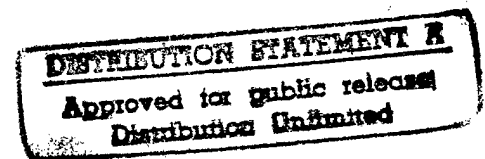


259118

JPRS-CPS-86-059

17 JULY 1986



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

19980225 150

DEC QUALITY INSPECTED

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

2
94
A05

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

17 JULY 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

Senator Hart Says Scrapping of SALT-II 'Mistake' (XINHUA, 16 Jun 86).....	1
Briefs	
Indiana Governor Orr Visits	2
Abandoning SALT Accord Opposed	2

SOVIET UNION

Briefs	
Soviet Amity Group Accord	3

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

Australia, Philippines on Need for U.S. Presence (XINHUA, 26 May 86).....	4
DK's Khieu Samphan on Unity in Letter to Sihanouk (XINHUA, 21 Jun 86).....	5
New Zealand's Lange To Meet Shultz, View ANZUS (XINHUA, 23 Jun 86).....	6

Aquino on Government, Military Relations (XINHUA, 20 Jun 86).....	7
Philippines' Defense Minister Eyes Presidential Post (XINHUA, 26 Jun 86).....	8
NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA	
Afghan Resistance Spokesman on Talks With USSR (XINHUA, 4 May 86).....	9
Israel Gives USSR Assurances Regarding SDI (XINHUA, 23 Jun 86).....	10
PRC Ambassador Attends Beirut Solidarity Seminar (XINHUA, 6 Jun 86).....	11
Pakistan Warns Against Invasion From DRA (XINHUA, 27 Jun 86).....	12
U.S. Congressman Petitions Syria Over Hostages (XINHUA, 30 Jun 86).....	13
WESTERN EUROPE	
PRC Journal on Western Europe's Characteristics (Jiang Zhongren; SHIJIE ZHISHI, No 11, 1 Jun 86).....	14
Air Force Commander Fetes Italian Chief (XINHUA, 8 Jun 86).....	22
EASTERN EUROPE	
LIAOWANG Lauds GDR's Social Unity Party Congress (Xing Guimin, et al.; LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION, No 19, 12 May 86).....	23
Lu Dong, GDR's Schuerer Hold Talks, Sign Minutes (XINHUA, 7 Jun 86).....	26
LIAOWANG on Czechoslovak Party Congress (Shi Xiufeng; LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION, No 15, 14 Apr 86)..	27
Czechoslovakia's Lucan Meets PRC Health Official (XINHUA, 24 Jun 86).....	31
Song Ping Meets Hungarian Planning Delegation (XINHUA, 24 Jun 86).....	32
Briefs	
Bulgarian Shipping Equipment Deal	33
Hungarians Meet With Gao Shangquan	33

Railway Delegation in Sofia	33
Romanian Army Officers Feted	34
Pan Yao Fetes Hungarian Visitors	34
China-Poland Film Cooperation	34
Chemical Weapons-Free Zone Urged	34
Lu Dong Meets GDR's Stoph	34
XINHUA Delegation Meets Gertych	35
XINHUA Delegation Visit to Hungary	35
Romanian Workers Delegation	35
Hongqi Delegation Ends Visit	35

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Youth Leader Condemns South African Suppression (XINHUA, 14 Jun 86).....	36
Briefs	
CPC Delegation to Tunisia	37

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Law Society Conducts International Exchanges (XINHUA, 22 May 86).....	38
Provinces Report Death Sentences for Criminals (AFP, 26 May 86).....	39
Official Discusses Communities' Role in Social Welfare (XINHUA, 2 Jun 86).....	40
Provisional Regulations on Higher Education Promulgated (RENMIN RIBAO, 4 Jun 86).....	41
Satellites To Improve Educational TV Channel (Zhang Yan; CHINA DAILY, 2 Jun 86).....	44
Decision Made To Cut Prices for School Textbooks (XINHUA, 24 May 86).....	46
LIAOWANG Reports on Former KMT Pilot's Experience (Cai Shanwu; LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION, No 23, 9 Jun 86)....	47
Briefs	
Expanding Doctorate Program	50
Training of Senior Scholars	50

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTHWEST REGION

Liu Hanzhen Discusses Improving Party Style (Guizhou Provincial Service, 8 Jun 86).....	51
Sichuan Meeting Stresses Improving Party Style (Sichuan Provincial Service, 6 Jun 86).....	53
Conference on Ideological, Political Work in Sichuan (Sichuan Provincial Service, 9 Jun 86).....	54
Sichuan Meeting Stresses Policy Implementation (Sichuan Provincial Service, 17 Jun 86).....	56
Dalai Lama Refuses To 'Compromise' With Communism (CNA, 24 May 86).....	57

NORTH REGION

Hebei's Xing Chongzhi Attends Commendation Rally (HEBEI RIBAO, 21 May 86).....	59
Nei Monggol Military District Grassroots Conference Ends (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 11 Jun 86).....	60
Tianjin People's Procuratorate Issues Work Report (TIANJIN RIBAO, 26 May 86).....	61
Tianjin Higher People's Court Reports on Work (TIANJIN RIBAO, 26 May 86).....	68

NORTHEAST RETION

Heilongjiang Secretary Speaks on Solving People's Problems (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 2 Jun 86).....	75
Liaoning Provisions on Organ Size, Staff Number Control (LIAONING RIBAO, 25 May 86).....	76
Namelist of Liaoning Personnel for Government Organs (LIAONING RIBAO, 18 May 86).....	78

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu Meeting Stresses Speeding Up Case Investigation (Gansu Provincial Service, 16 Jun 86).....	79
Muslims Observe Festival Ending Ramadan (XINHUA, 9 Jun 86).....	80

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Hebei CPL Secretary Visits Public Security Workers (HEBEI RIBAO, 13 May 86).....	81
---	----

Briefs

Automated Command Unit Established	82
Brigade Honored	82
Militia AAA Training Site	82
Military Courses in Shanghai	82
Military Research in Military Subdistrict	82
Leaders at Chengdu Exhibition	82
Chengdu Air Force Troop Review	83
Guangzhou Leaders Attend Conference	83
Zhejiang Naval Air Force Leaders	83
Zhejiang Armed Forces Transfer	83
Xizang Post Improved	83
Italian Fleet Visits Shanghai	83
Naval Logistics Improvements	83
Sichuan MD Leaders	84
Shanxi MD Political Commissar	84
Shanghai Leaders Attend Ceremony	84
Successful Improved CSS-2 Launch	84
Helicopter Unit Arrives in Lhasa	84

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

Ba-Yi: PLA Should Not Accept Japanese Political Blackmail (Ba-Yi Radio, 15 Jun 86).....	85
--	----

Briefs

Pro-Japanese Attitude Criticized	87
----------------------------------	----

/6539

17 July 1986

UNITED STATES

SENATOR HART SAYS SCRAPPING OF SALT-II 'MISTAKE'

OW170001 Beijing XINHUA in English 2343 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--U.S. Democratic Senator Gary Hart has said that President Ronald Reagan's decision to scrap the SALT-II Treaty by the end of the year is "a desperate mistake."

In an exclusive interview with the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT published today, Hart described the joint chiefs of staff of the U.S. armed services as "the strongest supporters" of the treaty. "I just don't think that the armed services are going to let that treaty lapse, because it makes our national security planning more manageable," he said.

A WASHINGTON POST report disclosed today that the joint chiefs of staff, while some of them do favor continued U.S. commitment to SALT-II, have sent a letter to President Reagan that supports any decision he makes on SALT-II.

The military leaders withheld their reservations about Reagan's decision to avoid an open policy split with the administration and keep themselves out of "the political storm" they foresaw if the president abandoned the arms pact, the report said.

It quoted well-informed officials as saying the joint chiefs' primary interest is to get new generations of strategic weapons deployed as regards the question of whether this can be done better inside or outside SALT-II. It is a political decision to be made by Reagan, not the military, they contended.

Meanwhile, the democratic-controlled house of representatives is likely to adopt later this week a resolution that urges President Reagan to reverse course and continue to abide by the SALT-II Treaty.

/9738

CSO: 4000/300

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

INDIANA GOVERNOR ORR VISITS--Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--Chu Tunan, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met Robert D. Orr, governor of Indiana, U.S., and his party here today. The Americans arrived here 17 June at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1026 GMT 19 Jun 86] /9738

ABANDONING SALT ACCORD OPPOSED--Washington, 19 June (XINHUA)--The U.S. House of Representatives today passed a resolution urging the Reagan Administration to continue adhering to the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT 2). The resolution, which was approved by the Democratic-controlled House by 256 votes to 145, calls on President Ronald Reagan to keep the United States within the varying limits of SALT 2 on land and sea-based international ballistic missiles and warheads, bombers, and cruise missiles. The non-binding measure puts great pressure on the administration not to give up the SALT 2 Treaty, but it does not have the force of law, according to congressional sources. Reagan has threatened to abandon the unratified agreement by deploying B-52 bombers with cruise missiles later this year. His decision sparked strong opposition on Capitol Hill. Before the final vote, the House adopted another proposal saying it supports the efforts of U.S. arms control negotiators in Geneva to reduce the nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers. Senator Gary Hart told reporters after the House vote that Reagan's decision to abandon the treaty "is not in the security interest of the United States." House Speaker Thomas O'Neill also criticized Reagan's decision, saying that the President has made a mistake by proposing to discard the agreement and that the action "gives tremendous advantage" to the Soviets. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1016 GMT 20 Jun 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4005/801

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SOVIET AMITY GROUP ACCORD--Moscow, 18 June (XINHUA)--A cultural cooperation agreement was signed here today by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the USSR. According to the one-year (1986-1987) cooperation program, the two nations will exchange delegations and will hold reciprocal commemorative activities to mark major events and festivals, and to honor noted social activists and personages of cultural circles. The visiting delegation of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1421 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW] /7051

CSO: 4000/303

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA, PHILIPPINES ON NEED FOR U.S. PRESENCE

OW261814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1733 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpt] Manila, 26 May (XINHUA)--Australia and the Philippines today informally agreed that continued U.S. military presence in Asia is necessary for maintaining global peace.

This was revealed after an hour-long meeting between Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and President Corazon Aquino this morning at the presidential palace.

"There is a need to recognize the realities of international and regional stability," deputy presidential spokeswoman Alice Villadolid quoted Hawke as telling Mrs. Aquino.

Mrs. Villadolid told newsmen that the president agreed to Hawke's statement.

/7051

CSO: 4000/285

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DK'S KHIEU SAMPHAN ON UNITY IN LETTER TO SIHANOUK

OW211138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0608 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 21 June (XINHUA)--Vice president of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan has said that the Kampuchean people are bound to drive the Vietnamese out of the country as the patriotic forces have united more closely.

Khieu Samphan made these remarks in a letter to president of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the tripartite coalition government.

The coalition government, headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, consists of three patriotic forces including the Democratic Kampuchea national army led by Khieu Samphan, the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces led by Son Sann and the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army.

Khieu Samphan said under the leadership of the coalition government, the Kampuchean people have achieved great successes in fighting against the Vietnamese. At present, he added, "a large number of soldiers and administrative personnel of the Heng Samrin regime have come to join us in the fighting against Vietnamese."

He said the three sides of the coalition government have reached agreement on the issues concerning the future of the country after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

Regarding the eight-point proposal for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue put forward by leaders of the coalition government on March 17, Khieu Samphan pointed out, "the proposal is the guideline for the Kampuchean people." According to this proposal, Kampuchea should become an independent, neutral and non-aligned country which is free from foreign troops and interference, he added.

/7051
CSO: 4000/304

17 July 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE TO MEET SHULTZ, VIEW ANZUS

OW231751 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Wellington, June 23 (XINHUA)--New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz will hold a bilateral meeting in Manila later this week, said a press statement issued today by Lange's office.

Speaking at a press conference this afternoon, Lange confirmed that he and Shultz would discuss the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-U.S.) crisis at the time of the ASEAN post-ministerial conference in Manila from June 26 to 28.

Observers here said today that the meeting was a great event for promoting the relationship of the two countries. The coming Lange-Shultz meeting, according to the official sources, is significant as it has been 20 months since the two men last met.

Last year, Lange did not attend the post-ministerial ASEAN conference because Shultz said he would not meet him. Lange sent Deputy Foreign Minister Frank O'Flynn to the meeting instead.

Lange said at today's press conference that goodwill was a necessary pre-requisite for a settlement to be reached with the United States on provisions of the New Zealand nuclear free zone, disarmament and arms control bill.

However, he said he did not believe that it would be possible to produce an acceptable draft of the country's anti-nuclear legislation for the United States.

He said he would express the earnestness with which the New Zealand government has approached the anti-nuclear legislation issue in the meeting with Shultz. He would also convey to Shultz New Zealand's commitment to the principles of collective regional security.

The relations between New Zealand and U.S. became strained when the ANZUS, a security treaty comprising Australia, New Zealand and the United States, got into trouble after Lange announced on February 4, 1985 a ban on entry into New Zealand ports by nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered warships and Washington later withdrew from ANZUS war exercises in protest.

The U.S. threatened on April 29 this year to suspend its security obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty if New Zealand insisted on refusing U.S. warship calls to that country.

JPRS-CPS-86-059
17 July 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AQUINO ON GOVERNMENT, MILITARY RELATIONS

OW201723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Manila 20 June (XINHUA)--Philippine President Corazon Aquino emphasized today that the relations between the government and the military establishment remain satisfactory.

The president also said that she and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had agreed to ignore "wildtalks" which try to sow intrigues in the cabinet, especially between them.

Mrs. Aquino made the statement at a press conference in the presidential palace this afternoon.

Talks of a military coup circulated lately after Enrile publicly expressed his misgivings about some of the government's policies and there were reports saying that the president had cancelled her supposed public announcement of Enrile's ouster from the cabinet.

"If the relations between the government and the military are not okay, maybe I am not here any more," she added.

The president said she was not disturbed by Marcos loyalists' pledge of loyalty to Enrile. "They can pledge loyalty to anybody. I guess what is uppermost in the minds of the loyalists is to be able to sow intrigues in my government so that they can destabilize my government," she said.

Corazon Aquino said she would not seek re-elections in the next presidential election, as she would like to keep her promise that she will get out of politics after her term is finished.

As for the local elections, the president said the next elections for governors, city and municipal mayors would be held early next year.

/7051

CSO: 4000/304

JPRS-CPS-86-059
17 July 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES' DEFENSE MINISTER EYES PRESIDENTIAL POST

OW260725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0606 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 25 (XINHUA)--Philippine Defense Minister Juan Enrile today hinted he would run for the presidency in the next election.

Addressing a group of businessmen here, Enrile said because his political adversaries have been provoking him on certain fundamental issues, such as the communist insurgency problem, he might accept their challenge at the polls.

"If the nation is in difficult situation, it is the duty of every Filipino to serve his country in whatever capacity," he said.

Enrile said he has misgivings about the current cease-fire talks between President Corazon Aquino's government and the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), saying he does not believe there will be any positive outcome.

The Philippine defense minister said he intends to retire when the country's political situation has stabilized.

A 48-member constitutional commission is drafting a new constitution, which probably will set the next presidential election in 1992.

Earlier, vice president and foreign minister Salvador Laurel said he would seek the presidency in the next poll, if he were nominated.

/7051

CSO: 4000/304

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN RESISTANCE SPOKESMAN ON TALKS WITH USSR

OW041438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1410 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Islamabad, 4 May (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Afghan Resistance Forces said here today that they are ready to talk to the Soviets about the unconditional and total withdrawal of Soviet troops but they will not lay down their arms until the last Soviet soldier has left Afghanistan.

Professor Rabbani, spokesman for the Seven-Party Coalition of Afghan Mujahideen (freedom fighters), told a press conference that the Soviets are trying to confuse and cheat the international community by talking about peace while intensifying attacks on the Afghan Resistance Forces and bombardment of the Afghan civilians, killing thousands of men, women, and children.

Referring to a peaceful settlement of the Afghan problem, he said that the Resistance Forces would use all kinds of international efforts for a peaceful solution to the Afghan issue, but would under no circumstances agree to a solution which does not benefit the Afghan people.

He also stated that any form of international guarantee which directly or indirectly recognizes the "Puppet Regime" in Kabul, now or in the future, is unacceptable.

He said the Resistance Forces would not accept any condition in return for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

He said that the Resistance Forces are making efforts to strengthen unity and coordination among themselves in fighting the Soviet invaders.

/12913

CSO: 4005/801

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ISRAEL GIVES USSR ASSURANCES REGARDING SDI

OW240436 Beijing XINHUA in English 2333 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, June 23 (XINHUA)--Israel has assured the Soviet Union that its participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is not directed against the Soviet Union, according to a Tel Aviv report quoting an Israeli foreign ministry spokesman today.

The spokesman said that the assurance was contained in a message sent by Israel to the Soviet Union in response to a letter received from Moscow which warned Israel against its participation in the SDI. The message of Israel was sent to Moscow through Dutch diplomatic channels as the two countries have no diplomatic relations.

The letter reportedly told the Soviet Union that Israel was only taking part in research and development work connected with the project, and not in the military programs of the SDI.

Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin signed the agreement for Israel's participation in the SDI project when he was in Washington last month.

According to Israeli officials, Israel can benefit directly from its participation in the research program because of the spin-offs for its own defense, particularly against Soviet-supplied missiles deployed by Syria.

/7051

CSO: 4000/304

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRC AMBASSADOR ATTENDS BEIRUT SOLIDARITY SEMINAR

OW061927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1753 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut, June 6 (XINHUA)--Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has declared that the only way to stabilize the security along the Israeli-Lebanese border is for Israel to withdraw its troops from South Lebanon.

Karami said Lebanon is committed to implementing the United Nations Security Council resolutions and considered it the only way to stabilize security. He spoke Thursday at an International Seminar of Solidarity with the South and the National Resistance marking the fourth anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

At the seminar in Summerland Hotel in West Beirut, Karami categorically rejected all proposals related to a "security zone" created by Israel in South Lebanon with the support of the Israeli proxy troops.

All these proposals are veiled means to perpetuate Israeli occupation and continued violence, conflicts and unrest in the south, he added.

He also refused to accept any collaboration in security measures with Israel, adding that he is ready to take Lebanese security measures within the framework of the Security Council resolutions and the armistice agreement.

Lebanese politicians and parliamentarians and several foreign delegations attended the seminar. Chinese Ambassador Wu Shenyu was among the participants.

On June 5, 1982, Israeli troops launched its second massive invasion of Lebanon, in which thousands died and more than 10,000 were left homeless.

Israel withdrew most of its troops from Lebanon in 1985, but left behind an estimated 1,000 soldiers to support the Israeli proxy militia of 2,000 men.

It designated a "security zone" of 650 square kilometers in Lebanese territory, including 85 towns and villages in the south.

/7051

CSO: 4000/304

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN WARNS AGAINST INVASION FROM DRA

OW271135 Beijing XINHUA in English 0940 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Islamabad, June 27 (XINHUA)--Chief Minister of Pakistan's Baluchistan Province Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan has warned that Pakistan would give a befitting reply in case of an invasion from Afghanistan.

He made the warning while talking to journalists in Quetta, capital of Baluchistan Province, last night.

The chief minister said Pakistan is fully capable of meeting the threat from Afghanistan which has recently massed its troops on the border with the Pakistan Province.

He said the border security forces of Pakistan have been alerted to deal with any eventuality.

However, he said, the massing of Afghan troops on Pakistan-Afghan border has been going on ever since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979.

According to local newspaper reports, the Kabul regime has over the last few days reinforced its troops and deployed more armored vehicles in areas bordering Baluchistan Province.

Meanwhile, the Soviet-Afghan troops have also escalated their activities on the border.

Artillery attacks on border areas inside Pakistan by Afghan troops and violations of Pakistan's air space by Afghan aircraft have also increased.

Hostile activities by the Kabul regime on the Baluchistan border escalated recently when the regime found itself in a helpless position to check the activities of the Afghan Mujahidin (freedom fighters) who are virtually in command of most of the area in the Southern Afghan Province of Qandahar, according to newspaper reports.

/7051

CSO: 4000/304

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

U.S. CONGRESSMAN PETITIONS SYRIA OVER HOSTAGES

OW301838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, June 30 (XINHUA)--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad today received American Congressman Robert Dornan, who handed in a petition signed by 263 U.S. Congressmen, asking al-Asad to help obtain the release of American hostages held in Lebanon.

According to official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA), al-Asad assured Dornan that Syria will continue to exert its influence for the release of the American hostages in Lebanon.

The petition expressed gratitude to President al-Asad's assistance in securing the release of David Dodge, ex-chairman of the American University in Beirut in 1983 as well as the release of hostages aboard an American passenger plane of Transworld Airlines hijacked last year, SANA said.

The petition is also on behalf of the families and relatives of American hostages, SANA added.

Dornan described the petition as one of the most important letters ever addressed by American congressmen to a head of foreign state with so many signatures.

President al-Asad told the congressmen that Syria understands the feelings of the families of the hostages, and the humanitarian side of their cause, SANA said.

He pointed out that the Israeli lobby on the U.S. Capital Hill has harmed the relations between Syria and the U.S. administration, according to SANA.

/7051
CSO: 4000/304

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC JOURNAL ON WESTERN EUROPE'S CHARACTERISTICS

HK240950 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 11, 1 Jun 86 pp 2-5

["Special Commentary" by Jiang Zhongren [3068 0022 0085]: "The Characteristics and Strategic Position of Western Europe"]

[Text] Over the past few years, relations between Western Europe and China have been very brisk and have been developing toward becoming relations of diverse levels, through diverse channels, and in diverse fields. This very heartening phenomena shows that the common ground for the two sides has continued to increase. Under this background, people very naturally hope to know more about Western Europe and have a particular interest to know: What are Western Europe's characteristics? What is Western Europe's position and role in the current world situation? What are the trends of its policies? What are the prospects for the development of its relations with China? This article tries to give a summarized account on these questions.

Common and Different Characteristics

There are 224 big and small countries in Western Europe. Each has its own political and economic characteristics. Western Europe, in fact, consists of all the capitalist countries in northern, central, and southern Europe, with a total area (3.6 million square kilometers) and population (350 million people respectively accounting for 2.5 percent and one-fourteenth of the world's total. There are only two kinds of political systems there--constitutional monarchy and democratic republic--but a bourgeois parliamentary democracy is practiced in all of them. As countries vary, so do the numbers and names of political parties, which can roughly be classified into three major categories: Conservative parties, left-wing parties (such as socialist parties, social democratic parties, workers parties, and communist parties), and liberal parties. Most of these parties are internally divided into left, middle, and right factions. From the point of view of their policy tendencies, there are in the main two categories of countries--NATO members and neutral and nonaligned countries--of which the latter can be divided into four classes: Permanent neutral countries (such as Switzerland and Australia), "nonaligned neutral" countries (Sweden), countries of neutral policy (Finland), and "nonaligned" countries (Ireland and Malta). Besides, there are five very small "midget countries": Andorra, Monaco, Liechtenstein, San Marino, and the Vatican. Three of these small countries do not have independent diplomacy. From the point of view of level of economic

development, generally speaking northern countries are better developed than southern ones, but we can also divide them into two groups: The EEC and the European Free Trade Association. In short, Western Europe is not a monolithic bloc, but a colorful picture.

However, as an integrated whole, Western Europe has its common advantages and disadvantages. There are three main advantages: First, great economic strength. Take the year 1985, for example: The gross domestic product of the 10 EEC countries alone totaled \$2,218.5 billion, next only to the United States. Their total volume of foreign trade exceeded \$1.1 trillion, more than double that of the United States. Therefore, Western Europe is one of the three economic centers of the capitalist world. Second, they have developed industrial technology. Western Europe is the birthplace of the first and second industrial revolutions, and its traditional industry is of relatively advanced technology. Although its level of development in the sphere of rising technology is lower than that of the United States and Japan, it does not lag behind in an all-round manner. As there are many countries there, there are always some countries that have some strong points in a certain field. Third, its strategic position is important. Western Europe is the focus of the global scramble between the United States and the Soviet Union, and has the densest deployment of arms in the world. This is because any superpower that wants to gain world hegemony must control Europe, in particular, control Western Europe's economic, technological, and military strength.

Western Europe has three disadvantages: First, it lacks energy and raw materials. Except for Britain's and Norway's North Sea oil; Netherlands' natural gas; Britain's, France's, and West Germany's coal; and France's, Luxembourg's, and Sweden's iron ore, it depends on other countries for the supply of most of its important industrial materials and energy. The EEC countries have to depend on imports mainly from the Third World for the supply of 90 percent of the oil, 53 percent of the coal and natural gas, 75 percent of the minerals, and nearly all the rare metals and tropical products they need. This has two consequences: 1) Strategically, once its transport lines are cut off, it is in danger of having no supply of raw materials for its industry. 2) It cannot be free from the impact of the changes in sources and prices of raw materials and energy. Second, it relies to a very great extent on the market abroad. Nearly all West European countries are foreign trade-oriented countries and import and export products on a large scale. Foreign trade accounts for 31.4 percent of the EEC's CNP (only 7.8 percent of the United States' and 15.2 percent of Japan's). Western Europe's foreign trade accounts for about 44 percent of the total foreign trade volume of the world (that of the United States accounts for only 12.1 percent and that of Japan for only 7 percent.) This is an important reason why West European countries pay particular attention to economic and trade cooperation in handling their foreign relations. Third, it is relatively greatly affected by the U.S. economy. There are three reasons for this. 1) Most of its import and export trade is carried out in U.S. dollars; therefore, it cannot help but be affected by the fluctuation of the value of the U.S. dollar. In 1984, 45 percent of U.S. overseas private investment was in Western Europe and 28 percent of U.S. export trade and 20 percent of U.S. import trade were carried out with West European countries. 3) U.S. technology has infiltrated into

many sectors in West European countries; therefore, these countries are often restricted by U.S. patents. Fourth, they rely militarily on the United States. Not only NATO members rely on the U.S. nuclear umbrella and U.S. deployment of 400,000 conventional troops there for their security, even neutral and nonaligned West European countries objectively rely on the rough balance of strength between East and West, mainly the balance between the strength of the United States and the Soviet Union, to ensure peace. It is still not possible to change this situation in the foreseeable future.

Changes in Position and Strategy

From the end of World War II to the early 1980's, Western Europe's position and strategic thoughts underwent a process of gradual change, which can be roughly divided into three periods:

From the end of World War II to the end of the 1950's, economically, Western Europe received aid from the United States, and politically, it could not help but follow the United States. At that time, Britain and France were seriously weakened by the war, West Germany and Italy were defeated nations, and most of the other countries were also greatly weakened. With its powerful economic strength and military superiority of nuclear monopoly, the United States practiced hegemony in Western Europe. Only because of the aggravation of the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union and the emergence of the cold war could the United States not help but take a certain degree of care of its West European allies and thus turned Western Europe into its protective screen and base of advance in dealing with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. At that time, relations between the United States and Western Europe were very unequal. The former ordered the latter about and the latter could not help but follow every command of the former and meekly submit to maltreatment owing to its weak position. However, it was not content with this and hoped to rely on the United States to resist pressure from the Soviet Union and to recover and increase its economic strength.

From the late 1950's to late 1960's, Western Europe began to adopt an independent attitude toward the United States and there were changes in European-U.S. relations. The rapid recovery and development of the West European economy provided it with the force to unite together to make itself prosperous and to strive for equality and independence with the United States. In 1958, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg set up the European Economic Community in accordance with the Treaty of Rome, which marked this change. In 1958, De Gaulle came to power in France, implemented an independent diplomatic line to free France from U.S. control, put forward the idea about "Europeans' Europe," and made efforts to win over West Germany to strengthen its force in contending with the United States. In 1963, France and West Germany signed a cooperation treaty and formed a nucleus of the force to promote West European unity. In 1966, France withdrew from the integrated organization of NATO and thus pushed the struggle for independence against the United States to climax. At the same time, De Gaulle raised the slogan of "Detente, accommodation, and cooperation" to seek easing the tension in the relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. Beginning in 1967, West Germany also tried to implement its "East Policy" to seek the establishment of relations with Eastern Europe.

From the late 1960's to late 1970's, Western Europe implemented a "New East policy," its independent tendency continued to grow, and European-U.S. relations entered a new period. We should point out that it was U.S. President Kennedy who first proposed that East and West switch from confrontation to talks. In the early 1960's, he raised the slogan of "substituting an era of talks for that of confrontation." Then, in 1969, the coalition government of the Socialist Democratic Party headed by Willy Brandt and the Free Democratic Party came to power and implemented the "New East policy" of "detente" toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. One after another, it signed treaties with the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia, to recognize with reserve the status quo of the post-war borders. The United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union also reached a 4-party agreement on the West Berlin issue, thus breaking the deadlock in the tense relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union and East European countries. On this basis, in 1975, a "final document" was signed at the European Security Conference, thus intensifying contacts and exchanges between East and West. In this period, the EEC grew considerably stronger. Economically, it grew strong enough to become a rival to the United States. In 1979, the EEC's domestic national product for the first time exceeded that of the United States. In 1973, as Britain, Denmark, and Ireland joined the EEC, the EEC expanded its membership to nine. Politically, it has carried out better internal consultation to increasingly frequently speak "in one voice," in their foreign affairs and strived to become an equal partner of the United States. This shows that as its economic strength grew and as it created a new situation in developing its relations with the East, Western Europe became increasingly unwilling to accept U.S. stands without criticism, but wanted to better protect its own interests and play its role in international affairs. However, since the European Security Conference, the Soviet Union has utilized "detente" as a cover to deploy SS-20 missiles to intensify its direct threat toward Western Europe and at the same time carried out its expansion and aggression in Africa and along the coast of the Indian Ocean in order to outflank Western Europe. This has forced Western Europe to be on the alert; therefore, the demand for "detente" was soon replaced by the demand for strengthening defense. This caused NATO to make the well-known "dual resolution" in 1979 on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Basic Strategic Thought

The West European countries' basic policy is to maintain a strong defense for the West and carry out dialogue with the Soviet Union on this basis. This is called the policy of "defense plus detente." However, since the beginning of the 1980's, as the global scramble between the United States and Soviet Union has aggravated, and in particular as their arms race has been faced with the danger of a new round of escalation, while Western Europe persisted in uniting with the United States to resist the Soviet Union, the difference between its strategy and that of the United States has grown considerably and its awareness about its independence has been further heightened. This was particularly conspicuously shown in its way to handle the European missile issue and in its attitude toward the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. To

sum up, major European countries mainly follow the following common strategic thoughts:

1. It follows a strategy of balance of strength. West European countries generally hold that pending the discovery of a better method, maintaining the balance of strength between East and West respectively headed by the Soviet Union and the United States is an effective means to prevent war. They think that Soviet military ascendancy is unacceptable, because this would make Western Europe liable to blackmail. But they do not favor U.S. pursuit of military ascendancy either, for fear that it might lead to rotational escalation of the arms race, aggravate East-West tension, and thus reduce Western Europe's room to maneuver between the United States and Soviet Union. Western European countries hold that both the United States and the Soviet Union should maintain a balance of strength at the lowest possible level. According to this strategic thought, when the Soviet Union deployed its SS-20 missiles and thus gained a clear ascendancy in the sphere of medium-range missiles, Western Europe urged the United States to adopt a countermeasure. But when the United States deployed its Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles because of Soviet refusal to give way, Western Europe stressed that the United States must not seek any ascendancy. Some Western European countries do not favor the production and deployment of space weapons, but on the other hand, they have consented to take part in research in this area in the name of private companies. This contradictory attitude is also based on this strategic thought.

2. It promotes the development of a multipolar world. Western European countries oppose the 2-polar situation in which the United States and Soviet Union dominate the world, for this means that Western Europe plays an insignificant role and can only be a small partner of the United States. They have been conscientiously promoting the development of a multipolar world and strived to make itself a powerful force in the mutually restricted multipolar world and to enable itself to play a role corresponding to its economic strength and political position. Under the guidance of this thought, Western European countries support the regional unity of the Third World, welcome China's prosperity, stress that medium-sized and small countries should play their role in shaping East-West relations, and vigorously and prudently develop their relations with Eastern Europe in order to maintain a balance between and contain the two hegemonist countries.

3. They seek unity to increase their own strength. This in fact means extending and actually carrying out the idea of promoting the development of a multipolar world. None of the Western European countries can rely on itself alone to resist the Soviet Union, nor can it gain alone a position equal to that of the United States. Only by uniting as one can they become more influential in international affairs. Over the past few years, Western Europe has made some progress in strengthening its unity. This is mainly shown in the following: Through years of preparations, the second expansion of the EEC has been realized by taking Spain and Portugal as members. Economically, the EEC has resolved the long-standing difficult problem related to Britain's contribution to its budget, decided to remove all visible and invisible trade barriers, further unified its market, and decided to revise the Treaty of Rome to vote more by majority in order to quicken its decisionmaking procedure.

Politically, it has carried out more consultation among its members, coordinated their foreign policies, intensified cooperation in their defense armament production, and recovered the vitality of the alliance of Western Europe in order to use it as a forum to discuss their security policy. In order to catch up with the United States and Japan in the development of new technology, it has decided to intensify its internal scientific and technological cooperation; the "Eureka" plan reflects this effort and is its outcome. Of course, as its members are each restricted by national interest, it is not easy for them to unite. They can often only make progress slowly, at small paces.

Force to Safeguard Peace

At present, the U.S.-Soviet arms race is aggravating and regional clashes are intensifying. These constitute a threat to world peace. In the face of this dangerous race, Western Europe shows itself as a force to safeguard peace. Following are the reasons and ground for this conclusion:

First, Western Europe has undergone the two world wars and its people eagerly demand peace and oppose war. The upsurge of the West European peace movement is closely related to this historical background. This cannot help but have an impact on the governments in various countries. Therefore, the governments of all Western European countries regard safeguarding peace as a target of first priority for their policies.

Second, the position, situation, and strength of Western Europe determine that it does not hope nor have the strength to launch war in the current international situation. Economically, it seriously relies on raw materials, energy, and market abroad; therefore, it fears tension and turbulence in situations and wants a stable and peaceful international environment. Diplomatically, only when tension in East-West relations is eased can Western Europe have relatively great room for its activities between the United States and Soviet Union. Militarily, Western Europe has limited means and is not capable of launching a great war. In particular, from a geological point of view, once a war breaks, Western Europe will be the first to bear the brunt of the war and be destroyed by its enemy.

Third, Western Europe's strategic thoughts on balance of strength and multipolar world and the development of its independent tendency can to a certain extent play a role in constraining the U.S. and USSR's pursuit of military ascendancy and control over international affairs and thus facilitate preventing war. Increasingly more facts have proved that both Western and Eastern Europe are unwilling to bind themselves to the superpowers' war chariots though they are of two different large military blocs.

China's Good Cooperation Partner

Roughly, Western European countries can be divided into three groups in terms of when they established diplomatic relations with our country. In the 1950's, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, and Norway first recognized new China and established diplomatic relations with it, while Britain and the Netherlands established charged affairs relations with it. In 1964, France

became the first big Western country to establish formal diplomatic relations with China. All the other 11 countries established diplomatic relations with our country one after another in the early 1970's when our seat in the UN was restored and there was a breakthrough in Sino-U.S. relations. In 1975, our country formally established diplomatic relations with the EEC. But it was not until 1978 when the relations between China and Western Europe began to develop quickly in an all-round manner.

Over the past few years, as the international situation has changed and China has readjusted its policies, the friendly cooperative relations between China and Western Europe have continued to develop in width and depth. This has mainly been shown in the increasingly frequent exchanges of visits between leaders and officials at various levels and of various kinds, and it is a fact that many Western European countries have established various forms of political consultation relations with our country. By 1985, our trade volume already reached d9 billion, accounting for 15 percent of our country's total volume of foreign trade and being an increase of about 600 percent over 1970. There has been relatively great development in economic and technological cooperation, and Western Europe has already become an important area from which we import technology and equipment. In order to promote cooperation related to projects, an increasingly larger number of West European countries has provided our country with low-interest loans and mixed loans and even given us free financial aid. A series of countries has signed government agreements with our country concerning investment protection, avoidance of double taxation, and cooperation on nuclear energy. There have also been brisk cultural and educational exchanges, in particular, a relatively great increase in the number of students and posgraduates our country has sent to study in Western Europe. In short, Western Europe and China each occupies an important position in the other's diplomatic relations.

The smooth development of Sino-Western European relations is not accidental. There is no conflict between the two sides' basic interests. Except for the Macao issue that China and Portugal will soon hold talks on, there is no major historical issue pending solution.

Second, the two sides have the common need to seek development in peace and common interests in opposing expansion and aggression and safeguarding world peace and stability. China supports Western Europe's efforts in uniting to make itself prosper, and Western Europe welcomes China's prosperity. The intensification of the cooperation between a strong Western Europe that is master of its own destiny and an economically developed China that implements a policy of independence will be a major factor for safeguarding world peace and stability.

Third, under the current world situation, the two sides are in the same predicament and have similar interests. They both oppose the escalation of the arms race and the monopoly of international affairs by a couple of superpowers, and their views and stands are identical or similar on many major international issues.

Fourth, each of the two sides has its own economic advantages and disadvantages, and they can thus become good cooperative partners to benefit

each other rather than to become rivals in competition. In particular, China's persistence in carrying out reform and the policy of opening up provides West European countries with increasingly great opportunities to enter the Chinese market.

Fifth, China develops contacts with all factions in all Western European political parties, but it does not interfere in these countries' internal affairs. All factions in the political parties in West European countries hold identical views on being friendly with China and are willing to develop cooperation with China. Therefore, we believe that the friendly [word indistinct] relations between Western Europe and China will be long-standing and stable and there will be increasingly broad prospects for these relations as the Chinese economy develops.

/12913

CSO: 4005/801

WESTERN EUROPE

AIR FORCE COMMANDER FETES ITALIAN CHIEF

OW081416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1354 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 June(XINHUA)--Wang Hai, commander of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet here tonight in honor of Basilio Cottone, chief of the Air Force Staff of Italy, and his party.

Addressing the banquet, Wang stressed the contacts between the Chinese and Italian air forces with the development of relations between the two countries and their armed forces.

Cottone hoped that the two air forces would establish extensive ties.

The Italian guests arrived this afternoon on a five-day visit to China.

/7051

CSO: 4000/305

EASTERN EUROPE

LIAOWANG LAUDS GDR'S SOCIAL UNITY PARTY CONGRESS

HK270106 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 19, 12 May 86

[Article by Xing Guimin [6717 2710 2404], Zhang Hanwen [1728 3352 2429], and Zhang Jie [1728 3381]: "GDR Party Congress Preserves Policy Continuity"]

[Text] In April the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] held its 11th Congress in Berlin. E. Honecker, who since the SED's Eighth Congress in 1971 has been the party's topmost leader, was reelected general secretary of the SED Central Committee. One of the important things about this Congress is that it has ensured the continuity of the party's policy. In the future, the SED will continue to adhere to the principle of developing the country's economy and upholding peace decided on 15 years ago at the Eighth SED Congress.

At this Congress, discussion centered on the "economic strategy for the 1980's," which was formulated in April 1981 at the 10th SED Congress. Its main idea is to expand reproduction by intensive means and to improve the national economy by extensively applying new scientific and technological achievements. At this Congress, Honecker stressed the importance of this strategy for the development of the GDR economy.

He said: By relying on this economic strategy, the GDR has successfully made intensive production a decisive factor in economic development. The economic strategy for the 1980's ensures a sustained economic growth and has contributed to raising efficiency. The fruitful development of the GDR economy between 1981 and 1985 is evidence that the "economic strategy for the 1980's" has been very successful.

Commenting on the principles governing GDR development in the future, Honecker broke down the economic strategy into the following main points: Efforts should be made to extensively apply the latest scientific and technological achievements, to rapidly raise efficiency, to ensure the growth of production despite the need to cut down on the consumption of raw and processed materials and energy, to further improve the quality of products, to speed up the development of the production of consumer goods, to make investment wise and rational, to further improve the people's livelihood, and to expand reproduction by intensive means.

This Congress also paid close attention to the problem of scientific and technological revolutions, stressing the need to speed up the development of modern science and technology, to extensively apply advanced technology, and to speedily apply the results of scientific research in various sectors of the national economy. In his report, Honecker said: The various domains of production in the GDR, as a result of the application of the key branches of technology, will enter a new stage while developing in the direction of intensive production. In his report to the Congress, Stoph, a member of SED Central Committee's Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, said: The main task at present is to adopt every conceivable measure to start a scientific and technological revolution and to ensure a sustained economic growth by recourse to intensive production. Thus, according to the country's current (1986-90) 5-Year Plan, the country is to increase the number of computer-controlled production preparations and production control systems from 28,000 in 1985 to between 85,000 and 90,000.

According to the draft instructions on the GDR 1986-90 National Economic Development Plan, within the five years covered by this plan, the country's productive national income will increase by 24 to 26 percent, the net output value of various industries will increase by 49 to 51 percent, and industrial labor efficiency will be 49 to 51 percent higher, whereas the consumption of energy and the major raw and processed materials will decrease by 3.3 to 4 percent each year. In 1990, the country's cereals output will reach 11.8 or even 12 million tons (the country's cereal output in 1985 was 11.6 million tons). This plan calls for further efforts to implement the principle of "simultaneously developing the economy and improving the people's livelihood," which was adopted at the Eighth SED Congress. In addition to ensuring sustained economic growth, the country will also raise its people's cultural and material living standards. In the next five years, so long as the prices of daily necessities remain stable, the workers' income will increase by 20 to 23 percent. The GDR pays close attention to housing problems and focuses its welfare policy on the construction of houses. At present there are 400 apartments for each 1,000 GDR citizens and the per capita living area is 26 square meters. Between 1986 and 1990, the GDR will build or rebuild 1,064,000 apartments. By then the per capita living area in the GDR will reach 30 square meters. According to Honecker, by fulfilling this plan, the GDR will be able to solve its housing problem and attain one of the old goals of the German workers' revolutionary movement.

It can be seen from the reports by Honecker and Stoph that the present GDR economic system will remain in force in the next five years. However, according to Honecker, the GDR will adopt measures to further improve the management of its economy and its accounting and planning. Mainly guided by central plans, the present GDR economic system is a management system with combined enterprises as operational nuclei.

The GDR strongly desires peace and is against war. This Congress reiterated that the SED's main task in this regard was to contribute to lessening the danger of war. The GDR will strive to alleviate the tense international situation through fruitful dialogue and cooperation.

In his report, Honecker said that the GDR would make further efforts to strengthen its ties with the Soviet Union. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present at the Congress. Honecker suggested that the GDR would further develop its relations with other socialist countries too. Commenting on GDR-PRC relations, Honecker said that it could be pointed out with great satisfaction that there have been encouraging improvements in the political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and the PRC, which is a great socialist country. The expanding cooperation between these two countries will produce positive effects on the fight for peace.

Honecker said: The GDR will strive to expand its relations with the capitalist countries peacefully coexisting with it and develop fruitful political dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation with them. Commenting on the relations between the GDR and the FRG, Honecker said that the two Germanys had special responsibilities regarding peace.

Commenting on the issue of the international communist movement, Honecker unambiguously stated that the expansion of international cooperation among communists should be based on the efforts made by each party to fulfill specific tasks independently and creatively formulating and executing policies, after taking both the international and domestic circumstances into consideration. The differences produced in the course of the fulfillment of the above tasks should not be allowed to affect their common struggle and common responsibilities.

The 11th SED Congress has set new demands on the GDR people, who are embarking on a new road. Under the leadership of the SED, the GDR people are striving for even greater achievements on the road to socialist construction.

/12913

CSO: 4005/801

EASTERN EUROPE

LU DONG, GDR'S SCHUERER HOLD TALKS; SIGN MINUTES

OW070112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0059 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 June (XINHUA)--The representatives of the Democratic Republic of Germany and China reached an agreement here today on projects for upgrading some of China's enterprises.

Democratic German Vice Premier Gerhard Schuerer and visiting Chinese Minister Lu Dong in charge of the State Economic Commission held talks and signed the minutes of talks to this effect.

They also agreed to seek new forms of economic and technological cooperation through closer ties and more exchanges of information.

Lu, who arrived here last Sunday heading a Chinese economic delegation, gave an account of China's economic reforms, particularly the efforts to grant more decision-making powers to enterprises.

/7051

CSO: 4000/305

EASTERN EUROPE

LIAOWANG ON CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY CONGRESS

HK200208 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 15, 14 Apr 86, p 34

[Article by Shi Xiufeng [1597 4423 1496]: "Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress Decides to Accelerate Social and Economic Development"]

[Text] The Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] held its 17th National Congress in late March. This four day long Party Congress was the first to be held among the East European countries since the 27th CPSU National Congress. During the period of the CPCZ Congress, the Czechoslovak leaders, on the one hand, continued to emphasize the need to follow the example of the Soviet Union and, on the other hand, stressed the need to formulate domestic and foreign policies in light of the specific conditions of the country.

The economic issue was a major subject of discussion at this Congress. The Czechoslovak leaders put forward a strategic objective for realizing economic intensification on the basis of developing science and technology in light of the national conditions, and worked out the main targets for the Eighth 5-Year Plan according to this development strategy. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, pointed out at the Congress that the country should begin to follow a "strategic line of accelerating social and economic development," "as life has put forth this urgent requirement." Prime Minister Strougal delivered a report to the Congress on the Eighth 5-Year Plan for economic development and a long-term development program which extends to the end of this century, and the report explained in detail the targets and concrete steps of this strategy.

In the past 15 years, especially since the late 1970's and the early 1980's, due to increases in energy and materials prices on the international market and also due to the long-standing extensive development pattern in the domestic economy and the shortage of resources, economic development in Czechoslovakia has been seriously retarded, and many long-standing problems in the economic field have become more prominent and serious. The main problems include the following points:

The consumption of energy and materials is high in the production process, and this results in serious waste, low efficiency, and products that compete poorly. To produce the same products, Czechoslovakia consumes twice as much energy and materials as the developed countries do, but the average export price of its products is merely one-third of the developed countries.

In eight consecutive years from 1973 there were deficits in foreign trade. By the end of the 1970's, the accumulated trade deficit reached 24.5 billion korunas.

Economic growth is obviously slowing down. During the Fifth 5-Year Plan between 1971 and 1975, the total product of society increased by an average of 5.7 percent; but the growth rate between 1976 and 1978 declined to 4.2 percent; and that between 1979 and 1980 further fell to 3.2 percent. The growth rate in the whole period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan was lower, and none of the major production targets was fulfilled. In that period, the average growth rate of the usable national income was merely 2 percent.

In addition, as the economy was developed extensively, the country is running short of resources day after day. There is a shortage of energy, labor, and funds. The production structure is unreasonable; the management system is not sound enough; the cost of living is rising; and there is a strain on the country's finances.

In view of the stern situation mentioned above, the CPCZ leaders have rapidly taken some measures. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan which began in 1981, the economic growth rate was slowed down in order to readjust the industrial structure and improve the economic management system. Measures were taken to increase exports, restrain imports, make better use of domestic resources, accelerate agricultural production, make the country self-sufficient in grain and foodstuffs, and guide the economy to develop in the direction of intensification. Because of the effectiveness of these measures, the Seventh 5-Year Plan was smoothly fulfilled, with the national income increasing by 11 percent, industrial production increasing by 15 percent, and agricultural production increasing by 10 percent. At the same time, the country also realized the target of making itself self-sufficient in grain and food. The output of electricity exceeded the planned target by 4.5 billion kilowatt-hours, and the output of coal exceeded the planned target by 6 million tons. All these achievements added new vitality and vigor to the economy which was bogged down in stagnation and recessions for a long time, and provided some favorable conditions for the country to carry out its Eighth 5-Year Plan. At the same time, this has laid a foundation for the "acceleration strategy" formulated by the recent Party Congress.

The "acceleration strategy" of Czechoslovakia not only includes the economic growth rate, but also includes the targets for economic results, quality, people's living standards, and social stability. Husak pointed out in his report to the 17th Party Congress that going all out to accelerate social and economic development and raising the output and efficiency of the national economy is a crucial issue for Czechoslovakia's development either in the domestic aspect or in the international aspect. In particular, the main purpose of the efforts of the whole party and whole society is to further raise the people's standard of living and consolidate social stability.

According to the strategy for accelerating social and economic development, Czechoslovakia will achieve the following major economic targets by the end of this century: national income will increase by two-thirds; productivity will

rise by two-thirds; personal consumption of all residents will increase by 50 percent; industrial output will increase by 15 to 18 percent; and agricultural output will increase by 6 to 7 percent.

Husak emphasized: in order to achieve the above targets, it is necessary to fully tap the "material and spiritual potential of the whole society. Strougal also pointed out that this is a new and arduous combat task for the Czechoslovak people. It is arduous because it will be hard to further increase the available quantity of energy and other raw materials in order to increase the national income. In the future, great efforts must be made to raise the technological level of industrial production and to improve the results of various investments.

Both Husak and Strougal explained the concrete measures for carrying out the "acceleration strategy" to the 17th CPCZ National Congress. They said that science and technology must play a greater role, and advanced technologies and scientific research results must be rapidly adopted in the production process. This is a requirement of the times and the situation, and is a crucial point concerning the success or failure of the cause. Therefore, the work of giving greater play to science and technology should be put in first place.

Second, efforts will be made to change the industrial structure by giving priority to the development of the machine-building and electronics industries. Technological transformation and innovation will be carried out in a big way in these industries so as to quicken the process of electronization and to raise product quality in an all-round way. This will strengthen the competitive power of the export products and will better meet domestic needs.

Third, Czechoslovakia will take an active part in the comprehensive program for technological progress with other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. This is of special significance in accelerating economic development. At the same time, Czechoslovakia will further expand technological cooperation with developed countries and will introduce advanced technologies and equipment. In short, all foreign economic activities will serve the "acceleration strategy."

Fourth, continuous efforts will be made to improve the economic planning and management system. Economic mechanisms will be reformed. While central management is further improved, localities and departments will be given clearer and greater responsibilities and powers so as to arouse the initiative of the labor collectives. It is noticeable that when talking about improving the planning and management system, Strougal said that the present planning and management system in Czechoslovakia "is still not in line with the requirements of the intensification of the national economy. In this regard, so far, only some partial measures have been taken, not comprehensive and thorough measures." He pointed out that only by markedly improving the efficiency of management work and carrying out well-planned comprehensive reforms in planning and management work, can Czechoslovakia smoothly realize the socioeconomic program.

Fifth, the investment policy will be changed. Investment will mainly be made in the technological transformation and modernization projects so as to achieve better results from the investments.

Sixth, action will be taken to straighten out the party style and improve public conduct. The authorities are determined to fight against various criminal activities including taking graft, giving receiving bribes, and embezzling public property and to improve the quality of communist party members. Talented people will be promoted to leading posts at all levels. The whole party and whole nation will be mobilized to make material and spiritual contributions to realizing the "acceleration strategy" by working as one.

Czechoslovakia is a small country, which has to import many resources from abroad. Its development is conditioned by many outside factors. At home, it has to deal with a large number of problems in the economic system, the industrial structure, the technology and equipment, and the shortage of labor force. Therefore, its ways to deal with these complicated contradictions in the future will vitally influence its implementation of the "acceleration strategy." Anyhow, the strategic decision made by the 17th CPCZ National Congress will play a leading and decisive role in the country's social and economic development.

/12913

CSO: 4005/801

EASTERN EUROPE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S LUCAN MEETS PRC HEALTH OFFICIAL

OW250014 Beijing XINHUA in English 2310 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, 24 June (XINHUA)--Czechoslovak Vice Premier Matej Lucan today expressed the hope that Czechoslovakia and China will further develop their cooperation in all fields.

During a meeting with Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Gu Zhenying, Lucan said that the Czechoslovak people cherish sincere friendship with Chinese people.

Gu, heading a Chinese health delegation on a friendly visit to this country, arrived here on 21 June and is scheduled to leave on 30 June.

/7051

CSO: 4000/305

EASTERN EUROPE

SONG PING MEETS HUNGARIAN PLANNING DELEGATION

OW241215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 24 June (XINHUA)--State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission Song Ping met Lajos Berenyi, deputy-director of the National Planning Bureau of Hungary, and his party here this afternoon.

Both Song and Berenyi expressed satisfaction with the continuous development of cooperative relations between the two countries.

The Hungarian guests arrived here 17 June at the invitation of the State Planning Commission. The two sides exchanged views on the development of economic, trade and technological cooperation between the two countries and the establishment of relations between their economic planning bodies.

/7051

CSO: 4000/305

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN SHIPPING EQUIPMENT DEAL--Beijing 15 May (XINHUA)--Bulgaria has asked to buy 2 marine diesel engines and 6 generating sets from Shanghai Shipbuilding Corporation, worth 6.5 million yuan. They will be made by Hudong Shipyard and Xinzhong Power Machine Plant with the technology imported from Federal Germany and Denmark. The products will be handed in within next year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 14 May 86 OW] /7051

HUNGARIANS MEET WITH GAO SHANGQUAN--Budapest, 25 May (XINHUA)--The gain or loss of economic reform is not judged merely by economic growth figures; the political meaning of the substantive development of socialist democracy resulting from the reform is far beyond what the figures mean. These remarks were made by Lajos Faluvegi, Hungarian vice-premier and director of the National Planning Bureau, while meeting Gao Shangquan, vice-minister of China's State Commission for restructuring the economic system. Another Hungarian vice-premier, Jozsef Marjai, also met Gao and some members of the Chinese group investigating Hungary's economic reform led by him. Jozsef said last Saturday that to bring into full play market mechanism requires such internal and external conditions as breaking enterprises' monopoly and enacting a bankruptcy law for them. He said that plans and goals of reform should be considered in the light of the existing economic and social problems, and that the time, scope and steps of reform should be considered accordingly, only in this way can substantive progress be made, he noted. The two Hungarian vice-premiers talked respectively with the Chinese guests about the economic reforms in both countries. The visiting Chinese group ended its survey mission today and will leave here tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0539 GMT 26 May 86 OW] /7051

RAILWAY DELEGATION IN SOFIA--Sofia, 26 May (XINHUA)--A Chinese railway delegation arrived here today to attend the 14th session of the organization of railways cooperation. The session due to open tomorrow, will sum up the organization's work during 1985 and formulate a work program for the period of 1986-1990. The Chinese delegation was headed by Ding Guangen, minister of railways. The Organization of Railways Cooperation (ORC) was established in July 1956, when the first conference of ministers of transport of the socialist countries was held in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. The aims of the organization are to develop international railways traffic, and since 1959, also road traffic. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1338 GMT 26 May 86 OW] /7051

ROMANIAN ARMY OFFICERS FETED--Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA)--Xu Huizi, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet for a group of vacationing Romanian army officers led by Ioan Genoanu, commander of civil defense, here this evening. The group arrived here yesterday as guests of the Ministry of National Defense. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1405 GMT 20 May 86 OW] /7051

PAN YAO FETES HUNGARIAN VISITORS--Beijing, 5 June (XINHUA)--Pa Yao, acting president of the Board of Directors of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, hosted a dinner for Istvan Slameniski, President of the National Council of the Hungarian Consumer Cooperatives, here today. The visitors will discuss ways to expand cooperation between cooperative organizations of the two countries and exchange experience with the Chinese. Slameniski and his five-member delegation arrived here today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1333 GMT 5 Jun 86 OW] /7051

CHINA-POLAND FILM COOPERATION--Warsaw, 31 May (XINHUA)--China and Poland are to expand film cooperation under an agreement signed today. Under this agreement, signed by officials of the China Film Association and the Polish Film-Makers Association, the two sides will exchange screen arts and skills and producing experiences. They will also exchange film delegations. A Chinese film-makers delegation, headed by Secretary of the China Film Association Luo Yijun, arrived in Warsaw on 26 May for an eight-day official visit. The delegation, which took part in the 23rd Krakow International Short Film Festival, is to leave Poland for home on 2 June. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 1 Jun 86 OW] /7051

CHEMICAL WEAPONS-FREE ZONE URGED--Beijing, 7 June (XINHUA)--Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia yesterday proposed to enter into direct contacts with West European countries for the establishment of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. Deputy foreign ministers of the two countries summoned the diplomats of Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway to the foreign ministries respectively and presented them with the proposal. They hoped that these West European countries would work for the establishment of such a zone. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0144 GMT 7 Jun 86 OW] /7051

LU DONG MEETS GDR'S STOPH--Berlin, 5 June--Democratic German Premier Willi Stoph and visiting Chinese Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission Lu Dong today said there is still great potential for cooperation between their countries in economy, trade and science and technology. They called for Democratic German participation in the technological upgrading of Chinese enterprises with the aim of long-term cooperation and trade. The two expressed satisfaction with the rapid expansion of bilateral economic and trade ties. Stoph briefed Lu on Democratic Germany's economic development and the industrial application of new scientific achievements and sophisticated technologies through scientific research institutions. Lu, who arrived here Sunday as head of a Chinese economic delegation, held talks with Deputy Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss Monday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 6 Jun 86 OW] /7051

XINHUA DELEGATION MEETS GERTYCH--Warsaw, 27 May (XINHUA)--Polish Vice Premier Zbigniew Gertych said today that meeting market demand, checking inflation and boosting exports are the major tasks facing the Polish economy for the next five years. Gertych told a XINHUA news agency delegation led by its Director General Mu Qing, that considerable progress in all the three areas has already been made. Market shortages have been reduced by increased supply of commodities since 1982 when the country stabilized, the vice premier said. Gertych said annual inflation has declined to 18 percent from 200 percent through four years of governmental effort. The ruling United Workers' Party is expected to adopt measures at its forthcoming congress to limit inflation to 10 percent during the current five-year plan, he added. On exports, he said, Poland now registers an annual trade surplus of 1.5 billion U.S. dollars with the capitalist world but, he admitted the surplus falls short of even the amount due as interest on Poland's accumulated foreign debt of 31 billion dollars. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 28 May 86 OW] /7051

XINHUA DELEGATION VISIT TO HUNGARY--Budapest, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--A delegation of China's XINHUA News Agency led by its director general Mu Qin today ends one-week visit to Hungary. During the visit, the delegation was received by Hungarian Vice Premier Jozsef Marjai, head of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Hungarian ruling party Erno Lakatos and other Hungarian leaders. The Chinese journalists also visited industrial enterprises and state farms. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0623 GMT 13 Jun 86 OW] /9738

ROMANIAN WORKERS DELEGATION--Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met and gave a luncheon for a Romanian party workers' delegation here today. The delegation led by Ioan Draghici, alternate member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, has toured southern China's Wuhan, Guangzhou and Shenzhen and is scheduled to leave for home tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1005 GMT 9 Jun 86 OW] /9738

HONGQI DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--Belgrade, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--The Chinese RED FLAG magazine delegation headed by Wang Renzhi, deputy editor-in-chief of the RED FLAG magazine, organ of the Chinese Communist Party, ended its friendly visit to Yugoslavia today. During the visit, member of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Kiro Hadzivasilev received the Chinese delegation. Both sides exchanged views on questions of mutual interest. The delegation arrived here on 5 June at the invitation of the COMMUNIST weekly, organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0202 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/301

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

YOUTH LEADER CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN SUPPRESSION

OW141106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--A leading member of the All-China Youth Federation today strongly condemned Pretoria for declaring "the state of emergency" in South Africa Thursday.

In an interview with XINHUA, he said this was aimed at banning any people's rallies and demonstrations by the South African people to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Soweto carnage.

The acts by the South African authorities to suppress the commemorative activities seriously worsened situations in Southern Africa and aroused strong indignation from the people of the world and stern condemnation of world opinions, he said.

"The 300 million Chinese youths sternly warn the South African authorities to stop its perverse acts at once and end racial policies."

The Chinese youths firmly believe that the greater the oppression, the stronger the revolt, and the heroic people in South Africa, including students and other youths, will surely win the final victory in fighting against racial discrimination and apartheid, he said.

/9738

CSO: 4000/302

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

CPC DELEGATION TO TUNISIA--Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) headed by Deputy Director of the general office of the CPC Central Committee Zhou Jie left here tonight for Tunisia to attend the 12th congress of the Parti Socialiste Destourien of Tunisia at the invitation of the Tunisian party. Later the delegation will then pay a friendly visit to Algeria at the invitation of the National Liberation Front of Algeria. Zhou Jie will also attend the sixth congress of the Socialist Party of Portugal late this month as the representative of the CPC at the invitation of the Socialist Party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1418 GMT 15 Jun 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/302

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LAW SOCIETY CONDUCTS INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

OW221312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- The law society of China has actively carried out academic exchanges and friendly contacts with foreign legal experts since it was established 4 years ago, to promote mutual understanding and friendship, a meeting of the society was told here today.

In the past 4 years, the society has been host to 23 foreign delegations and groups made up of more than 230 legal scholars and experts. It has also sent 64 Chinese legal experts abroad in delegations, groups or as visiting scholars and students.

The society has also signed agreements with legal organizations in the United States, Japan, Australia as well Hong Kong and Macao on academic and information exchanges and friendly cooperation.

A national mass organization of legal studies, the society has organized various research activities on important theoretical and practical issues concerning the country's economic and legal development. It now boasts 29 branches and more than 2,600 members.

At present, the society is negotiating with the law association for Asia and the Western Pacific and the international association of constitutional studies to join the two organizations. It is also helping a university in Macao to set up a Chinese law course.

Wang Zhongfang, president of the society, said that through these international exchanges, the society has helped foreign legal experts have a better understanding of China's legal theory and practice, while the society has become more aware of the new developments in foreign legal studies and legal systems.

/7051

CSO: 4000/291

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROVINCES REPORT DEATH SENTENCES FOR CRIMINALS

HK260340 Hong Kong AFP in English 0304 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 26--Nine people have been sentenced to death in China for common-law crimes, provincial press reports reaching here indicated.

In the southern city of Guangzhou, four people were convicted and immediately executed for all tries of robberies against taxi drivers, the Guangzhou daily YANGCHENG WANDAO reported in its Friday edition.

One of the four was also convicted of the attempted rape of a woman taxi driver.

Several accomplices were sentenced to prison terms.

Also in Guangzhou, three members of a group tried on theft, extortion and other charges were sentenced to death, the paper said. Another man was sent to prison for life while the remaining members received sentences of 5 to 7 years in jail.

In Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province in eastern China, Lin Jijin, 28, was sentenced to death for the murder of two neighbors from whom he had stolen a gold ring and a necklace to finance his gambling, which is illegal in China. The youth daily said Lin was a repeat offender.

In Shanghai, Cao Wxing [name as received], 28, was sentenced to death and "deprived of his political rights" for a series of thefts of motorcycles, watches and other items worth 7,000 yuan (more than 2,000 dollars) in several provinces, Shanghai's LIBERATION DAILY reported.

In China, death sentences are usually carried out immediately and often in public, with a bullet at the base of the skull.

/7051

CSO: 4000/291

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COMMUNITIES' ROLE IN SOCIAL WELFARE

OW020302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA)--China now encourages involvement by communities and individual citizens in social welfare programs, a senior Chinese official has said.

In answering questions from a reporter of the "Fortnightly Talk," vice minister Zhang Ming of civil affairs cited the example of Beijing, where 2,700 groups of volunteers have been formed to help the old and disabled.

In Guangzhou, there are 24 old folks' homes run on a community basis, Zhang said in her talk, which was published in full in the latest issue of current affairs magazine.

In Shanghai, she added, neighborhood committees are running a network of service centers for the aged, and handicapped and orphaned children.

"As a matter of fact," she said, "relying on society at large to run welfare facilities should be the orientation for the work."

At present, more than 37,000 old people without relatives to depend on live in 743 government-run homes. And 63 government-run welfare institutes house some 10,000 orphans and handicapped children.

In addition, the vice-minister said, 19,000 mental patients are receiving treatment or recovering in 121 government-run mental institutions.

Local social welfare authorities run 1,800 factories, which employ 200,000 handicapped people. These are supplemented by 8,500 community factories with 230,000 handicapped workers.

State-owned and cooperative enterprises in both town and countryside are encouraged to set up factories for the handicapped children of their own staff members, Zhang Ming said.

Over 70 percent of the handicapped people who can work are now employed, Zhang Ming reported.

The figure is 100 percent for cities such as Dalian and Shenyang (Liaoning Province), Shijiazhuang (Hebei), Shashi (Hubei) and Changzhou (Jiangsu).

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS ON HIGHER EDUCATION PROMULGATED

HK100825 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 86 p 1

[Report: "State Council Promulgates Provisional Regulations on Management of Higher Education"]

[Text] In order to further implement the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational Structure," the State Council has recently promulgated "Provisional Regulations on the Management of Higher Education" in an effort to strengthen and improve the state's guidance and management of higher education, expand the management power of the institutions of higher learning, enhance the capability of the institutions of higher learning to adapt themselves to the needs of economic and social development, and enable the institutions of higher learning to better serve the building of socialist modernization.

The "Provisional Regulations on the Management of Higher Education" specifically stipulate the various responsibilities of the State Educational Commission's macroscopic guidance and management over the higher education of the whole country. They clearly stipulate the responsibilities of the relevant departments of the State Council in administration of the institutions of higher learning which are directly controlled by the relevant departments of the State Council and the responsibilities of the local governments in administration of higher education.

In order to expand the management power of the institutions of higher learning and enhance the capability of the institutions of higher learning to adapt themselves to the needs of economic and social development, the "Provisional Regulations on the Management of Higher Education" provide the following stipulations:

1. After accomplishing the task given by the state to train qualified personnel, the institutions of higher learning can cooperate with other departments or regions to run schools and accept the students provided by other units and private students according to the percentage stipulated by the state. The institutions of higher learning can put forward suggestions and plans on enrollment sources. They can enroll students and deal with or eliminate through selection unqualified students according to the relevant stipulations of the state. The institutions of higher learning can implement the state graduates distribution

plan, make specific graduates distribution plans for themselves, and recommend some of their graduates to the units which need graduates.

2. The institutions of higher learning should carry out the policy of running schools industriously and thriftily. On the premise of observing the state financial system and according to the principle of "contracted use, no subsidies for overspending, retaining surplus, and self-balance" in budget and the management of funds, the institutions of higher learning can have the right to use the annual development funds, the amount of which has been checked and ratified by the responsible departments.

According to the relevant state regulations, the institutes of higher learning can help develop undertakings and collective welfare. They can provide awards to individuals by using the income gained from accepting and training the students provided by other units and private students, holding cadres' training courses, correspondence course, and evening university courses, and providing technological services and consultancy services to society.

3. According to the documents regarding the overall design, the general planning, and the annual capital construction plan approved by the responsible departments, and on the premise of contracting investment from the responsible departments, the institutions of higher learning can choose the design units and construction units according to their own actual needs. If approved by the responsible departments, on the premise of realizing the investment results, the institutions of higher learning can examine and approve their own design documents and readjust their own long-term and annual capital construction plans. When investment is contracted, surplus can be retained, but there will be no subsidies for overspending.

4. Based on the power over cadres' management and on the conditions of cadres, the complement of cadres, and the measures for selecting and promoting cadres stipulated by the state, on the advice of their presidents, the institutions of higher learning can appoint or dismiss vice presidents, appoint or dismiss administrative personnel at various levels, and employ or dismiss teachers and staff members.

5. The institutions of higher learning specifically approved by the state can, according to the relevant state regulations, assess the qualifications of associate professors. A few institutions of higher learning with better conditions can assess the qualifications of professors and the courses and faculties which award doctorates, and can increase the number of instructors for postgraduates studying for Ph.D. degrees.

6. According to the party and state education policies, the length of the study period, and the training requirements, the institutions of higher learning can readjust the service direction of faculties, make teaching plans (training programs) and syllabi, select teaching materials, and carry out reform on educational contents and methods.

7. On the premise of accomplishing the scientific research tasks given by the state, the institutions of higher learning can decide their own bids for scientific research projects and undertake the scientific research tasks entrusted

by other units, as well as provide technological services and consultation services to society.

With demanding that the responsible departments increase the investment in capital construction and increase the development funds and personnel complement, the institutions of higher learning can decide on their own to independently establish or establish through cooperation with other units of scientific research institutions or combinations of education, scientific research, and production. The institutions of higher learning can also accept the subsidies provided by enterprises and decide how to make the best use of the subsidies.

8. Within the limits of the state foreign affairs policy and the relevant regulations, the institutions of higher learning should actively carry out academic exchanges with foreign countries. The institutions of higher learning can use their self-raised funds (including retained foreign exchange), the received foreign subsidies approved by the responsible departments, and the foreign exchange given by the responsible departments to send people abroad and receive foreign guests for the purpose of academic research and exchange. If approved, the institutions of higher learning can be responsible for carrying out the political examination of the personnel to be sent abroad.

/7051

CS0: 4005/785

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SATELLITES TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL TV CHANNEL

HK020602 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Jun 86 p 3

[Special to CHINA DAILY by Zhang Yan]

[Text] More than 300 of the 5,000 ground receiving stations for China's educational satellite television programs have been built and should go into operation 1 October, according to a State Educational Commission official.

The new stations, which will use a satellite under a 5-year agreement with the International Satellite Organization, are to be tested 1 July, Sun Baoyi, director of the commission's satellite office, said last week.

However, Sun said, the stations faced a funding problem, which had to be solved by the joint efforts of the state, local governments and organizations.

The Education Commission needs 1 million yuan to build a satellite transmitting and receiving station in Beijing.

If funds for this are not found, the satellite transmission system will be operated by local post and telecommunications departments, which are already overloaded.

Satellite transmission would greatly improve China's educational television channel by extending coverage to most of the country. Sun said, current transmission facilities cannot reach some remote areas.

The new system would increase educational television from 6 to a potential 24 hours a day.

Central Radio and Television University students will be able to study from 5 pm to 11 pm. Transmission now is during the day when most of the students are at work.

A total of 2.4 million unqualified middle and primary school teachers will be able to take vocational training courses from 6 am to 5 pm as China pursues its policy of 9 years compulsory education.

Satellite transmissions are cheaper than the old methods, but construction costs of the two systems are almost the same, according to Sun. The old system will still be used for some regions, he said.

With the satellite system, students will eventually be able to communicate with their lecturers.

The Central Radio and Television university, which reopened in 1979, now has 1 million students, equal to 40 percent of students in other universities and colleges.

More than 2 million television students have graduated or received diplomas in the last six years.

/7051

CSO: 4000/291

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DECISION MADE TO CUT PRICES FOR SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

OW241214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA)--Prices for primary and middle school textbooks will be slightly cut this fall, the GUANGMING DAILY said today.

Following a government decision reported by the cultural affairs daily, the average middle school student will spend around eight yuan a year for textbooks in the 1986-1987 academic year, down from approximately 8.5 yuan in 1985-1986.

The cut comes despite pressure from state-owned publishers to raise the prices of textbooks, which they say are not profitable.

Government officials have said repeatedly that enterprises should not make profits where essential services for children are involved.

The new price for books per printing sheet will be cut from the present 0.085 yuan to 0.03 yuan, according to a statement internally circulated last week by the state education commission, the state planning commission, the state economic commission, the ministries of finance and light industry, the state publication bureau and the state price bureau.

The price reduction will be subsidized by central and local governments, the statement said.

The officials also asked publishers to reduce production costs and to improve the printing quality of textbooks.

The quality of paper used for textbooks should be high enough to protect children's eyesight, they said.

/7051

CSO: 4000/291

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAOWANG REPORTS ON FORMER KMT PILOT'S EXPERIENCE

HK131114 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 23, 9 Jun 86
p 23

[Article by Cai Shanwu [5591 0810 2976]: "Li Dawei on the Mainland for Three Years"]

[Text] It was 0830 on 23 May 1986. The sky over the ancient city of Xian was overcast, with a visibility of only 3 km. Li Dawei, former major and section leader of an air unit of the KMT Army and now deputy headmaster of an aviation school of the Chinese PLA Air Force, took off from a suburban airfield in a turboprop transport plane.

Li Dawei had piloted six types of aircraft in Taiwan with a total flying time of over 2,700 hours. Today he piloted a Chinese-built aircraft he had never handled before. He gently guided the aircraft in the sky for over an hour. After returning to the base, he excitedly said: "I am particularly excited about having been able to pilot an aircraft in the skies of the motherland."

Li Dawei wore a grass green uniform, the golden stars on his sky blue collar badge shining with dazzling brightness. This reporter congratulated him on entering a new stage of his life after having been in China for three years. At that moment, Li Dawei could not help recounting his original intention in returning to the mainland. He said: "I did not return to the mainland on impulse; still less to take refuge because I was confronted with an awkward matter in Taiwan. I made up my mind after careful consideration."

Li Dawei was born into a Taiwan KMT "old and well-known military officer family." His father, stepfather, and father-in-law are high-ranking military officers on field-grade officers. In Taiwan, he had a house, a car, and various high-quality articles for daily use.

He said: "The KMT Army is very particular about family status. With such a family background and education, I was regarded with special respect there."

"But people have ideals," Li Dawei added. "Eating meat and watching sexy dances alone cannot satisfy a person's desire. I cannot live for these alone. I have come here for my ideals and for the reunification of the motherland. I made up my mind to come to the mainland, the land of my ancestors, to have a look, no matter what difficulties there might be. On 21 April 1983, my ideal finally came true."

Li Dawei touched upon his life on the mainland in the past 3 years. He said: "I think the path I have chosen is bright. The CPC and the people's government trust me and have put me in an important position and the people, as well as the colleagues around me, show sincere care for me. I feel the infinite warmth of living here!"

Over the past few years, he has been to various parts of the country to visit or to see his relatives. He is warmly received wherever he goes. He has met his uncle Zhang Qufei in Suzhou, his eldest Aunt Zhang Xiangru and fourth Aunt Zhang Hengfei in Xuzhou, and his uncle and elder sister in his hometown, of Huyang in Anhui. Li Dawei said: "After seeing my relatives, I realized all the more that people on both sides of the strait very much look forward to the peaceful reunification of the mainland and Taiwan at an early date. This has made me even more aware of my responsibility."

Li Dawei went on to say: "I have come to serve the country. Therefore, I often warm myself not to regard myself as a guest or outsider. I should look upon myself as a member in the great cause of modernizing the motherland and as a drop in the ocean moistening the Chinese mainland."

Less than a month after his return to the mainland, he was appointed deputy headmaster of an aviation school. Later he was also elected member of the CPPCC National Committee, the standing committee of the All-China Youth Federation, and the executive council of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots. In all these posts he has carried out his promise of "not regarding himself as an outsider." At the aviation school, he is responsible for managing education. Someone reported to him: "Dawei, management in the barracks is a mess. Won't you try to change this?" After conducting an investigation, Li Dawei put forward the idea of instituting a "barracks distinctive pass" system, which was supported by the school authorities. The "barracks distinctive passes" were issued in three colors: yellow for cadres, red for soldiers and students, and green for the family members of the staff. In order to implement this system satisfactorily, he led personnel on patrol duties in inspecting and supervising its implementation in the barracks. As a result, good order quickly returned to the barracks and the previous chaotic phenomenon was rectified. Li Dawei had not worked in an aviation school for a long time, but he quickly adapted himself to the environment and was competent at his job.

Li Dawei also recounted his experience at the former PLA Political Institute, where he had been sent for further training. He said: "In Taiwan I studied at military schools for middle-ranking military officers of the KMT Army. On the mainland, I studied at the PLS Political Institute. Where I learned about social sciences, the basic principles and methods of political work in the PLA, and the fine traditions of the PLA."

In the last 10 days of November 1985, after successfully passing the graduation examinations, Li Dawei received his first diploma after joining the PLA.

Li Dawei has not only satisfactorily carried out his job, but also done a lot of useful things for common people. Late one severe winter night, Li Dawei returned to the institute after visiting a friend. Just as he got his car up to full speed, he suddenly saw several young men waving their hands in the middle of the road, looking very anxious. Li immediately stopped his car. Learning that an elderly woman nearly was critically ill and had to be sent to a hospital, he promptly rushed the patient to the hospital. This action got her out of danger. On one particular night, when a tired Li Dawei was driving his car home, he saw a teenage boy crying by the roadside near the institute. He found out that the boy's mother, who had just arrived in Beijing from the countryside to visit her relatives, was lying by the roadside in labor. So, after giving the boy a few words of comfort, he took the woman to the hospital. After going through the necessary hospitalization procedure and paying for the charges, he left the hospital. The woman still does not know that the PLA man who took her to the hospital is Li Dawei.

Li Dawei's deeds have been spread by word of mouth with general approval among the residents. He himself thinks this is what a young man should do. Holding the old by the arm and the young by the hand and healing the wounded and saving the dying--these are virtues of the Chinese nation. He said: "In the 3 years since my return to the motherland, I have received too many things, from material to spiritual and from honors to political treatment, but I have done too little for the people. In the future I should do more work that is beneficial to the state and the people."

/9738

CSO: 4005/766

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EXPANDING DOCTORATE PROGRAM--Beijing, 3 June (XINHUA)--China will authorize another group of 2,716 units to give academic degrees, according to today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. An appraisal group of the academic degree committee under the State Council has recommended 671 units for giving doctorate degrees and 2,045 units for giving master's degrees. With the approval of the committee, the total number of Chinese units awarding doctorate or master's degrees will increase by 50 percent, the paper said. By now, all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities on the Chinese mainland, with the exception of Tibet, have units that give academic degrees, the paper said. Meanwhile the academic degree appraisal committee also authorized 1,797 men and women to accept Ph.D. students. The paper also said that 101 new disciplines such as environmental chemistry, biomechanics, and medical jurisprudence have been included in the national Ph.D. program. In recent years, Chinese graduate education has developed rapidly. By September, the total number of graduate students will exceed 120,000 and more than 30,000 of them are expected to get master's degrees in the coming 2 years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0551 GMT 3 Jun 86 OW] /7051

TRAINING OF SENIOR SCHOLARS--Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA)--China is now qualified to reach its goal of training most of its senior scholars internally by the end of this century, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY commented. To support its view, this official newspaper gives the example of Qinghua University, the best polytechnical college in China. Qinghua has turned out 1,300 graduates with master's degrees and 37 with doctorates since 1981, while more than 2,000 post-graduates are still working on a Ph.D. or master's program. Qinghua university has set up seven post-doctoral centers since 1985. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 20 May 86 OW] /7051

CSO: 4000/303

17 July 1986

SOUTHWEST REGION

LIU HANZHEN DISCUSSES IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK100829 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Interviewed recently by a SHEHUI WENTI DAOBAO [Social Issues Herald] reporter, Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary Liu Hanzhen pointed out: To improve party style, it is necessary to continuously implement the principle of being resolute and persistent which was put forward by the central authorities.

Comrade Liu Hanzhen pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our province have done a lot of work in strengthening party building. Particularly since the 12th Party Congress, through party rectification, the party style of our province has improved markedly in many aspects.

However, due to the fact that work has progressed unevenly, it is essential to do a large amount of work to basically improve party style.

Comrade Liu Hanzhen pointed out: To improve party style, it is imperative to continuously implement the principle of being resolute and persistent which was put forward by the central authorities. We must first seriously grasp this work for 2 years so as to basically improve party style. In specific work, we must seriously do the following several aspects of work well:

1. We must continue to step up the investigation and dealing with of big and serious cases. This is a starting point in improving party style.
2. In the first half of this year, we must thoroughly resolve the problems left by six unhealthy trends now existing in the work style of organs which were pointed out by the central authorities.
3. We must seriously begin with correcting the unhealthy trends with the characteristics of trades and with investigating and dealing with serious cases that seriously corrupt party style, in addition to the big and serious economic criminal cases.
4. We must conduct deep education in party spirit.

5. We must further do well in rectifying and building leadership organs and give full play to the exemplary role of the leadership organs and leading cadres.

In short, we must do work well and in a down-to-earth manner and work hard to basically improve party style.

/7051

CS0: 4005/785

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MEETING STRESSES IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK070437 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The provincial discipline inspection commission, the party rectification office of the provincial CPC committee, and the CPC committee of the provincial organs held a meeting on 6 June to exchange information in straightening out party style and consolidating and developing the fruits of party rectification. Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; (Giao Xingze), deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission; and (Liang Hongyu), secretary of the CPC committee of the provincial organs, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting held that the provincial departments and bureaus have made an excellent start in improving party style. The six unhealthy trends have been basically curbed. Some units have scored initial success in correcting sectoral malpractices. The meeting put forward the following demands in order to further promote rectification of party style.

1. Seriously study Comrade Hu Yaobang's recent important speech, and further enhance the awareness of the leading comrades at all levels, especially at and above county-level, in improving party style.
2. Strengthen leadership and augment the forces for achieving a breakthrough in handling major and important cases.
3. Seriously correct sectoral malpractices.
4. Overcome bureaucratism, improve the organ work style, and enhance work efficiency.

The provincial CPC committee has recently decided to tackle the small production viewpoint and slow progress and low efficiency in work as focal points in the current effort to improve ideological style.

/7051
CSO: 4005-785

SOUTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK IN SICHUAN

HK100357 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee conference on ideological and political work was held in Chengdu from 2 to 9 June. The meeting conveyed and studied the important speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang made during his visit to Sichuan and the instructions of leading central comrades on ideological and political work. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai delivered a report entitled "Ideological and Political Work During Reform, and the Reform of Ideological and Political work." Deputy Secretary and Governor Jiang Minkuan spoke on doing a good job in ideological and political work and invigorating Sichuan's economy. Standing committee member Xu Chuan conveyed the spirit of the national forum of propaganda department chiefs convened by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department. Standing committee member Bai Shangwu spoke on the comprehensive handling of problems in social order and stepping up education for youths and juveniles.

The meeting focused on the question of how to improve and strengthen ideological and political work while carrying out reforms, opening up to the world, invigorating the economy, and developing commodity economy. Through study, discussion, and summing up and exchanging experiences, the participants understood more clearly the guiding ideas for ideological and political work in the new situation and the status, role, characteristics, and tasks of this work. They seriously discussed the question of how to create an atmosphere of unity, concord, and mutual trust and understanding for the prosperity of ideological and cultural undertakings.

The meeting held: The situation on the province's ideological front has been very good since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We have scored marked achievements and progress in ideological and political work. At the same time, it is also necessary to improve and strengthen this work.

The meeting proposed that the province's current ideological and political work must vigorously stimulate the work of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy and spur all reforms and the development of socialist commodity economy. We must sweep away ideological obstacles to reform and opening up, clear the way for developing the social productive forces, and strengthen the building of the two civilizations.

The meeting stressed that the leading cadres at all levels must spontaneously eliminate the constrictions of the small production concept and clear away the effects of the habitual forces of small production on reform and opening up. It is necessary to gain a better concept of commodity economy and make contributions to enriching the people and improving the province's reforms.

/7051

CS0: 4005/785

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MEETING STRESSES POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

HK180155 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, a work conference on implementing the policies on cadres and intellectuals convened by the organization department of the provincial CPC committee concluded recently after 5 days in session. The meeting proposed that still greater efforts be made on the basis of the achievements already scored. We must ensure by the 13th party Congress the basic completion of the implementation of policies on cadres and intellectuals and the solution of problems left over from history.

/7051

CSO: 4005/785

SOUTHWEST REGION

DALAI LAMA REFUSES TO 'COMPROMISE' WITH COMMUNISM

OW241109 Taipei CNA in English 1036 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 22 (CNA) -- Tibetan religious leader Dalai Lama has refused to compromise his belief with communism, indicating that he has also repudiated the Chinese Communist attempt to lure him back to mainland China.

The Dalai Lama has made his case clear during his current tour of West Europe where he had met with Tibetan communities and political leaders.

In his meetings with Tibetans in France, Dalai Lama has stressed that in spite of Teng Hsiao-ping's so-called "economic reforms," the basic ideology of the Peiping regime has not changed.

Dalai Lama is to attend a mass meeting of his followers in Paris May 27.

He condemned the Chinese Communists for their atrocities against the Tibetans and even rare birds in Tibet besides destroying religion.

In his current tour, he already visited Austria, West Germany and Switzerland where he also tried to obtain funds for the Tibetan refugees in India and other parts of Asia.

In recent years, the Chinese Communists have been attempting to ask Dalai Lama to go back to mainland by pretending that they had restored religious freedom to the Tibetans.

But the Tibetan spiritual leader has completely rejected this pretension of the Peiping regime because he regarded that communism is incompatible to true religious freedom.

In his talks with Tibetans and political and religious leaders here, he has repeatedly given examples of Peiping regime's ruthless rule in Tibet.

Tibet's Lama priests could never forget what the Chinese Communists had done to them by destroying Lama temples and prohibiting them from practicing their belief, although under ruthless communist oppression, they could have done nothing except remain silent, Dalai Lama said.

It is clear that Dalai Lama would continue to refuse to accept the proposals made to him by the Peiping regime to return to mainland China.

He stressed that if he had done that, he would have lost his freedom to speak out for the Tibetans.

Dalai Lama told French press that even today, after some 30 years of Chinese Communist rule, Tibet still lacks many essential economic products, and that the people's living standard is still the lowest in the world.

The Chinese Communists have also exploited the Tibetans economically by buying their own produces cheaper in prices and then selling back to them at higher prices.

/7051

CSO: 4000/291

NORTH REGION

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI ATTENDS COMMENDATION RALLY

SK100738 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 May p 1

[Excerpts] Today, the provincial CPC Committee held a rally to commend Zheng Zongwu and to learn from him. The rally called on the Communist Party members throughout the province and the cadres at all levels to act as Comrade Zheng Zongwu, to display the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountain, to enhance their revolutionary fighting spirit, to work creatively, and to struggle to successfully fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; veteran comrades who have retreated to the second line; responsible comrades of the provincial, Shijiazhuang Prefectural, and Shijiazhuang City organs; party-member cadres; responsible comrades from the various provincial colleges, universities, and scientific research units; and representatives of scientific and technological workers, totaling some 2,000 people. Responsible persons of the Pingquan County CPC Committee were also invited to the rally.

Qu Weizhen, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organizational Department, announced at the rally the provincial CPC Committee's "decision on conferring the title of outstanding Communist Party member on Comrade Zheng Zongwu and on learning from him."

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, gave a speech calling for extensively and deeply carrying out a province-wide campaign on learning from Comrade Zheng Zongwu. He said: As a party member, cadre, and a scientific and technological worker, what should they do when dealing with their work, fame and wealth, difficulties, and the interests of the masses? This is a very serious question which each and every Communist Party member will come across and answer. In this regard, Comrade Zheng Zongwu has sent a very good example for us with his actual deeds. He called on all prefectures, departments, and units to conscientiously check whether their own localities and units have the problems of overlooking real talents. He also called for resolute efforts to struggle against the phenomenon of stifling and dealing blows to competent personnel and exerting utmost efforts to boost the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals.

/9738

CSO: 4005/767

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL MILITARY DISTRICT GRASSROOTS CONFERENCE ENDS

SK120558 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Nei Monggol Military District grassroots work conference concluded yesterday. The conference stressed that comprehensively strengthening the building of grassroots units is an important task in the current army building work. After streamlining and reorganizing the army, the Nei Monggol Military District has focused its major points of work on grasping grassroots work in all fields and has scored remarkable achievements since the first half of the year.

At the conference, leaders of the military district earnestly heard work reports given by the relevant units, conscientiously analyzed the situation in building the grassroots units, and formulated plans for future army grassroots building.

Cai Ying, commander of the Nei Monggol Military District, and Liu Yiyuan, political commissar, gave speeches on behalf of the CPC Committee of the military district. They pointed out that in the future, we should do well in six fields of work, which include strengthening the building of party branches, raising the quality of grassroots cadres, attending to regular ideological and political work, striving to enhance the military skills and political awareness of the army, improving the [words indistinct] of the PLA companies, and fully displaying the functional role of the leading organs.

The CPC Committee of the military district also called on the leading cadres at and above the regimental level to free themselves from meetings, documents, and routine matters and go to the grassroots levels to give timely and specific guidance, and to strengthen various grassroots work.

/9738

CSO: 4005/767

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE ISSUES WORK REPORT

SK180345 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 86 p 3

[Excerpts of the report on the work of the Tianjin Municipal People's Procuratorate delivered by Liang Guoqing, chief-procurator of the Municipal People's Procuratorate, at the 5th session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress--date not given]

[Text] Over the past year, the procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the municipality conscientiously implemented the constitution, the law, and the party's principles and policies; persisted in the four basic principles; continued to deal blows to serious criminal offenses and serious economic crimes to serve the economic construction; comprehensively carried out various activities of inspecting the professional work; consciously did their duties in strict accordance with the regulations set forth in the law; and industriously made efforts to facilitate a sustained and stable turn for the better in public security and to ensure a smooth progress of economic restructuring and construction.

1. A stable turn for the better in public security was facilitated thanks to ceaselessly dealing blows to the serious criminal offenses.

In the course of dealing blows to serious criminal offenses, the procuratorial organs across the municipality continued to persist in the principle of strictly and rapidly punishing and sentencing the criminal offenders who seriously jeopardized public security according to the law, put the stress on "accurate" investigation to conscientiously and clearly investigate the details of the cases, and strictly did their duties according to the law. In the past year, these organs approved the reports on arresting 2,707 criminal offenders of various types submitted by the public security organs and submitted reports on public prosecution of 3,104 persons to the courts. In accordance with the regulations set forth in the state criminal law and the state law of criminal suit, the procuratorial organs at all levels across the municipality decided to rescind the suits of 249 persons for whom penalty's not necessary and decided not to lodge appeals against 62 persons who should not have been called to account. Through examination and investigation, these pursued and captured 21 criminal offenders and instituted proceedings against 28 persons. The people's procuratorial organs dispatched personnel to supervise the execution of 46 criminals who were sentenced to death by the people's courts.

A notable turn for the better in the municipality's public security was achieved thanks to strictly dealing blows to serious criminal offenders to vigorously promote a comprehensive improvement of the public security over the past 2 years or so.

2. The procuratorial organs regarded the struggle against economic crimes as a central task and paid attention to making the struggle serve economic restructuring and construction.

In 1985, the procuratorial organs across the municipality accepted and heard 557 economic criminal cases. Of these cases, 353 involving 397 persons, who committed such crimes as engaging in corruption, giving and accepting bribes, and refusing to pay and evading taxes, were placed on file for investigation by the procuratorial organs. Of these, 70 were major cases involving 101 persons--each involving more than 10,000 yuan of economic losses. These organs decided to arrest 178 economic criminals of various types and instituted proceedings against 230 economic criminals. By the end of 1985, these organs retrieved stolen money and goods worth more than 2.7 million yuan in Renminbi by concluding the economic cases accepted and heard by themselves. Along with the profound development of the work of dealing blows to serious economic crimes, in the first quarter of 1986, the municipality put 174 economic criminal cases on file for investigation, 69 of which were major and appalling cases. Since last year, in particular, from the end of last year to the beginning of this year, three notable characteristics have been seen in the procuratorial work in the economic field. First, the number of cases which were investigated and handled increased. In 1985, the number of economic criminal cases which were put on file for self-investigation increased by 37 percent over that of 1984. Second, the number of major economic cases which were investigated and handled continued to increase. Comparing the latter half of 1985 with the first half of 1985, the number of major economic cases which were investigated and handled increased by 93 percent. Comparing the first quarter of this year with the same period of last year, the number of major economic cases, each involving more than 10,000 yuan of economic losses, increased by 570 percent, and comparing the first quarter of this year with the last quarter of 1985, the number of such major economic cases increased by 310 percent. The number of such major economic cases investigated and handled in the first quarter of this year was equivalent to the total number of 1985. Third, the number of major and appalling cases which were put on file for investigation accounted for a large proportion of the total. In 1985, the number of major and appalling cases which were investigated and handled accounted for 22 percent of the total cases which were put on file for investigation, an increase of 12 percent over 1984. In the first quarter of this year, the number of major and appalling cases accounted for 39.7 percent of the total cases which were put on file for investigation, a rise of 24 percent over the corresponding period of 1985. Many cases were discovered, investigated, and handled in a timely manner. The aforementioned situation has indicated that serious economic criminal activities exist in the municipality and that the task for dealing blows to the economic crimes is extremely arduous and complicated. The vast number of

cadres and policemen of the procuratorial organs have gone through trials and tempered themselves in their work, and have made contributions to waging the struggle against the economic crimes.

3. The procuratorial organs comprehensively carried out the professional work closely in line with the struggle against serious economic crimes and criminal offenses.

From last year, the procuratorial organs at all levels strengthened the work of inspecting the criminal activities of state personnel. In accordance with the article No. 13 of the law of criminal suit, the procuratorial organs directly accepted and heard the cases of infringement upon the democratic rights of citizens and neglecting duties, and the cases which should be directly accepted and handled by the people's procuratorate, such as illegally holding someone in custody, torturing others to extort confession, bringing false charges against others, and causing serious accidents due to negligence. In particular, they persistently investigated and handled, in accordance with the law, the cases of conducting bureaucratic practices or neglecting duties to bring about great economic losses to the state. From April 1985, these organs accepted and handled 220 cases of such crimes, and placed 56 cases on file for investigation, of which 13 were major and appalling cases. They also conscientiously and thoroughly investigated and handled the activities of supporting and shielding economic criminals and the activities of creating obstacles to judicial organs; handling cases according to the law. They closely combined the investigations on the activities violating the law and discipline with those on the economic criminal activities, and carried out the investigations on these activities at the same time. Soon after the case of robbery at the first Youyi shop had occurred, the procuratorial organ timely placed the case on file for investigation and simultaneously found out those who were to blame for the accident due to negligence of their duties. This has evoked great repercussions in the society. In carrying out the procuratorial work of prisons and reformatories, they strengthened construction of infrastructures and took measures for setting up and perfecting a system of carrying out the procuratorial work on the spot in order to continue strictly dealing blows to the criminal activities of those who were serving their sentences of reform-through-labor or reeducation-through-labor and to safeguard the order to prisons and reformatories. In 1985, they investigated and handled 66 criminal cases involving those who were serving their sentences of reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor; handled 3 criminal cases involving cadres and policemen; investigated and handled 46 cases that were reappealed to the higher authorities; and worked in cooperation with judicial and public security organs to achieve a civilized management, upgrade the quality of the transformation work and consolidate the achievements in the work in accordance with the principle of "transformation first and production second" and the principle of "educating and redeeming misguided persons and helping them change through persuasion." These organs have made contributions to reducing the reoccurrence of criminal activities by strengthening supervision over and procuratorial work on those for whom

the execution of sentences were temporarily suspended; who were placed under surveillance; who were released on probation; and who were executed outside the prisons, and by paying attention to helping and educating those who had been released upon the completion of their sentences or after being given reform-through-labor sentences. Through handling the cases which were appealed to the higher authorities, they discovered clues of 409 serious economic criminal cases and 124 criminal cases. Thanks to persistently carrying out the system of handling visitors and incoming letters from the masses in a civilized manner, the system of returning letters to the masses and visiting the masses, and the system of chief-procurators taking charge of handling visitors and incoming letters, only 16 percent of the people paid second visits to the procuratorial organs, a drop of 9 percent from 1984.

Since 1985, the procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the municipality have concentrated on dealing blows to serious economic crimes as well as persisting in never ignoring the struggle against serious criminal offenses; thus, the procuratorial work was facilitated.

First, they ceaselessly upgraded the understanding of the importance and urgency of the work of dealing blows to serious economic crimes, and defined the ideology for guiding the procuratorial work. In accordance with the guidelines of the relevant instructions made by the central authorities and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, they attached primary importance to dealing blows to serious economic crimes on the premise of simultaneously dealing blows to criminal offenses and economic crimes.

Second, they took measures for conscientiously strengthening the self-investigation work. The procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the municipality successively selected and transferred more than 150 cadres to the self-investigation departments, thus, increasing the number of cadres in these departments from 406 in early 1985 to 556, accounting for 28 percent of the total cadres and policemen. The number of cadres in the self-investigation departments of the districts and counties where the occurrence of criminal cases was rather high accounted for 50 percent of the total cadres and policemen. Chief-procurators at all levels concentrated on grasping economic crimes. With regard to the organizational establishment, these organs separated the investigations on law and discipline from that on the economic work. With regard to the procedure for handling cases, they carried out the method of separating investigation from prosecution.

Third, they attached primary importance to grasping major and appalling cases. Since 1985 when the procuratorial organs were restored and rebuilt, they have carried out their professional work in a step-by-step manner. Being confronted with such arduous tasks, they can hardly suit the demands of the current circumstances for a short while with regard to the quality of cadres and policemen, the capability to handle cases, and material conditions. Under such circumstances, they must proceed from reality to attach primary importance to economic crimes. In carrying out the professional work, they must never ignore criminal offenses but should attach importance

to the self-investigation work. In carrying out the self-investigation work, they should pay attention to the procuratorial work in the economic field and resolutely deal blows to economic crimes. In carrying out the procuratorial work in the economic field, they should grasp major and appalling cases. At the same time, they should regard the procuratorial work in the economic field as an important indicator for judging whether or not they have achieved the work of dealing blows to the economic crimes and whether or not they have created a situation in the overall procuratorial work. In the course of investigating and handling major and appalling cases, they paid attention to the investigations on the cases which were not placed on file in order for them to be accepted and heard in a timely manner and placed on file in a proper time. They made successes in accelerating the progress of investigating and handling major and appalling cases by taking such measures as linking gaining evidence through investigations with investigating prosecution, and persisting in the principle of investigating and handling cases in an accurate and fast manner. Some procuratorial organs in the districts and counties where the occurrence of cases was rather high adopted the method of systematically conducting investigations in each department. In 1985, the metallurgical departments investigated and handled 32 cases related to illegally handling steel products. Relevant departments have paid attention to this.

Fourth, in the course of handling cases, they strengthened investigations and studies and strived to upgrade their professional work. The procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the municipality successively organized cadres to conduct investigations and studies on 153 subjects. Through investigations and studies, they sorted out a number of reports and collected typical cases to give guidance to the work of handling cases. In the course of handling cases, the procuratorial organs set forth 553 suggestions for the units where criminal cases occurred, helped them establish and perfect more than 500 regulations and rules, established 148 liaison units, and took measures for supporting and educating 160 persons who were free from prosecution. They cooperated with the courts to convene 32 open trial meetings and adopted various forms to open 131 lectures on legal system in order to bring into play their role in disseminating legal system, frightening criminals, and educating the masses.

Fifth, they eliminated difficulties and obstacles and put stress on implementing the law justly. The vast number of cadres and policemen in the procuratorial organs were urged to do their duties in strict accordance with the law in order to justify the great trust placed by the people, uphold healthy atmosphere, remain uncorrupted, and be upright and never stoop to flattery. In the course of handling cases, they persistently ascertained the realities and plots of the cases. In accordance with the law and the realities of the cases, they handled the cases in a down-to-earth manner in order to ensure that their results will be able to withstand the test of history.

In short, our municipality has made certain achievements in the procuratorial work over the past year. However, there were shortcomings in our work, such as uneven development of the procuratorial work, lack of investigation forces and the cadres' political and professional quality failing to meet the overall demands of the procuratorial work. Thus, we must further eliminate and solve these problems.

The current political and economic situation of our country and our municipality is very good. Nineteen eighty-six is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan as well as a key year to realizing a fundamental turn for the better in social conduct and to eliminating the arrogance of economic criminals. Recently, the CPC Central Committee made many important instructions on further strengthening socialist democracy and legal system and enhancing political and legal work. In particular, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's exposition on "grasping construction on the one hand, and legal system on the other" is the general guiding ideology for achieving the procuratorial work in the new situation. We must conscientiously study and resolutely implement the instructions and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's exposition.

- 1) We should continue to persistently wage the struggle against serious criminal offenses. We must strictly and quickly punish, in accordance with the law, the criminal offenders who seriously jeopardize the people's safety and public security. The procuratorial organs should work in close cooperation with the public security organs and people's courts to comprehensively improve social order, to reduce and prevent the occurrence of criminal cases, and to promote a fundamental turn for the better in social order.
- 2) We should fully understand the seriousness and complex nature of the current economic crimes and the importance and urgency of the struggle against economic crimes; and foster an idea of concentrating the stress of work on dealing blows to economic crimes, an idea of concentrating the stress of work on dealing blows to economic crimes, an idea of striving to eliminate the arrogance of economic criminals within a year, an idea of declaring a general war of dealing blows to serious economic crimes, and an idea of linking procuratorial work, in particular, the procuratorial work in the economic field, with straightening out of party style and improvement of legal system in order to make procuratorial work better serve economic restructuring.
- 3) We should concentrate energy on investigating and handling major and appalling cases in accordance with the spirit of accurately and fastly investigating and handling cases. We should strive to improve the work of conducting investigations, gaining evidence, formulating legal documents, and appearing in courts to support public prosecution. In accordance with the principle of everybody being treated equal under the law, we should bravely break through relationship networks and protection layers, and make sure that the case are handled in accordance with the law.

4) We should vigorously strengthen the construction of the ranks of procuratorial workers and strive to upgrade the political understanding and professional quality of the cadres and policemen.

/9738

CSO: 4005/767

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT REPORTS ON WORK

SK180003 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 86 p 3

[Excerpts of the report on the work of the Tianjin Municipal Higher People's Court delivered by Wang Yongchen, president of the Municipal Higher People's Court, at the 5th session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress--date not given]

[Text] During the past year, under the leadership of the CPC committees of the municipality and various districts and counties, and the supervision of the people's congresses of the municipality and various districts and counties, the people's courts at all levels throughout the municipality have followed the resolution of the 3d session of the 10th municipal People's Congress to deal resolute blows to serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, strengthen the judgments concerning economic and civil cases, adopt various measures to participate in the overall treatment of public security problems, and facilitate the revolutionization and specialization of the contingents of courts, thus making fairly great progress in various aspects of work.

1. They have continuously dealt resolute blows to serious criminal activities.

During the past year, the people's courts at all levels throughout the municipality have continued to conscientiously implement the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Strictly Punishing the Criminals Who Seriously Jeopardize Public Security," and "Decision on Accelerating the Procedures for Trying the Criminals Who Seriously Jeopardize Public Security," and have dealt strict and prompt blows to the criminals who seriously jeopardized public security through seven serious crimes, such as murder, rape, robbery, hooliganism, serious theft. From April 1985 to March 1986, the municipality handled and concluded 2,746 criminal cases and sentenced 3,066 criminals according to law, of whom 38.8 percent were serious criminals guilty of the seven serious crimes. Of those sentenced, criminals sentenced to death (including those with a 2-year reprieve), life imprisonment, and fixed-term imprisonment of 5 years or more amounted to 53.45 percent, and those sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of less than 5 years, detention and forced labor, and surveillance and those exempted from punishment amounted

to 46.55 percent. Among the cases brought to public prosecution, those concluded within 1 month accounted for 54.27 percent, those concluded within 1.5 months 39.72 percent, and those taking more than 1.5 months to conclude 6.02 percent. By the end of March this year, the number of detained criminals whose cases had not been concluded declined by 16.63 percent as compared with the same period of last year.

Adhering to the principle of dealing sure, accurate, and relentless blows, with the focus on accurate blows, the people's courts at all levels made sure that facts were clear, evidence was conclusive, the nature was accurately determined, punishments were appropriately meted out, and procedures were legal. Meanwhile, they conscientiously carried out the principle of combining strict punishment with leniency, and handled leniently according to law those who surrendered themselves or made contributions. A total of 608 people who had truly repented and mended their ways or who had made contributions during their terms of imprisonment had their punishments reduced, or were released on parole. The people's courts also held 25 public trials at detention house or reformatories, publicizing policies and urging more criminals to confess their undiscovered crimes and provide more than 3,000 clues regarding the crimes of others. In this way, a number of deeply hidden criminals were dug out, promoting the transformation of criminals.

The people's courts at all levels fully performed their functions as judicial organs, and adopted various measures to participate voluntarily in the overall treatment of public security problems. First, they selected typical cases and held public trials on these cases in a concentrated manner or at areas or units where they occurred. During this period, 209 public trials were held to announce the sentences of 839 criminals. Second, they gave publicity to the legal system with cases as examples, and popularized legal knowledge, particularly encouraging youngsters to understand and abide by law through education. Most people's courts have organized groups (teams) to popularize the legal knowledge, and more than 600 judicial officers were sent to plants, offices, schools, neighborhoods and rural areas to read and explain the laws on more than 2,000 occasions, with the participants exceeding 300,000. Third, based on the problems brought to light, they conducted conscientious studies on the reasons and conditions for the occurrence of crimes, and offered some 490 judicial suggestions to relevant departments, thus playing a definite role in preventing crimes, and building the socialist spiritual civilization.

Since 1983, when the activities to deal strict blows to serious criminal offenses were launched, notable improvement has been achieved in our municipality's public security and social order, cases of stopping people on the road to rape or rob them have shown a decline every year, practically all the criminal activities of hooligans gathering together to make trouble or fight with weapons have been checked, and the people's sense of security has been enhanced thanks to the concerted efforts of the people throughout the municipality. Many problems and weak links, however, still existed in our municipality's public security. Judging from the cases accepted by

courts, cases of murder did not drop, cases of rape did not decline by a large margin, serious cases of theft showed an increase, juvenile delinquents became younger in age, and factors inducing crimes still existed. Therefore, the people's courts at all levels must never slacken their efforts or lower their guard, and should continue to deal strict blows to serious criminal activities, mobilize and rely on the various fields of society to tackle public security problems in a comprehensive manner, and maintain the prestige of "strict blows" through concentrated public trials and public trials held where the crimes occurred. The focus of the blows are still those guilty of the seven serious crimes, and those guilty of murder and rape, principal elements of hooligan gangs, major thieves, swindlers, and robbers, procurers who force women to engage in prostitution and those who harbor prostitutes, criminals who abduct and sell people, and those who smuggle, produce, sell, and publicize obscene goods. In particular recidivists and those committing crimes again after being released from imprisonment should be sternly punished according to law. In addition, criminals who instigate and teach youngsters to commit crimes, people who organize gambling, and hardened gamblers should also be punished strictly.

2. Deal resolute blows to serious economic criminal activities.

Following the "Criminal Law" and the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Strictly Punishing the Criminals Who Seriously Undermine the Economy," the people's courts at all levels throughout the municipality punished all serious economic criminals strictly and promptly. From April last year to March this year, they concluded 725 cases of embezzlement, bribery, speculation, swindling, and theft of public property; exercised the legal effect of judgments on 1,001 economic criminals; and directly recovered some 1.36 million yuan in economic losses for the state and collectives.

In view of the characteristics of the current economic crimes of our municipality, the people's courts at all levels focused their blows on the following three types of serious economic criminals: The first was cadres of party and government organs who abuse their authority and the convenience provided by their work to embezzle and accept bribes. A total of 90 cadres were sentenced for embezzlement and bribe-taking during this period, of whom one was at the bureau deputy chief level, two at the office deputy chief level, and 25 at the section level. The second was criminals who engaged in speculation and swindling in the name of enlivening the economy and by taking advantage of reform. Most of the 80 cases concluded during this period were committed by the companies without goods or funds, which took advantage of the scarce goods, such as vehicles and rolled steel, to engage in speculation and profiteering, or defrauded others of their goods or money given in advance by means of signing commissioned purchasing contracts with them. The third was criminals who colluded with people in and outside a unit to steal public property and money, particularly the raw materials of the state and collective units. According to statistics, among the cases of theft of public funds and property, 70 percent involved theft of metal raw materials. When dealing blows emphatically to these three types of criminals, they meted out strict punishments to those who embezzled large sums of money and committed serious offenses.

In waging the struggle against serious economic crimes, the people's courts at all levels conscientiously organized judicial officers to handle major and appalling cases with concerted efforts. In October last year, in view of the situation in which the economic criminal cases handled during the first 9 months of the year declined notably as compared with the same period of the previous year, they took the initiative in reporting the situation to higher authorities, and won the support from various fields. Through concerted efforts of higher and lower levels, they strictly punished 146 serious economic criminals involving 108 cases through public trials held in a concerted manner or at the location where the cases occurred in the last quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year. This has inspired the people and frightened criminals. Some criminals have surrendered themselves to the police, thus promoting the struggle against serious economic crimes.

When taken as a whole, however, the law was not strictly enforced and the blows were not effective enough in the previous struggle against serious economic crimes. Such serious economic criminal activities as ambezzlement, theft, bribe taking and offering, smuggling and trafficking in smuggled goods, speculation, swindling, and tax evasion were still rampant, the number of cases and the money involved were large, and the cases in which people in and outside a unit colluded in committing crimes were many and constituted a great obstacle to the efforts to handle cases. Some serious economic criminals are still at large, and cause very serious harm.

In order to deepen the struggle against serious economic crimes, the people's courts at all levels throughout the municipality should unswervingly, strictly, and promptly punish serious economic criminals; work actively in close coordination with public security, procuratorial, industrial and commercial, and tax and customs departments to form a great force to fight a general war; and strive to dampen the arrogance of economic criminals in 1 year or so. This year they should hold a few large-scale public trials to punish serious economic criminals.

3. Do well in grasping economic and civil trials.

Economic trials have developed following the further implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. From April last year to March this year, the people's courts at all levels handled 1,956 cases of economic disputes, an increase of 72.94 and 306 percent, respectively, over the same periods of the previous year and the year before that. The money involved in the economic disputes rose to 69.13 million yuan, an increase of 2.5 and 6.13 times, respectively. Among the various types of economic disputes, the disputes over economic contracts accounted for the largest number, of which more than 80 percent involved purchasing and marketing contracts.

The people's courts at all levels actively handled economic disputes, and the judicial officers upheld the principle of emphasizing mediation, clarified the responsibilities after thorough investigations and study,

handled the cases strictly in accordance with law, and regulated the economic relations with the means of law. During this period, 1,682 cases of economic disputes were concluded through first instance. The percentage of concluded cases reached 70.23 percent, and the quality of case handling also improved.

The Tianjin Maritime Court also achieved definite results in its work. During the period in question, it accepted 16 cases and concluded 13. Thanks to the clearly defined scope of the cases to be accepted and handled and the good quality of handling, the legal rights and interests of the Chinese and foreigners involved were guaranteed.

At the same time, the people's courts at all levels have conscientiously strengthened civil trials. From April last year to March this year, they accepted and handled 11,060 civil cases, a decline of 4.23 percent from the corresponding period of the previous year, and concluded 10,685 cases. By the end of last year, 983 cases had not been concluded, the number being comparatively small in and for the past 6 years.

Adhering to the principle of "offering conveniences to the masses, and making lawsuit filing more convenient," the people's courts at all levels have taken the initiative in going to the masses to handle cases and to use them as examples to publicize the law. During the period in question, the civil cases handled in such a manner amounted to 41.19 percent of the total, and 71.02 percent of the concluded cases were resolved through mediation or withdrawal of charges.

Among the civil cases, more than 50 percent were cases concerning divorce. The people's courts at all levels handled these cases strictly in accordance with law, publicized and implemented the "marriage law," and took a serious and prudent attitude to handle the cases in line with the "Several Regulations on Protecting the Legal Rights and Interests of Women and Children" adopted by the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. They upheld the principle of freedom of marriage, safeguarded family harmony, opposed rash divorce, and properly solved the problems in the distribution of property and the upbringing of children when handling divorce cases.

The "General Principles of the Civil Code" adopted recently at the fourth session of the Sixth NPC has enabled the people's courts to have a law to abide by in handling civil and economic cases. We should organize cadres in charge of civil and economic cases to conscientiously study and actively publicize the "General Principles of the Civil Code," raise the quality and efficiency of the handling of civil and economic cases by implementing the "General Principles of the Civil Code," and stress the results in handling cases.

4. Enforce the law strictly, and strive to improve the socialist legal system.

During the past year, the people's courts at all levels has taken the initiative in subjecting themselves to the supervision of the people's congresses at all levels and their standing committees, established a system under which they maintain contacts with the people's deputies, reported their work to the people's deputies at regular intervals, invited them to attend trials, and solicited their opinions on the work of the people's courts, thus winning the assistance of the masses.

In order to further improve the socialist legal system, the people's courts at all levels should work in close coordination with relevant departments in line with the decisions of the standing committees of the NPC and the municipal People's Congress, popularize the legal knowledge practically among all the citizens capable of acquiring the knowledge, and enhance the sense of the legal system among cadres and the masses.

The people's courts and their cadres and policemen should be loyal to laws and systems, the people's interests, and facts; have the courage to rule out obstacles; adhere to principles and seek truth from facts; be impartial, incorruptible, and strict in enforcing the law; and resist and correct any practice of "replacing the law with words," and "suppressing the law with one's authority."

5. Strengthen the revolutionization and specialization of the people's courts at all levels.

During the past year, the people's courts at all levels have extensively strengthened ideological and political work, organized cadres and policemen to conscientiously study basic Marxist theory, adopted various measures to encourage cadres and policemen to have ideals, moral character, and education and to abide by discipline, launched activities to build civilized "five-stress, four-beauty, and three-ardent-love" units, and managed their affairs and enforced discipline strictly. In this way, they have enabled the masses of cadres and policemen to foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, faithfully perform and abide by professional ethics and discipline, support the healthy trends and eliminate the unhealthy ones, resist the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist and feudal ideas, and take on a new look in their ideological and mental outlook. A group of advanced persons and collectives who enforced the law impartially and worked diligently has emerged. Cadres and policemen of courts are basically good and combat capable. However, there have still been a small number of cadres and policemen who violated law and discipline. Such cases have been strictly dealt with whenever they were discovered.

We should earnestly sum up experiences and lessons, do our work more conscientiously and meticulously, enforce discipline strictly, and abide by and fulfill the eight prohibitions for the cadres and policemen of the people's courts--prohibitions against 1) making subjective assumptions, 2) bending the law for the benefit of relatives or friends, 3) perverting

justice for bribes, 4) attending dinner parties and accepting gifts, 5) asking for and taking bribes, 6) engaging in business for profits, 7) riding roughshod over the masses, and 8) revealing secrets.

We wholeheartedly hope that the people's deputies and the people throughout the municipality will exercise strict supervision over the work and the work styles of the people's courts and their cadres and policemen.

/9738

CSO: 4005/767

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY SPEAKS ON SOLVING PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

SK030841 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] At a provincial meeting on the work of handling visitors and incoming letters from the masses which was held on 2 June, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said: The party and government leaders at all levels should regard the work of handling visitors and incoming letters as a day-to-day work, and consciously grasp it.

The meeting pointed out: Over the past 1 year, the departments in charge of the work of handling visitors and incoming letters from the masses across the province have received 788,403 visitors and letters from the masses and solved the problems of about 700,000 people. Of the 2,588 cases which were put on file to be handled by the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, 2,308 or 89 percent have been handled as of now. Some county-level departments in charge of the work of handling visitors and incoming letters from the masses have achieved results in handling every and each case raised by the visitors and in the incoming letters from the masses.

Sun Weiben said at the meeting: Over the past 6 months or so since I came to Heilongjiang Province, I have received more than 4,000 letters from people and handled more than 400 cases raised in these letters. After reading the large number of letters from the people, I came to understand the people's political enthusiasm for carrying out the socialist modernization, the situation in which the principles and policies of the central authorities have been implemented among the grassroots areas, the hardships and the voice of the masses, and the situation of social conduct and party style. After summing up my own experiences, I also came to understand that handling the visitors and the incoming letters from the masses is the source for leaders to gather the wisdom of the masses and to absorb political nourishment as well as a key channel for maintaining contacts with the masses and understanding the people's will. Thus, leading comrades of the party and government organs, in particular the first and second higher level leaders, should pay attention to the work and personally help solve important problems for the masses. This is also an important content of the work of straightening out party style.

/7051

CSO: 4005/800

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PROVISIONS ON ORGAN SIZE, STAFF NUMBER CONTROL

SK070226 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 86 p 1

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government recently issued a "provision" with regard to strictly prohibiting the arbitrary establishment of additional organs and the expansion of organizational size, and a "circular" with regard to unifying the names of the units under the party and government organs at city, county (city), and district levels. They urged the party and government organs at all levels throughout the province to rapidly block the malpractices cropping up in establishing additional organs arbitrarily and expanding the size of organs.

The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government pointed out that, by turning a blind eye to the relevant provisions issued by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial People's Government over the past 2 years with regard to bringing under strict control the expansion of organs, some localities and departments have established additional units and upgraded their unit standards arbitrarily, increased the number of staffers, change the names of grades and positions at will, and have established additional positions of a deputy to the chief and undeserved positions. All of these represent the trend of unhealthy party style in the organizational structure. They urged the party committees and the governments at all levels to enhance their centralized and unified management over the organizational structure in order to resolutely block the unhealthy trend in this regard. In their "provision" and "circular," the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government put forward the following stipulations:

- 1) The establishment of state organs, organizations, and units and the assignment of personnel to them should be carried out in line with the limits of authority set forth by the higher organ for management and approval. No one is allowed to establish additional units arbitrarily and without approval, expand the size of organs. As for all cases concerning the establishment of new organs and additional units and the fixation of post grades, the departments in charge of the work should write a special report that must be examined or attached with a comment by the personnel affairs department in order to submit it to the higher party committee and the government for approval. No cadre or individual has the right to approve the establishment of additional units, the upgrading of unit standard, and the increase of staff numbers.
- 2) All professional and business departments at all levels should by no means interfere in the establishment of their subordinate local organs and the assignment of personnel to them. By no means should they make things difficult and create troubles

in personnel assignment, fund utilization, and material supply as an excuse for trying to establish organs they need. Hereafter, as for such problems, efforts should be made to investigate them in order to establish the responsibility and to deal with them seriously. 3) The departments under the party committees and the governments at all levels should take the whole situation into consideration, and prevent the malpractice of implicating each other in the standards of organs, the grades of leading cadres' posts, and the increased number of posts. 4) The departments of organizations, personnel affairs, labor and wages, and financial affairs at all levels should assign their personnel in line with the approved organs, the approved standards, and the approved number of staffers and should appropriate their funds by fixing their labor targets. By no means should they borrow staffers from their subordinate units at will and make a long-term staff transfer to their own offices, which can cause the disguised increase of the number of staffers. 5) The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government have also formulated concrete provisions with regard to the limits of approval authority; bringing under strict control the establishment of nonpermanent organs; the names of units, posts, and standards of the organizations under the party and government organs at city, county (city), district levels, and with regard to the number of posts.

/7051

CSO: 4005/800

NORTHEAST REGION

NAMelist OF LIAONING PERSONNEL FOR GOVERNMENT ORGANS

SK020941 Liaoning LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 86 p 1

[Text] The following is the namelist of the appointments and removals of cadres adopted at the 20th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress on 17 May 1986.

In line with the proposal of Guan Shuren, governor of the provincial People's Government, the meeting decided to appoint Ji Zhong [4764 0022] chairman of the Liaoning provincial Scientific and Technological Commission; Gao Chenghe [7559 2110 0735] director of the Liaoning Provincial Financial Department; and Wang Dajun director of the Liaoning Provincial Township Enterprise Management Bureau.

The meeting also decided to dismiss Lin Sheng from his post as chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission, and Zhang Min from his post as director of the Liaoning Provincial Financial Department.

/7051

CSO: 4005/800

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU MEETING STRESSES SPEEDING UP CASE INVESTIGATION

HK170229 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The provincial CPC committee held a coordination meeting on 13 June on the investigation and handling of major and important cases, which pointed out that it is essential to clear away interference, coordinate efforts, speed up the handling of cases, and seriously and strictly investigate and deal with a number of major and important cases.

At the beginning of this year, the province had 160 major cases in file, over half of them being economic cases. In the past 5 months, over 70 percent of these cases have been brought to court and thoroughly investigated. At the same time, some new cases have been unearthed and investigated in various places. However, due to the fact that certain leaders fail to attach sufficient importance to the cases or else lack resolve, plus the complexity of the cases and the obstructions and interference from various quarters, very great difficulties have been caused to the investigation and handling of the cases. The handling of only 15.1 percent of cases involving the provincial organs has been completed. Moreover, there is lack of coordination in some cases, the quality of handling them too poor, and they are dealt with too leniently.

All departments and units must therefore step up the work of dealing with these cases, enhance ideological understanding, step up coordination, and make joint efforts in tackling the cases. The focus must be on major and important cases in provincial and city units, and in particular on major economic crimes and violations of law and discipline by cadres at and above county and section level. Only thus can we coordinate the efforts of all sectors, speed up investigation and handling, and lay a good foundation for the next stage of work.

/7051

CSO: 4005/785

NORTHWEST REGION

MUSLIMS OBSERVE FESTIVAL ENDING RAMADAN

OW091852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 9 June (XINHUA)--More than 200,000 Moslems in Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, today celebrated the Bairam festival to mark the end of the month-long Ramadan fasting period.

They crowded into over 100 mosques this morning to pray for world peace as well as the happiness of mankind.

The religious service, attended by Moslems of the Hui, Uygur and other nationalities in Xinjiang, was also to mark international peace year set by the United Nations.

The prayer ceremony was announced by the Region's Islamic Association last week.

Meanwhile, the festival was also observed in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. Wu Baozhen, an imam at the Nanguan Mosque in the Regional capital, Yinchuan City, led more than 1,400 Moslems to pray for world peace.

The government leaders in the Region also went to mosques and homes of peasants of the Hui nationality to extend their greetings.

In Beijing, more than 10,000 Chinese and foreign Moslems today celebrated the festival in local mosques.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1653 GMT on 9 June, in its report on observance of the fast-breaking festival, says four Xinjiang leaders were present at a soiree in Urumqi on the evening of 8 June celebrating the event. They were Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Advisory Commission; Song Hanliang, secretary of the Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Autonomous Regional People's Government, and Amudong Niyazi, chairman of the Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, attended a tea party in Lanzhou on 9 June marking the event, the report says.]

/7051

CSO: 4000/303

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HEBEI CPL SECRETARY VISITS PUBLIC SECURITY WORKERS

SK280350 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 86 p 1

[Text] On the evening of 13 May, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, went to the Shijiazhuang City Guesthouse to visit all members of the report group composed of meritorious and model workers on the natural public security front.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi, first of all, extended a warm welcome to the meritorious and model workers on the national public security front for coming to Hebei Province to pass on their valuable experiences. He said: In the preceding stage, we received the report group of the PLA models and heroes, and through their report we obtained very good results. Your visit to our province this time will also give us very good results. Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: During the past few years, the public security front has made great contributions to defending the four modernizations and protecting the safety of the people's lives and property, and has played a tremendous role in promoting the fundamental improvement of social conduct. We should vigorously disseminate the advanced deeds of heroes emerging on the public security front. That you come to our province to make reports is good ideological and educational work. Not only the public security front but also the other fronts should learn from you. Comrade Xing Chongzhi said, in conclusion: Thank you very much for coming to our province to pass on your valuable experiences. The way to express our thanks is to achieve success in public security work and various other aspects of work.

This evening, accompanying Comrade Xing Chongzhi to visit the meritorious and model workers on the national public security front were responsible comrades of the provincial Public Security Department, Shijiazhuang Prefecture, and Shijiazhuang City, including Zhou Liqian, Wang Manqiu, Jia Ran, and Wang Baohua.

/7051

CSO: 4005/775

17 July 1986

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AUTOMATED COMMAND UNIT ESTABLISHED--The Chinese Armed Forces Supreme Command's first automated command unit--the automated command post of the General Staff Department--was officially established on 8 May. This signifies that the Chinese Armed Forces' automated command system has already put into practice the computerized networking of the entire army. (From JIEFANGJUN BAO [LIBERATION ARMY DAILY]) [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 86 p 1]

BRIGADE HONORED--Chengdu MR Commander Fu Quanyou and Political Commissar Wan Haifeng issued a directive on 6 May honoring eight organizations and ten individuals who distinguished themselves in defensive operations on the Laoshan front line. Among these, the reconnaissance company of a certain brigade was given the title "Heroic Reconnaissance Company." [Summary] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 86 p 1]

MILITIA AAA TRAINING SITE--Yet another militia AAA training site was established in the beginning of March at Yunlong Qu, Xuzhou. The site has ammunition storage, classrooms, all types of teaching materials and training equipment, and basically correlates classroom instruction, training, and simulated firing. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 86 p 4]

MILITARY COURSES IN SHANGHAI--Ten deputy division-level and three regimental-level instructors sent from the Nanjing Higher Army School lectured on modern military science and technology and military geography to some 2,000 university students at the Nanjing Engineering College. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 86 p 4]

MILITARY RESEARCH IN MILITARY SUBDISTRICT--The Lianyungang Military Subdistrict established a military science research network and devoted effort to studying combat tactics in coastal defense. It has already published 17 articles in the publication JUNSHI XUESHU [MILITARY SCIENCE]. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 86 p 4]

LEADERS AT CHENGDU EXHIBITION--An "Exhibit of Heroic Deeds at Laoshan and Zheyin Shan" opened in Chengdu on 24 May. Attending the ceremony were Yang Rudai, Wan Haifeng, Nie Ronggui, Zhang Taiheng, Yang Wanxuan, Peng Dixian, Qiao Zhimin, Xu Chonglin, Wu Xihai, Tao Bojun, Shao Nong, Bai Shangwu, Huang Qizao, and Xu Chuan; also the head commander of a certain unit on the Yunnan border, Zhang Zhijian [1728 1807 1017]; Tong Baocun [0157 1405 1317], Xu Changtai [1776 7022 1132], Zheng Guangchen [6774 1639 5256], Zhang Jigen [1728 4949 2704], and Wang Baoshu [3769 1405 2579]. [Summary] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 86 p 1]

CHENGDU AIR FORCE TROOP REVIEW--The Chengdu Military Region Air Force held a troop review on 29 April. Viewing the troops were Chengdu Air Force Commander Hou Shujun [0186 2579 6511] and Deputy Commander Xiong Zidan [3574 1311 0030]. [Summary] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 86 p 1]

GUANGZHOU LEADERS ATTEND CONFERENCE--A conference on hog raising technology opened on 12 May in the Guangzhou MR Logistics Department Auditorium. In attendance were leaders of the Guangzhou Military Region, Guangdong provincial government and Guangzhou municipal government, You Taizhong, Zhang Zhongxian, Guo Rongchang, and Liu Nianzu. Guo Rongchang and Guangzhou MR Deputy Commander Liu Cunzhi spoke. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 86 p 1]

ZHEJIANG NAVAL AIR FORCE LEADERS--Naval Air Force troops stationed in Zhejiang recently held their fourth meeting of party representatives. Reporting at the meeting were Political Commissar Li Shubo and Deputy Commissar Tang Shouyang [0781 1343 2254]. [Summary] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 86 p 1]

ZHEJIANG ARMED FORCES TRANSFER--A meeting on transferring People's Armed Forces Departments to the locales was held from 23-24 April by the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, provincial government, and the provincial military district. Military District Political Commissar Liu Xinzeng [0491 2450 1073] spoke and Military District Commander Li Qingxuan [7812 3237 1357] gave out awards to 89 outstanding PAFD cadres. [Summary] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 86 p 1]

XIZANG POST IMPROVED--The living conditions of the Gesang post on the Sichuan-Xizang Road have recently been substantially improved. In an inspection on 10 February this year, Xizang Military District Political Commissar Zhang Shaosong [1728 1421 2646] was informed that most of more than 20,000 jin of rice left at the post before 1983 had mildewed and rotted. Two days after this incident, the Xizang MD Logistics Department resupplied the post with fresh rice and supplemental foodstuffs. [Summary] [Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 86 p 3]

ITALIAN FLEET VISITS SHANGHAI--An Italian naval formation led by the missile frigate "Scirocco" arrived in Shanghai on 1 April. Greeting the Italian commander were Deputy Chief of Staff of the East Sea Fleet units stationed in Shanghai, Wang Yufeng [3769 3768 1496]; Deputy Chief of Staff of the Shanghai Garrison District Gu Jinsheng [7357 6855 3932]; Commander of naval units stationed in Shanghai Liu Xingwen; and Shanghai Garrison District Commander Ba Zhongtan. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 86 p 1]

NAVAL LOGISTICS IMPROVEMENTS--The PLA Navy Logistics Department recently held a meeting at Lushun on future targets for logistics management. Director of the Navy Logistics Department, Li Chunming [2621 2504 2494], said at the meeting: With the next 3 to 5 years of effort, naval logistics work will gradually incorporate modern, scientific management. This year it is important to spread knowledge, train backbone cadres, and make at least one test at every base and in every voyage. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 29 Apr 86 p 6]

SICHUAN MD LEADERS--[An article on militia economics was authored by Sichuan Military District Deputy Commander Ding Zhaoqian [0002 0340 0051], Deputy Political Commissar Zhou Canxi [0719 3503 6007], and Director Zhu Guiheng [4376 6311 5899]] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 12, 9 Dec 85 p 12]

SHANXI MD POLITICAL COMMISSAR--[Shanxi Military District Political Commissar Luo Jinghui [5012 2417 6540] authored an article on transferring People's Armed Forces Departments to the locales.] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 12, 9 Dec 85 p 7]

SHANGHAI LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY--Party, government, and military leaders paid respects to the grave of PRC Chairman Song Qingling on the occasion of Qingming Day yesterday. In attendance at the ceremony were Rui Xingwen, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, Chen Guodong, Chen Tiedi, Sun Guizhang, Zhang Dinghong, Ping Changxi, Zeng Qinghong, Shi Zhusan, Zhu Zongbao, Wang Jian, Wang Tao, Wu Ruian, Shu Wen, Zuo Ying, Li Zhaoji, Liu Zhenyuan, Ni Tianzeng, Ye Gongqi, Xie Lijuan, Li Guohao, Yang Shifa, Yang Kai, Wu Wenqi, Zhou Bi, Ba Zhongtan, Liu Qingyong, Qin Yichang, Wang Guanliang, Lu Shouyan, Wu Xia, and Sui Xinhui. [Excerpt] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 86 p 1]

SUCCESSFUL IMPROVED CSS-2 LAUNCH--A green and white missile was successfully launched from a certain test site north of the Great Wall. Some 10 minutes after launch, it was reported from the distant Gobi that the missile's range had been increased in this test and the warhead hit the planned target. With the support of the Central Military Commission and the assistance of fraternal organizations, the Second Artillery units succeeded in exploiting the potential of this type of guided missile. This major scientific achievement signifies a breakthrough in strategic nuclear weapons for the Second Artillery. It has great significance in speeding our military modernization efforts and improving our nuclear retaliatory capability. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO in Chinese 1 May 86 p 3]

HELICOPTER UNIT ARRIVES IN LHASA--Led by regimental commander (Xing Gigu), three helicopters of the Black Hawk air group safely landed beside the Xizang Military District hall on the morning of 12 June. The aircraft took several days to reach Lhasa, flying through cloud and fog and braving bad weather in order to support border defense construction in Xizang. After staying in Lhasa a few days, they will fly to Medog to carry out a material transport mission. The crews are determined to carry on their fine traditions, overcome all difficulties, and fulfill the glorious and arduous air transport task assigned them by higher authorities: to make their proper contribution to Xizang's border defense construction. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jun 86 HK] /7051

CSO: 4005/775

17 July 1986

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA-YI: PLA SHOULD NOT ACCEPT JAPANESE POLITICAL BLACKMAIL

OW161029 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] During the week-long visit to Japan by Comrade Xu Xin, deputy chief of staff of our PLA General Staffs, the Japanese military leadership made special arrangements for him to visit Japan's American-type military bases, army training center, and other facilities to show our military leader the might of the modernized Japanese Armed Forces. At the Sino-Japanese talks, however, when Comrade Xu Xin proposed to Japanese Defense Agency Director General Kato that our young military officers be sent to the Japanese army training center to receive training, the latter presented a host of political conditions as prerequisites. It should be noted that this was not the first time that we made the proposal that our military cadres receive training in Japan. When Comrade Yang Dezhi visited Japan before, he talked with the director general of the Japanese Defense Agency in this regard and they reached an agreement. Now Kato haggled over this question and put forward political conditions, constituting a very impolite act in international exchange. In particular, before Comrade Xu Xin's departure from Japan, high-ranking officers of the Japanese Defense Agency openly alleged that relations between Japan and China had not developed to such an extent as to receive military trainees. Some even took the opportunity to bring up the fallacy about two Chinas, saying that Communist China is different from Taiwan, and it requires extreme care to cooperate with Communist China in the military field. Others said that if China does not change its attitude toward the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the Japan-U.S. joint military exercise and guarantee that it will never use force to invade Taiwan, then the proposal of training Chinese military officers in Japan should not be considered. In summary, the Japanese military leaders' remarks make one think that our military cadres, if not given military training in Japan, would be completely incapable, and that China would accept any condition for its military cadres to be trained at the Japanese military training center. In fact, it will do more harm than good to send our young army cadres to Japan for military training, as pointed out by many comrades in our PLA General Staff Department.

In the first place, no capitalist country will reveal all of its military knowledge to a socialist country's military personnel. An obvious example is the time we sent a group of young military officers to the State of Georgia in the United States last year to learn military affairs. As a matter of fact, the U.S. side did not let them complete the whole course.

Besides, after being trained in Japan, our military officers will not necessarily play a significant role in reinforcing our Army's fighting capacity. In the past many Kuomintang army officers, including Chiang Kai-shek, were trained in the Military Academy of Japan. What were the results of their operations in fighting the Japanese? Almost all of them were defeated when confronted with the Japanese Army, and many even became traitors and capitulators. Examples are Wang Jingwei, Zhou Fohai, He Yingqin, Chen Lifu, and Zhang Qun, to cite a few.

It follows from the above that we should not accept Japan's political blackmail because we want to send our military cadres to Japan for training. Still less should we tolerate the shameless slander and humiliating libel uttered by the Japanese military authorities.

/9738

CSO: 4005/768

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

PRO-JAPANESE ATTITUDE CRITICIZED--Some people have recently been repeatedly advocating the development of friendly relations with Japan. They are doing everything possible to expand Sino-Japanese cooperation, including military cooperation, and are calling for the establishment of friendly relations between our two countries' armed forces. They also say that China and Japan should remain friendly to each other forever. It seems that they have forgotten the large-scale aggression pursued by Japan for many years against China, and the countless atrocities committed by Japanese troops against the Chinese people. Therefore, it is necessary to remind them of the true history of Sino-Japanese relations. Since ancient times, the rulers of Japan, a small country with few natural resources, had attempted to seize our vast and rich land, but they dared not take reckless action because their abilities fell short of their wishes. When Japan became a powerful capitalist country at the end of the 19th century, it began direct military and economic aggression against China. Japan's bloody invasion of China lasted for 30 years, and was an unprecedented calamity for the Chinese people, causing great losses to our country. [Excerpts] [(Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 16 Jun 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4005/768

END