, exchanged military intelligence, and visited each other's armed forces and military facilities. Meanwhile, our army leaders have stressed time and again that China and Japan should develop military cooperation, exchange military experience, and establish friendly relations between their armed forces. I can neither understand nor accept this instruction.

Ever since I began to remember things, I have viewed the Japanese army as a sworn enemy of the people and army of our country. I knew the meaning of the words "wo kou"[Japanese pirates] even when I was a child. The atrocities committed by Japanese pirates by harassing, looting, and killing our people in the coastal areas have a long history. Hence, ever since those days, our people have called Japanese pirates wo kou.

When I became a young man, I joined the 8th Route Army, and since then, I have always used the term Japanese devils when referring to Japanese military officers and men. Several decades ago, the Japanese devils ran amok on our land, carrying out their policy of burning all, killing all, and looting all. They killed tens of millions of compatriots. Many of my comrades-in-arms shed blood and gave their lives in the War of Resistance Against Japan. How can we demand that our young generation refer to the new Japanese militarists, the successors to those old Japanese devils, as friends?

What angers us most is that some people now turn a blind eye to Japan's aggressiveness and allege that the present strategy of the Japanese armed forces is to safeguard Japan's own territory, that the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are peace-loving, and so forth. All these are lies. Facts indicate that the aggressive nature of the Japanese military forces has not changed a

bit. The Japanese authorities are stepping up their efforts to arm their military forces with the most advanced weapons. Also, Japan's military training is aimed at preparing for offensive warfare far away from its territory. Japanese militarism, which is on the rise, is a very dangerous aggressive force. It is posing an increasing threat to the people of all Asian-Pacific countries, including China.

Fifteen years ago, the present Japanese prime minister, Nakasone, who was the director general of the Japanese Defense Agency at the time, ordered the Japanese forces to occupy our Diaoyu Dao and hoist the Japanese flag there, thereby announcing that Diaoyu Dao belonged to Japan. How can we openly and boldly say that the forces that occupied our Diaoyu Dao are a friendly army?

In addition, since Nakasone assumed the post of prime minister, he has been babbling that the Japanese Navy has the right to patrol waterways 1,000 nautical miles away from Japan's coast so as to ensure the safety of navigation routes. However, it is no secret to anyone that on the pretext of maintaining the safety of waterways, the Japanese Navy has been controlling the Taiwan Strait in collaboration with the U.S. 7th Fleet. What is more, it has threatened to go all out to ensure Taiwan's safety if the Taiwan Strait is in jeopardy. Under these circumstances, how can we say openly that Japanese military officers and men are friends of the commanders and fighters of our PLA?

As a veteran 8th Route Army soldier, I must say loudly that the new Japanese militarists, who have inherited the mantle of the old Japanese militarists, can in no way be the friends of the young generation of commanders and fighters of our army. Still less can the aggressive forces of the present Japanese militarists become the friends of our PLA, which shed blood in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

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TAIWAN

CHANCE FOR PRC-TAIWAN 'PING-PONG DIPLOMACY' SEEN

OW040303 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Jun (KYODO)--An opportunity for "ping-pong diplomacy" between China and Taiwan may be in the offing for this autumn in the southern Chinese city of Shenzhen, according to watchers here.

The watchers point to speculation among Japanese sports circles that Taiwanese delegates may attend a general meeting of the Asian Table Tennis Union (ATTU) scheduled for October in Shenzhen.

If Taiwanese officials attend the ATTU meeting, this would be the first official visit to mainland China by the Taiwanese since 1949 when the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) government fled to Taiwan.

The ATTU general meeting will be held during the 8th Asian table tennis championship games expected to take place for a week from 7 October.

Originally, the Japan Table Tennis Association had planned to host the championships meet, but it recently abandoned the plan and the venue for the games went to China, which said it would host it if Japan gave up.

The watchers here say China selected Shenzhen as the site for the sports meet out of consideration for Taiwan. China was originally considering Beijing or Shanghai, but later dropped the plans.

Shenzhen, designated by China as a special economic zone for market opening toward foreign businesses, is located across the border from Hong Kong where Chinese and Taiwanese civil aviation officials had successful "unofficial" negotiations over the return of a Taiwanese plane and its crew last month. The plane was flown to China by a defecting Taiwanese pilot.

Taiwan has repeatedly filed applications to become an ATTU member since the early 1970's.

The ATTU approved the Taiwanese request in its executive council meeting held in Nagoya, Japan, in April. But a final nod has to be obtained in its general meeting.

ATTU sources said ATTU will not make any exception by approving Taiwan's membership without having Taiwanese delegates present at its general meeting.

The watchers, therefore, are paying close attention to what decision Taiwan will make on this matter.

The ATTU general meeting in October coincides with the start of preparations for the 1990 Asian Games in Beijing following the close of the Seoul Asian Games on 5 October.

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TAIWAN

LIAOWANG SUMS UP CAL BOEING FREIGHTER INCIDENT

HK060831 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 22, 2 Jun 86 pp 22-23

[Article by LIAOWANG reporter: "Satisfactory Results in Negotiations Between the Two Airlines---How China Airlines' Boeing 747 Cargo Plane Returned from the Mainland to Taiwan"]

[Text] On the morning of 23 May, a CAAC [Civil Aviation Administration of China] aviator was piloting Taiwan's CAL [China Airlines] B198 Boeing freighter; on board were two CAL crew members and the cargo. The plane took off from Guangzhou's Baiyun airport and landed safe and sound at Hong Kong's Kai Tak airport. Immediately after the landing, the delivery was smoothly conducted between the CAAC and Taiwan's CAL representatives, based on the accord reached between the two parties. Later, the freighter and Tung Kuang-hsiung and Chiu Ming-chih returned to Taiwan.

There should be exchanges between the two shores of the Strait; people are free to come and go; those who come will be welcome, and those who leave will be warmly sent off; and their will is fully respected. This is the basic attitude adopted by CAAC regarding the CAL freighter incident. In looking back over the course of development of the CAL freighter incident over 20 days, people have a deep impression on that point.

At 15:10 on the afternoon of 3 May, Captain Wang Xijue piloted Taiwan's CAL B198 Boeing freighter toward the mainland, and the plane landed at Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport. Wang Xijue himself wanted to settle down in the mainland, but co-pilot Tung Kuang-hsiung and flight engineer Chiu Ming-chih expressed their will to return to Taiwan. On that very day, CAAC sent a telegram to Taiwan's CAL, informing them of the situation, and inviting their men to come to Beijing to negotiate the handling of the freighter, cargo, and the two crewmen.

At Beijing's Capital Airport on 6 May, when Hu Jizhou, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China welcomed Wang Xijue's decision to settle down in the mainland, he also said that the wishes of Tung Kuang-hsiung and Chiu Ming-chih would be fully respected, and that they were free to go. That very afternoon, when State Council Vice Minister Tian Jiyun met with Wang Xijue and his father and brothers, he said: "There were two others who arrived at

Guangzhou on the same plane with you. It is said that they want to return to Taiwan. We advocate the establishment of transport, trade and postal relations, and ties between the two shores of the Strait; people are free to come and go. We shall fully respect their wishes. What we have said counts, and we are as good as our word."

CAAC sent a second telegram to CAL on 11 May to further express mainland China's stand since no reply to the first one was received. The telegram read: "Our attitude is explicit: The freighter, the cargo, and the two crewmen Tung Kuang-hsiung and Chiu Ming-chih will all be returned to Taiwan. Please send your representatives to talk about it and handle the specific delivery." "We have made it clear that this will simply be professional talks between CAAC and CAL, not involving any political issues. As it is delivery, it should be carried out between the two parties involved directly in a responsible way, in order to ensure the safe return to Taiwan of the freighter and the two crewmen, who want to return to Taiwan."

Now, the CAL B198 Boeing 747 freighter, the two crewmen, and the cargo have all returned to Taiwan safe and sound. When people witnessed this freighter flying in the direction of Taiwan, recalling the attitude expressed by the Chinese leaders and CAAC when the plane incident first took place, can there be any doubt that "people are free to come and go" as promised?!

Of course, the return of the CAL freighter to Taiwan is not the result of CAAC's unilateral efforts, but the fruit of the direct negotiation between CAAC and Taiwan's CAL. Especially in the course of the negotiation, the two parties fully exchanged views in the spirit of mutual respect, mutual understanding and concession, and a friendly and harmonious atmosphere based on the sincerity of solving the problem, which made a successful solution possible. Without coming into contact, negotiation, and the spirit of mutual understanding and concession, how could it be possible to come to a successful solution?!

From the very beginning, CAAC had sincerely invited Taiwan's CAL representatives to directly negotiate the handling of the freighter, the two crewmen and the cargo involved, and fully respected the other party's view on the place for the talks.

In the 11 May telegram sent to Taiwan's CAL, CAAC said: "It is best for you to send your representatives to talk, and a third party will not be necessary. If you should find it inconvenient to come to Beijing, please suggest a suitable place for our consideration."

Urged by various sides, Taiwan's CAL eventually changed its original stand of entrusting a third party to deal with the incident, and accepted CAAC's proposal. The two parties decided to begin negotiations on the delivery of the Boeing freighter, the two crewmen, and the cargo in Hong Kong on 17 May.

Only through negotiation would it be possible to reach mutual understanding and concession, and to gradually find the "key" to a solution. In the course of negotiation, CAAC and CAL exchanged their views on an equal footing, discussing things in a harmonious atmosphere, and the gap in their views on

handling the delivery gradually narrowed. Despite the fact that different opinions emerged on the place of delivery and other specific points, the two sides gave play to the spirit of mutual understanding and concession in sincerity, and a solution to the problem was gradually reached. Regarding the place of delivery, CAAC's representatives repeatedly reaffirmed that the delivery between the two parties in Guangzhou was rational; CAL's representatives agreed to conduct the delivery in Guangzhou but repeatedly insisted they would entrust a third party to carry it through; otherwise, the delivery should be conducted in Hong Kong. At that time, news from Taiwan disclosed that CAL found it urgent to recover the freighter and the crewmen, and they did not dismiss the possibility of sending their men to Guangzhou to handle the delivery. This last plan of Taiwan's CAL and the difficulties they were in were learned by all parties concerned prior to the third round of talks. Under such circumstances, CAAC's representatives, with the utmost sincerity and taking into consideration CAL's difficulties, agreed to conduct the delivery in Hong Kong, so that Tung Kuang-hsiung and Chiu Ming-chih might have their family reunion as soon as possible. Thus, after four rounds of talks, representatives of both sides finally reached an accord on delivering the CAL B198 Boeing freighter, the two crew members, and the cargo in Hong Kong, and a summary of the talks was initialled.

The success of the talks between CAAC and CAL has caught the attention and aroused the concern of compatriots on both sides of the strait, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, as well as all people of Chinese origin the world over. Media and personalities of all circles overseas have published their comments and impressions on this issue.

--Hong Kong TIN TIN YAT PAO said in an article: "The first professional exchange between the two shores of the strait eventually took place under the condition of the bilateral sincerity of the two parties. This is an eye-catching event throughout the world worthy of the happiness of the Chinese people."

--The EXPRESS carried an editorial, entitled "Successful Result of Sincerity and Mutual Concession," saying: "The sincerity and efforts made by the authorities of CAAC and CAL and their representatives for the rational solution of this incident are admirable."

--A signed article carried in MING PAO says: "The CAL freighter incident has displayed a spirit of making concession for the nation by the two parties, which is helpful to the people on both shores of the strait."

--Hong Kong TAKUNG PAO published an editorial, pointing out that three points should be highly evaluated: first, Taiwan accepted Beijing's proposal, and decided to send its representatives to participate in direct talks; second, the representatives of both parties toned down their public propaganda during the course of the talks, refraining from political propaganda helpful to their own party or depreciating the other, the spirit of mutual understanding and concession and the style of cool self-control were particularly given play at the negotiating table; and third, Beijing made a concession on a crucial point of contention, which led to the initialling of the accord and enabled the rapid conclusion of the CAL freighter incident in a joyous atmosphere.

--In an editorial entitled "The Revolution of the CAL Freighter Incident," SING TAO JIH PAO says, the fact that CAAC and CAL agreed to negotiate in Hong Kong and reached an accord" may serve to demonstrate the sincerity and efforts of both CAAC and CAL for a solution." "The realistic attitude of the KMT and CPC authorities on either shore and CAAC and CAL regarding this realistic problem is positive and worthy of our welcome."

--Li Kwok-Po, Hong Kong Legislative Council member, believes the current "CAL freighter incident" has been well handled between CAAC and CAL; this is because both parties are willing to solve the problem by reaching an accord through talks, which has enabled the crewmen who wanted to return to Taiwan to do so, and the one who wished to stay in mainland China to have his wish fulfilled.

--Szeto Wah, Hong Kong Legislative Council member and chairman of the Hong Kong Professional Teachers Union says, the spirit of mutual understanding and concession has been fully displayed by the two parties in the course of handling the CAL freighter incident, and it has also proved that the key to the solution lies in talks and contacts between the two parties, and their mutual understanding; and the understanding of the stand and difficulties of the other party is possible only after their contact.

Of the many overseas opinions, some will always try to judge who is the winner in the negotiation between CAAC and CAL, which is insignificant. The common aim of the negotiation between CAAC and CAL was to realize the return to Taiwan of the CAL freighter and the two crew members as quickly as possible. The successful conclusion of the talks has been the common fruit of the CAAC and CAL representatives. When brothers on the two shores of the strait have engaged in talks to solve problems for a common aim, what is the sense of talking about who has won? A comment written by the Hong Kong EX-PRESS has put in well: "If some people are bent on deciding who 'benefitted' from this incident, the answer should be the Chinese people, including those in mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and residing overseas."

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END